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THE TIMES

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The immigration row: who said it first? Page 14

Mr Smith pleads for quick end to Rhodesia sanctions

th, the Rhodesian Prime , told "The Times" yes- that he was close to an nt with the black national- rs and their talks could end he next few days. Pledging, that he would do nothing to delay the process towards majority rule, he admitted the Rhodesian economy was under severe pressure and he hoped sanctions could be lifted quickly.

Door open for Patriotic Front

s Heren
March 1

Smith, the Rhodesian ister, today said that itions for an interim t were going better expected. He and the onalist leaders were greement than ever

the problems had olved, but it was at the talks could be within the next few

h gave an interview 'imes', in his office ay's ministerial meet- is relaxed but watch- fused to speculate on utcome.

opie, he said, thought independence could d within six months, *him a couple of years.*

guesswork, but he imself to proceed as possible.

no benefit in delaying l outcome. Most s would welcome of uncertainty and , and looked forward when they could see hat the future was e in practical terms. e is no intention on o try and delay this Mr Smith said.

ed that it was logical, est for Rhodesia, to *rnational recognition* ly after the formation erim government.

nomy was under very essure because of the ssion, which was com- by sanctions. More re losing their jobs— was 100 blacks out of every white—and that ie world which had a e should be under an to make the right

ish said he had been hat, had he accepted sals made by Dr Kis- he former American of State, sanctions removed and terror- d cease. He was now irther than he was do previously, and is no just reason for now what he had been earlier.

ped that Britain would uickly. Both Labour and *utive governments had* said that the removal ions would be no prob-

nding of terrorism was t. Dr Kissinger could rantee a cessation, but say that he spoke for ted States, Britain and uropean countries. He I that this was no mean and if they dedicated ves to bringing terror-

He never realized how devious the game of politics was until he came in contact with representatives of the British Government. After that experience, he had no compunction in saying that politics was a game in which no holds were barred, that if he was to survive he would have to abide by the rules which the other players had introduced.

ism to an end they would eventually be successful.

Nevertheless, he expected that the terrorists would leave a *last thing, if a political agree-* ment was reached. There had always been an increase of terrorism in the past whenever an agreement seemed possible.

Mr Smith said he understood that Britain and the United States were now more sympathetic, and rightly so. "We have accepted what they had been asking us to accept for *many years—majority rule.*"

As to the Patriotic Front, guerrilla *organization*, Mr Smith said that its inclusion in a future government was always possible, but not necessarily a likelihood. Once again, he understood that there were external forces trying to bring this about because it was the only logical thing left.

Mr Smith had earlier said that he would accept Mr *Joshua Nkomo; today* he indicated that he would also accept Mr Robert *Mugabe*, although he is regarded here as a Marxist. He said that he dealt in principles, not personalities. Any terrorist had the right to return if he was prepared to work constitutionally for a peaceful settlement.

Mr Smith saw no need to align the internal settlement *with the Anglo-American pro-* posals. They had been formulated, he said, by *people who* knew little about Rhodesia and would not have to live here with the consequences of their proposals.

Nor did he think that a British presence here during the interim period before independence would be useful. A British chairman of the interim government would just create more deadlocks and problems.

A *British presence*, he insisted, was not a necessary *part of the return to legality.* Was it a little frill to help save the face of some politicians in Britain? That question had to be asked. He did not think that the interests of Rhodesia had to be prejudiced in order to help politicians in other parts of the world to overcome their problems.

The black nationalist leaders do not want Mr Smith to continue as Prime Minister during the interim period, and when I put this to him he thought that something might be worked out.

He quickly added, however, that whether people liked it or not the present Parliament was the sovereign body under the existing constitution. Only an election could change that.

He was the Prime Minister, he said, and nobody in the world could do anything about it. He would cooperate, but *nobody in their right senses* would undermine the constitution because it would only lead to the breakdown of law and order and ensuing chaos.

Mr Smith is naturally more concerned about the white electorate here than with the views of Britain or the United States. He said today that he thought the majority would *stay* in the country, provided the arrangements he sought were accepted by the black leaders.

"But if we *do not*, then I believe that there will be a mass exodus of whites from Rhodesia", he added. This would be a tragedy for the blacks as well as the whites. It would be the end of civilized government.

He hoped to succeed in helping to create a constitution under which blacks and whites could go on living and working together and participating in the government of their country. It would be the first time in history this would have been achieved.

Mr Smith said he would then retire from politics. He longed to become a farmer again.

I reminded Mr Smith that many in Britain did not regard him as a simple farmer but as a devious politician. His reply was that he never realized how devious the game of politics was until he came in contact with representatives of the British Government.

After that experience he had no compunction in saying that politics was a game in which no holds were barred, that if he was to survive he would have to abide by the rules which the other players had introduced.

Handover date agreed, page 6

Unrest on foreign exchanges pushes up London gold price to three-year record

Fears over US economy start further flight from dollar

By Caroline Atkinson

Foreign exchange markets were shaken yesterday by another plunge in the value of the dollar.

Frantic selling drove it to new low levels against the German mark and the Swiss franc.

It also fell to its lowest point against the Italian lira for 18 months and lost substantial ground against almost all European currencies.

The flight from the dollar sent the price of gold soaring to a three-year record of $183.8 an ounce at the morning fix on the London gold market.

Later in the day the dollar picked up, possibly because of intervention by the American Federal Bank. Sterling was on the sidelines, and ended the day weaker at $1.9395.

Rumour and counter-rumour had fed the dollar's decline, with the market's nervousness turning all news into bad news.

A newspaper report from West Germany that Dr Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the Economics Minister, did not rule out another 10 per cent fall in the dollar's rate against the Deutsche mark to DM1.80 was cited by some dealers as a factor in the dollar's weakness.

Another was evidence that the American economy is slowing down, provided by a fall of 1.9 per cent in the index of leading indicators. This is supposed to foreshadow changes in production and growth.

The news aroused market fears that President Carter may decide to give a larger boost to the economy which could worsen the American balance of payments.

It is the large trade deficit which has undermined confidence over the past year. Successive measures to strengthen the dollar have failed and its seeming inexorable slide has led to increasing tension in international relationships.

The Swiss yesterday tightened still further their measures to discourage speculation. Foreign central banks who hold money in Swiss francs must now pay the negative interest rate which other depositors are liable to.

This move pushed the dollar up against the Swiss franc, although not by enough to wipe out its losses over the past two weeks.

Speculation that the Germans may introduce similar controls also unnerved the market. The German central bank has denied that it plans to follow the Swiss in erecting barriers to keep out the flood of dollars.

Its policy so far has been to buy dollars in an attempt to hold down the Deutsche mark. But, despite its efforts, the dollar yesterday slipped briefly below the DM2 level for the first time since the war.

There have also been suggestions that the Americans will decide to borrow foreign currency to use in support of the dollar on the markets, or to sell some of their gold reserves for the same purpose.

They do not have large reserves of other currencies which they can sell to hold up the dollar, as their own is the main reserve currency.

With the fall in the dollar's value, fears of a reaction from the oil exporting countries have intensified. At present they are paid for their oil in depreciating dollars. Kuwait said yesterday that it might call a meeting of Opec countries to review their pricing policy. This could put pressure on the Americans to make more effort to support their currency.

They have been much less concerned about the weakness than have other countries. Since they do not buy a very high proportion of their goods from abroad, dearer imports do not lead to a big rise in prices overall.

Many countries whose currencies have soared against the dollar are, on the other hand, greatly dependent on exports. And the rise in their currencies makes their exports less competitive.

Competence of minister doubted over waterways

By Malcolm Brown

The competence and judgment of Mr Howell, Minister of State at the Department of the Environment, have been questioned by the Select Committee on Nationalized Industries, the body that recently censured Sir Charles Villiers, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, and Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, for their handling of steel industry finances.

The attack is made in the committee's report on the British Waterways Board, published yesterday. Characterizing some of the minister's comments to it as "astonishing" and "extraordinary", the committee states at one point: "It is . . . clear to your committee that the Minister of State does not appear to understand the proper role of a nationalized industry."

Disclosing relationships between the Department of the Environment and the British Waterways Board amounting almost to open hostility, the committee says it is deplorable that such a situation should have arisen, and makes clear that if further examples of such bad blood become evident in state industries "Parliament will need to consider very carefully whether the present statutory relationship of government and nationalized industries should be allowed to continue in its present form".

In a series of recommendations that come close to turning government policy on the waterways on its head, the committee urges, among other things: immediate acceptance of the findings of the so-called Fraenkel report (which urged substantial expenditure on maintenance works); immediate approval of the Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation improvement scheme; abandon-

Continued on page 2, col 3

Football results

Aston Villa 2, Barcelona 2
Man Utd 0, Leeds 1
Bradford C 2, Gillingham 1
Oxford 3, Wrexham 1
Torquay 1, Crewe 2
Chester 2, Carlisle 2
Hearts 0, Celtic 2
Montrose 0, Dundee 3



A Moscow motorist apprehensively watching the petrol pump after the 100 per cent rise

Price increases shock for Russians

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, March 1

Coffee has suddenly reappeared in Soviet shops after an absence of many months, but Russians looking at the sacks of beans today were against to find that the price had increased four fold. They will now pay 20 roubles a kilogram (about £6.30 a lb) instead of 4.50 roubles as before.

The price rise was decreed late last night along with other substantial increases which the Soviet authorities say have been forced on them by the world market.

From today petrol has doubled in price, chocolate, confectionery and alcohol have gone up and car servicing will now cost 35 per cent more.

Gold and jewelry have risen 50 per cent in price, but as a special concession couples getting married for the first time can get a 35 per cent rebate on their wedding rings after the ceremony.

It is a Soviet boast that state-set prices here almost never change, sparing people the effects of inflation. But at a press conference this morning Mr Nikolai Glushkov, chairman of the prices committee, said the Soviet Union had been selling coffee—all imported—at far less than what it paid for it, and it was time this difference was eliminated.

He added that none of the price rises applied to basic commodities, and the overall effect on the cost of living would be marginal. Coffee was not a necessity, and there was a Russian tradition of drinking tea.

Petrol will now cost the equivalent of about 25p a litre, still be fairly cheap by Western standards. The cost of public transport will not be affected.

Mr Glushkov said the extra petrol revenue would be invested in Siberia, where there are vast oil reserves that are exploit.

The rise in wine prices was not officially listed because not all are affected.

The Russians strongly resist the notion that these "price adjustments" constitute inflation, stating that the rises are balanced by price reductions on a range of other products.

From today black-and-white televisions will drop from 300 to 290 roubles, small refrigerators will be 15 per cent cheaper, and Soviet-made clothes using synthetic materials will cost up to 30 per cent less.

It is fair to say, however, that with the advent of colour television and imported clothes from East Europe, these cheaper goods are not in great demand.

Mr Glushkov estimated that these cuts almost balanced out the price increases. He emphasized the overall stability of Soviet prices, and the cheapness of such necessities as public transport and housing (a three-room apartment for a family of four costs 28 roubles (£21) a month).

It remains to be seen how long the fresh supplies of coffee stay on the shelves. At 60 roubles a kilogram instant coffee has little prospect of becoming a popular drink here.

Year of the hippo in flooded California

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, March 1

Literary notables from Evelyn Waugh to Aldous Huxley have *pointed up the bizarre*, almost surreal quality of life in California.

The native novelist Joan *Dideon has chronicled the per-* petual "living on the edge of the precipice" feeling, the sense of impending doom, that is life in the "Golden State".

There are the earthquakes, the droughts, the rattlesnakes, the fires and the floods. The images from the past crowd in: patients evacuated from a hospital reduced to rubble by a seismic explosion; film stars, forlorn in expensive negligees, hosing down roofs in vain as their multi-million dollar mansions go up in smoke. But the events of the past weeks have topped them all.

After weeks of torrential rain the hills and cliffs of California have melted into lakes of mud and boulders, blocking main road for miles.

A fleet of lorries carrying oranges to market was buried under the ooze, its cargo dotting the mud like a Dali painting.

A Los Angeles cemetry subsided, sending coffins and corpses spilling down the hillside onto the back porches of houses.

A pride of lions, the house pets of some bright young thing, slipped their leashes and happily roamed the streets of a quiet residential suburb before being apprehended by the local sheriff.

But surely now the black comedy has gone too far. A 4,000lb hippopotamus, with the improbable name of Bubbles, has been strolling a main thoroughfare in Orange County for the past 10 days with practically the entire California Highway Patrol on her tail and the traffic piled up behind her for miles.

Bubbles, it seems, grew tired of her humdrum rut in a lake at the Lion Country Safari Animal Park and found herself another body of water. Alas, this one borders a much-travelled highway and now Bubbles is giving the motorists a two-ton headache.

For the past few days police and park rangers have been stalking her with tranquilizer guns.

ger over tioning' mortgages

rgaret Stone

he Government wants a mortgage lending it must in writing. That is the response from building leaders, who are in- by reports that the Gov- nt will probably be sug- today severe mortgage ing by reducing lending 00m a month.

House-Builders Federa- is also deeply concerned any proposed cut in lend- and yesterday it gave a ng of the threat to new ng starts that mortgage ing would involve and of dangers of a sudden rush uses and mortgages that result.

has been known for al months that the rnment is extremely ied about the prospect of her house price explosion lar to that of 1972-73. The ial line is that house prices ld increase by no more about a tenth this year, privately both in Whitehall Park Street (home of the ling Societies Association) are fears that the increase be much larger.

e difficulty lies in distin- ing between a genuine l of rapidly increasing s and the attempt, whether ious or not, of certain s (usually identified as agents and the press) talk the market up".

en the reduction in the age interest rates, the im- ment in incomes and prices, which are gener- acknowledged to have d very slowly over the past ears, most building society rs believe it is naive of Government to expect price rises to be con- d at around the 10 per level.

ually, they believe that prices are also in danger ing talked up, so they welcome any counter- ganda to restrain the xuberant "now or never" e that is being reported.

Wales Bill clause is withdrawn

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

The Wales Bill got off to a remarkable start last night as it began its nine-day committee stage in the Commons. The Government accepting that discretion was the better part of valour, announced that it would not ask the House to carry the first clause of the Bill, which asserts that the devolution legislation has no effect on the unity of the United Kingdom.

The same clause in the Scotland Bill, now on its way through the Lords, was rejected by the Commons in a humiliating defeat for the Government by 15 votes on the first day of its committee stage in November, and ministers were not keen for a similar inauspicious start for their Welsh legislation. Even so, the decision to back away from a fight on the first clause of a Bill as important as the Wales Bill must constitute a legislative record of some sort.

But that clear indication that the Government is no more in control of its Welsh devolution proposals than it was over the Scotland Bill was a welcome battle cry to opponents on both sides of the House. Mr Pym, leading for the Tories on devolution, said the Government's retreat on clause one was "a breathtaking and devastating admission".

As St David's Day daffodils waved joyously in many a Welsh buttonhole, and with the more fervent patriots sporting leeks on their lapels, Mr Pym declared that it was now evident that the Government was no longer prepared to hold to the declaration that the Welsh and Scottish devolution proposals did not affect the unity of the United Kingdom.

It was soon clear that opposition to the Wales Bill, in spite of its moderate proposals compared with the Scottish measure, will, if anything, be more determined. Certainly, the Wales Bill appeared to be opposed by many more Welsh MPs than the Scotland legislation had been by Scots.

On the Tory side, Mr Pym, brimming over with confidence, startled the House with the assertion that if St David had been around yesterday he would no doubt have been sitting on the Tory front bench, a statement hotly denied by Mr Cledwyn Hughes, Labour MP for Anglesey. He thought it far more likely that the worthy saint would have been manning the battlements of the principality and protecting the people of Wales from the depredations of Mr Pym's ancestors.

Mr Pym said that setting up an assembly in Cardiff was going to be expensive, costing £6m to establish and another £12m for running costs.

Parliamentary report, page 10
Welsh opinion, page 2

British firms secure £330m Egyptian helicopter deal

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

The British aircraft industry has signed contracts worth about £330m for the manufacture of helicopters and the jet engines which power them in Egypt.

Under the terms of the deal, which has taken five years to complete, Westland, the helicopter manufacturers, of Yeovil, Somerset, will supply the Anglo-French Lynx and Rolls-Royce its Gem engines, to the aircraft factory at Helwan, 18 miles outside Cairo.

The Lynx is a 10-seater used by a number of armed forces.

Engineers from the two British companies will be sent to Cairo to teach the Egyptians how to make the Lynx so that in the future they will be able to assemble the aircraft and its engines themselves.

The contracts, signed in Cairo during the past few days, are worth £100m to Rolls-Royce and £230m to Westland in completed aircraft and parts. Most of the work in the Rolls-Royce contract will go to the company's factory at Leavesden, north of London.

Some 750 engines and 280 helicopters will be made under the terms of the deal.

Completed helicopters will be used by the armed forces of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. All these states are backing the deal financially through the Arab Organization for Industrialization (AOI).

The AOI will have majority shares in two new companies —one covering engines and the other airframes—which are being established to oversee the programme.

Owen censure, page 6

Soldier is shot dead in IRA ambush

Provisional IRA gunmen shot a soldier dead in an ambush in Belfast less than 24 hours after a police constable had been killed in Londonderry. Sir Kenneth Newman, Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, read publicly the confessions of two terrorists in the hope of shocking more people into cooperating with the police

Page 2

Today's vital by-election

The Conservatives, expecting a substantial majority, see today's by-election at Redbridge, Ilford North, as crucial in determining the result of the next general election.

Page 2

Andreotti party backs left pact

Italy's Christian Democrats agreed to enter into a parliamentary pact with the Communists with "precise and limited conditions". The compromise resolution adopted after two days of dispute boosts Signor Andreotti's chances of forming a new government, but the coditions laid down could upset the Communists

Page 6

Leyland resignation

British Leyland is losing another senior executive. Mr Ian Showan, director of manufacturing staffs, is leaving the group shortly. His resignation is the sixth since Mr Michael Edwardes became chairman

Page 19

Italians insuring against kidnap

Italy is considering procedings against insurance agents in Milan and Florence suspected of arranging anti-kidnapping policies in London for wealth Italians. Insurance to cover ransoms is forbidden in Italy. Newspapers say evidence has been found of about 30 such policies, mostly for about £600,000

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Teachers' dispute: Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said it would be willing to call off protest action if an improved pay offer was made

5

Middle East: American envoy continues his shuttle between Cairo and Jerusalem still optimistic that peace talks can be resumed

6

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HOME NEWS

Labour MPs fear that rigid vetting system by local parties might produce chaos in Parliament

By George Clack
Political Correspondent

Warnings were given yesterday that if a rigid system was introduced for scrutinizing the performance of Labour MPs at local level, small groups of activists might produce chaos in Parliament for a Labour government.

Mr Joseph Ashton, MP for Bassetlaw, and other Labour backbenchwrs, told a special meeting of he Parliamentary Labour Party that if through local action MPs were told they would not be readopted there might be several who would refuse to obey the party whips.

They might even follow the example of Mr Reg Prentice, M P for Newham, North-East, and cross the floor of the House to vote with the Conservatives.

Because of the rules about redundancy payments for MPs, disowned MPs would almost certainly stand at the next election as independent Labour candidates in order to qualify for the three months' salary allowed for defeated MPs. That might split the Labour vote and have disastrous consequences for the party, the meeting was told.

About 90 MPs attended the meeting for the opportunity of airing their views on the motion carried by the party conference last year on Labour Party democracy.

The motion stated that there should be a requirement on all local Labour parties to have an automatic reselectio conference ,with the sitting MP in the list of candidates (if he or she wanted to continue), within 42 months of the date of the last election.

Since the conference, the party has set up a working group, with representatives from the national executive, the unions and the PLP, to work ou tamendments to the party constitution for this year's conference which will put the resolution inot practice.

The PLP representatives, Miss Josephine Richardson (Barking), Mr Sydney Irving (Dartford), and Mr George Park (Coventry, North-east), yesterday listened to the 100-minute debate but did not take part.

Most of the MPs who spoke acknowledged the right of the local party to dismiss an M Pif he totally failed in his duties but they were worried about local cliques, asked that the system should include some right of appeal, and wanted the crucial disowning decision to be taken by meeting of all paid-up members ofthe party, not merely by the general management committee.

Mr Ashton dramatically illustrated what might happen if the wrong reselection procedures were adopted.

"You might have in the Commons 25 sacked MPs, 25 Reg Pretices", he said. "There would be nothing to prevent those MPs from crossing the floor, and you could have a Labour government in a situation of absolute chaos."

He said that those MPs' votes would not be available in crucial divisions and they would, for financial reasons, almost certainly stand at the next general election against the official Labour candidates.

Men who had given up jobs to be MPs must have the chance to look for oneir work and the thre months' salary paid to a defeated candidate (but not to one who retirEs from the fray) provided the financial support they needed.

Mr Edward Griffiths, former MP for Sheffield, Brightside, had done that in 1974 and got 10,000 votes, so it was a real threat. Twenty-five safe Labour seats might be in jeopardy.

Mr Ashton's suggestion, which had the backing of several later speakers, was that about half way through a parliament or after three years there shouldb e an endorsement meeting in all constituencies at the same time.

At that meeting the Labour MP would give an account of his stewardship, say what he felt the Government had achieved and what he had done in the constituency and in the House.

At the end of the meeting, he suggested, there should be a secret ballot in which all the party members present would say whether they wished the MP to continue. If the vote went against thhe MP there would still have to be a selection conference and he would haveTe the opportunity to defend himself.

In that way, Mr Ashton argued, democracy in the party would be preserved and at the same time the MP would be given a fair chance.

Mrs Maureen Colquhoun, MP for Northampton, North, who is having her local difficulties, complained that MPs, like miners under the old colliery owners, could be dismissed as being of no consequence. "There must be some right to the job unless a member is totally neglectful in his constituency work and in his relationship with the local party."

Mr Michael McGuire (Ince) received strong support when he said that a sitting MP should be allowed an appeal to the national executive committee from a decision by a management committee not merely on technical or procedural grounds but on wider ideological issues.

Soldier shot dead in Belfast ambush

From Our Own Correspondent
Belfast

A British soldier was shot dead by Provisional IRA gunmen in a lunchtime ambush on the streets of north Belfast yesterday, less than 24 hours after a police constable had been killed near the centre of Londonderry.

The two attacks have convinced security chiefs that the Provisional IRA's leaders have ordered at least a temporary change of tactics away from civilian targets after widespread revulsion caused by last month's petrol bombing of La Mon House. The policeman was named yesterday as Mr Charles Simpson, aged 26, married with three sons.

Yesterday's victim was Gunner Paul Sheppard, aged 20, a married man with one child, serving with 39 Field Regiment, Royal Regiment of Artillery.

The ambush followed a pattern that was familiar in the early 1970s, but has been seen infrequently in recent months. It was launched from the upstairs room of a small terrace house, commandeered from an elderly woman by three IRA men posing as housing officials.

Shortly after 1 pm the gunmen fired more than 40 shots at an army foot patrol. Gunner Sheppard was hit in the chest and died almost immediately. The other soldiers returned fire at the snipers' window, but did not hit any of the terrorists, who escaped by van.

Less than an hour later a second IRA ambush was mounted against an army and police patrol in another part of the city. Three high-velocity bullets were aimed at two policemen as they climbed into an army vehicle, but neither was hit.

RUC chief reads out terrorists' confessions to shock people into helping the police

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

Sir Kenneth Newman, the English-born Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, took the unprecedented step yesterday of reading publicly from the confessions of two terrorists, one republican and the other "loyalist" who have recently been convicted for murder in Northern Ireland.

The extracts formed part of a speech aimed at bringing home the full extent of what Sir Kenneth described as "the dark side of human nature" that had taken hold in Ulster during the past nine years.

He wanted to try to shock more members of the public into cooperating with police counter-terrorist measures. Emphasis was laid on those who still conceal the identities of the Provisional IRA men responsible for last month's bomb outrage at the La Mon House.

Speaking to a lunchtime audience in St Anne's Cathedral, Sir Kenneth said: "There may be some people in this community whose attitude to crime and criminals is ambivalent or uncertain, clouded by the legacies of the past, the impressions of upbringing, the pressures of environment of the fear of translating their tugs of conscience into positive action."

He quoted from the two confessions, the first made by a female member of an extreme loyalist group.

I placed a bag over her head . . . I banged her on the face with my fist. . . . We started kicking her about the face, head and stomach. I lifted a brick and started battering her about the head . . . I lifted the brick and threw it down as hard as I could on to her face, four or five times. . . .

We stopped for a smoke. . . . While we were having a smoke I heard the kid outside banging on the door and calling for her mammy. . . . The other woman kicked the body and I battered the face and head with the brick. . . . This went on for a few minutes until I lifted up the sack and saw that she was dead.

The second confession was made by a member of the Provisional IRA.

I decided to carry out a retaliation. . . . I told them both (the two victims) to lie down. The fellow lay down flat and the girl knelt down. . . . There was a short space of time as I was considering whether or not to shoot the girl. . . . Both of us opened fire. . . . I emptied my gun. There were about 12 shots fired in all. . . . It was just a rash decision on my behalf. I am sorry and I am glad to get it off my chest.

Sir Kenneth asked his audience if it was really necessary for him to emphasize the violence that had emanated from both sides of the Northern Ireland community. Who, he asked, would want to live in a land where life and liberty "were determined by individuals and organizations possessed of that perverted mentality?"

He said it was more difficult for people to comprehend the totality of crim trated against the c since 1969. It incluc people killed, 19,524 and 5,833 explosions. T been 8,038 armed r which netted terrorist £4m.

"That is a measure extent to which the lat dencies, the dark side of nature, which exist in al ties, have come to the and taken power in No Ireland", Sir Kenneth s: Peace prayer: Thirty d: prayer for peace in No Ireland are to be s simultaneously in Westmi Cathedral, Westminster A and Canterbury Cathedr:

The vigil will open in minster Cathedral on Marc St Patrick's Day, at an i denominational service le Cardinal Hume, Archbisho Westminster. It will clos another interdenominat service in Westminster A on April 21.

Armed Forces' 10% pay rise hint

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The Armed Forces, who are bitterly discontented over their pay and conditions, have almost certainly lost their fight to be treated as a special case in their next pay award, due to be announced in April.

In an interview published in the latest edition of *RAF News*, Mr Wellbeloved, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the RAF, makes clear that they should expect no more than the 10 per cent allowed under the Government's pay policy.

He says: "It would be false and unwise to raise the expectations of the RAF and give the impression that there can be a pay award in excess of the current guidelines."

But he also drops a clear hint that the Services might be given a firm date on which they can expect to have their pay raised to comparable rates in civilian jobs.

He goes on: "Above all, I hope that they (the Armed Forces Pay Review Body) will use the evidence that we have provided to state quite clearly what ought to be the salaries for airmen and officers in the RAF."

The interview is understood to have been "planted" in *RAF News* as a means of preparing the Forces for the kind of award they will receive.

The RAF is thought to have been chosen for the "leak" because of all three Services it has been the loudest in its criticism of last year's pay award, and because of Mr. Wellbeloved's close links with the Prime Minister.

It is because of those links that the Forces are attaching some significance to what he has to say. Sources believe that the word has come "right from the top".

The RAF has already announced that it is reintroducing short-service commissions for pilots because of a serious decline in long-service recruiting.

Last week's defence White Paper acknowledged a "significant increase" in the number of army officers who have recently applied to leave the service early, and "an equally substantial rise" among officers and men in the RAF, "particularly those with considerable skill and experience".

Ilford votin crucial, Tories say

By Craig Seton

The Conservatives appe be heading for a substan majority in today's by-elect in that Labour marginal of R bridge, Ilford, North. The o questions which seem to unresolved are the extent of victory and whether the Liber can fight off the challenge fro the National Front for thi place.

Labour Party is defendi 778 majority, refused y day to believe predictions Gallup Poll in The Telegraph suggested a Cr vative lead of 22 per cent, to 30 per cent of those likely to vote.

While the Conservatives, regarded the prediction as Labour went as far as t that promises of support higher than when it w October, 1974.

Mr Vivian Bendall, the servative candidate, conti canvassing until late last : His more cautious cam managers expect a mapority. Others are convi that it will exceed 5,000.

He believes that the will be crucial in determ the timing and probably result of the next ge election.

Immigration, Conservati Ilford said, appeared to issue in about one in households visited, people were more conc about the economy and p

Mr Bendall and supporters felt that no se threat was posed by Mr Iremonger, Conservative M thte constituency for 20 until his defeat in 1974. was dropped as candidate years ago and is sta as a Conservative Indepe Democrat. The party pockets of support for Iremonger, particularly a older constituents.

Mrs Jowell, who be Labour candidate after death of Mrs Millie Miller yesterday that the p enormous canvass gav enough votes to win. Mr Freeman, the Liberal, c big defections to the Con tives.

The poll suggestion th National Front has on half of one per cent sup regarded as inaccurate.

Candidates: Mrs Tessa (Lab); Mr Vivian Bendal Mr John Freeman (L); M Hughes (Nat Front); Mrs Rowe (E London People's F Mr William Boaks (Safety); Mr Tom Iremong Ind Dem).

October, 1974: Mrs M. (Lab), 20,621; Mr T. Iren (C), 19,843; Mr G. Wilson 8,080. Lab majority, 778.

Soccer hooligans under scrutiny

Intrepid anthropologists drawn to the terraces

By Philip Howard

Not least of the hazards of watching a football match from the terraces these days is the probability of being observed and psychoanalysed by social scientists.

Two more reports, in addition to the one mentioned in *The Times* of February 16, have just been published about that most fashionable of subjects for sociological study, football hooliganism. A panel of the Sports Council and the Social Science Research Council has published a report, *Public Disorder and Sporting Events*, that continues the good work of obscurely systematizing the obvious about football in sociologese. It offers its own categorization of organized supporter activity into eight significant roles ranging from the aggro leader to the football brain.

The hard man is a leader of the tribe: "a necessary part of the image of a hard man is being able to hold his drink, and a 15-pint man is regarded as being better than a 10-pint man". The loony goes out of the way to take on ridiculous odds: "these are status-hungry, somewhat pathetic fans, who are easily led to excesses by the occasion".

Those intrepid anthropologists of the terraces and sheds of the United Kingdom conclude unastonishingly that gangs of young adolescents are not a new phenomenon. "Masculinity and aggression are values adopted by these groups. The football match is a natural area for the rehearsal of these qualities and for the strengthening of bonds with each other."

Sir Walter Winterbottom, director of the Sports Council, described the report as a step along the road to better understanding of the complex difficulties. He said: "The change in the nature of football crowds is worthy of further study and we will discuss with the Football Association and the Football League ways of gathering and using fuller information."

The Social Science Research Council has announced that, encouraged by the report, it intends to provide £75,000 for further research on crowd behaviour. Sociology rules, OK?

The report criticizes the media for extravagance in their reporting of football violence: "The events are certainly dramatic, and frightening for the bystander. But the outcome in terms of people arrested and convicted, people hurt, or property destroyed is negligible compared with the number of people potentially involved."

The second report, *Football Hooliganism*, by several authors, is also critical of press reporting. Mr Stuart Hall, director of the Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies at Birmingham University, argues that reporting amplifies and escalates hooliganism.

He suggests that football hooliganism has become the latest in the cycle of society's moral panics following on from Teddy Boys, Mods and Rockers, and Skinheads. Other contributors suggest that it is not moats and fences that will improve the behaviour of supporters. Central and local government, football clubs, and other agencies should pay for more imaginative youth projects.

In the old days God was on the side of the best team, or the best manager, or Brian Clough. Today he is on the side of the team with the best sociologists.

Public Disorder and Sporting Events (Social Science Research Council, £1.50).
Football Hooliganism (Inter-Action Imprint, £1.50).

Minister's view of relationship between Whitehall and state industry attacked

Continued from page 1

ment of governmehr proposals to merge the British Waterways Board into a national water authority; removal of the board from the provisions of the Bills dealing with Scottish and Welsh devolution; and transference of ministerial responsibility for the board to the Department of Transport.

The affair of the Fraenkel report is symptomatic of the ill feeling that has grown up between the board and the Department of the Environment. In 1970 the board told the department that in its view an extensive programme of engineering maintenance work on the waterways was required because of under-spending in past years. The estimated cost, at that time, was £21.8m.

Despite that warning, nothing was done for four years, at which point, in June, 1974, the department appointed independent consultants to study the maintenance needs of the board's waterways. Their findings, known as the Fraenkel report, were submitted to the Government in January, 1976.

The committee comments: "It was not until November 9, 1977, just 13 days before the Minister of State was to give evidence to subcommittee A, that the Government published the Fraenkel report. According to the Minister of State, publication was delayed until the Government was able not only to evaluate it but to announce what additional resources were available.

"It confirmed the views expressed by the board in 1970, finding that the backlog of maintenance at 1974 prices amounted to £37.6m (equivalent to about £60m today) of which £3m should be spent within the immediately following three years in the interests of public safety. The balance should be dealt with over a further period of 12 years."

The incident that appears to have taken the committee's collective breath away and led it to wonder about the minister's understanding of his responsibilities concerned the manner in which money for urgent work was found.

Mr Howell, the committee says, told it that extra funds had been granted for urgent maintenance as a result of direct discussions between local MPs and himself.

"The reaction of the board, in his words . . . was 'Well, we do not think that it is the job of the minister to say that this is a serious situation that has been shown in a member's constituency, and that he will therefore find additional resources to meet an emergency. You should find additional resources, hand them over to us, and we will decide whether we are going to spend the money on that emergency or on some other emergency.'"

Mr Howell's view, the report says, was that such remarks reflected the inefficiency of the board and a slipshod attitude to public money.

"In the view of your committee they express exactly what the proper relationship of a nationalized industry to a government department should be. It has been the task of successive select committees on nationalized industries to establish that government departments should not interfere in matters that are within the managerial responsibility of nationalized industries."

The committee disagrees with the proposal in the 1977 White Paper on the water industry that the British Waterways Board should be merged with a new national water authority. The White Paper's proposals start from a fundamental misconception of the role of the waterways, it says.

"They are quite different from the rest of the water industry; both the chairman of the National Water Council and the chairman of the British Waterways Board agreed that there was little in common apart from having the word 'water' in their titles. Under the merger any prospect of a prosperous and viable traffic of freight by water would disappear. A new nationalized industry would begin its existence with its two component parts at permanent loggerheads."

Maurice Corina, Industrial Editor, writes: Yesterday's select committee report will throw the whole water industry into confusion, for it is difficult to see the Government not accepting some of the trenchant criticisms of the "Cinderella" treatment accorded to the Waterways Board within Whitehall. A government minute will appear, in due course, indicating an official response to the committee's conclusions.

Sir Frank Price, the board's chairman, told me yesterday: "We are obviously glad that at last an independent body such as a select committee have decided, of their own accord, to look at our situation and found that all we have been saying over the years is more or less correct.

"I am sad, on the other hand, that it had to come to this. I should prefer being able to deal with these matters out of the glare of publicity.

Governments had threatened reorganization, and ignored the board's efforts to perform its duties.

Our Political Editor writes: Mr Russell Johnston, Liberal MP Inverness, last night warmly praised Mr Howell and scorned the committee for its criticism of him. Mr Johnston said it was his approach to Mr Howell over the closing of the Caledonian Canal that had led to the minister's intervention.

Fourth Report from the Select Committee on Nationalized Industries. Session 1977-78. British Waterways Board Stationery Office, £3.60).

Leading article, page 15

Neutron bomb is condemned by the Liberals

By Our Political Editor

The Liberal Party is on record as condemning the Prime Minister's support for the neutron bomb. A little noticed resolution, passed overwhelmingly at the party council meeting in Liverpool last Saturday, urged Liberal MPs "to make the strongest possible efforts to persuade Mr Callaghan of the need for condemnation of this weapon as inhuman" and contrary to the basic human rights.

The council, which also in closed session approved Mr Steel's proposed electoral tactics of an "even hand", meaning being prepared to work with a minority government of either major party, began recycling other policy disagreements with the Government. Most notable was the blocking of the Government's electricity supply Bill. But the council also called for an immediate halt to government subsidies for trade missions to South Africa; for wider United Kingdom citizenship to include would-be immigrant categories not presently guaranteed automatic right of settlement; and a range of steps to decrease youth unemployment.

Letters, page 15

Correction

The Rev Francis Bown, chairman of Ecclesia, asks us to state that, contrary to our report on February 15, the register of Anglican clergy opposed to ordination of women there referred to, will remain confidential, and only the numbers on the register will be conveyed to the bishops.

£400 fine for taking a honey-bear home

From Our Correspondent
Hull

A honey-bear that Dennis Norman, aged 32, a docker, of Abbey Street, Hull, took home from work for his five children cost him a £400 fine at Hull Magistrates' Court yesterday.

He pleaded guilty to contravening the rabies regulations by unlawfully landing the bear from the German cargo vessel Peter Schroeder in which he had been working. Harmut Loewe, chief mate of the vessel, was fined £500 for failing to keep the animal in a secure place in the ship and from which it could not escape.

Mr Ian Boyd, the magistrate, told the men that they had been stupid and reckless. He ordered each to pay £30 costs.

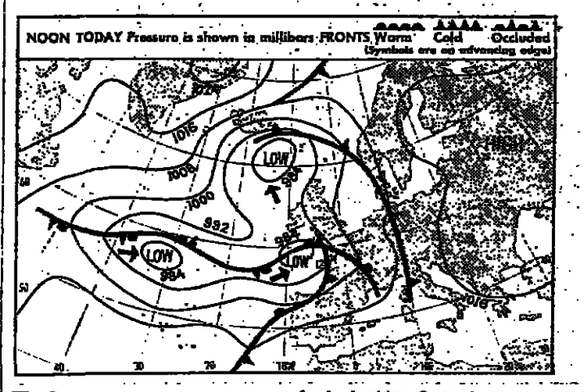
Mr Leslie Bell for the prosecution, said the police heard that an animal had been taken from the ship and traced the bear to Mr Norman's home, where it was being held by a youth in the street. Mr Harold Gee, a consumer protection department officer, had to struggle with the bear before he could secure it.

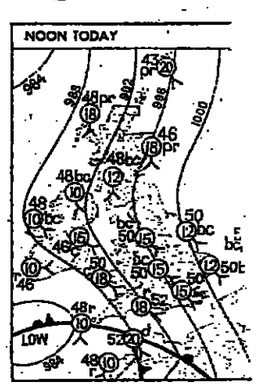
Mr Bell said that in captivity honey-bears were vicious and very noisy. Seven people who had handled the bear and had either been scratched or bitten by it were advised to go to hospital for treatment and vaccination.

'Life' for niece murder

Peter Chester, aged 23, of Lytham Road, Blackpool, was jailed at Preston Crown Court, Lancashire, for life yesterday for the murder of Donna Gillbanks, aged seven, his niece.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 6.45 am Sun sets: 5.42 pm
Moon rises: 1.19 am Moon sets: 10.34 am
Last quarter: 8.34 am.
Lighting up: 6.12 pm to 6.12 am.
High water: London Bridge, 6.14 am, 6.7m (21.9ft); 6.48 pm, 6.5m (21.2ft). Avonmouth, 11.35 am, 10.8m (35.5ft). Dover, 3.26 am, 6.1m (20.1ft); 4.4 pm, 5.8m (18.9ft); Hull, 10.54 am, 6.2m (20.4ft); 11.23 pm, 6.2m (20.5ft). Liverpool, 3.47 am, 8.2m (26.8ft); 4.14 pm, 8.0m (26.3ft).

Troughs of low pressure will stay close to the British Isles.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, central S, SW England, Channel Islands: Occasional rain, hill fog, wind S, backing SE, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

East Anglia, Midlands, S Wales: Sunny intervals, cloudy later, possibly a little rain; wind SW, fresh, backing S, moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

East England, N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, NW, central N, NE England: Sunny intervals, scattered showers, wind SW, fresh, becoming light; max temp 9°C (48°F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll: Showers, heavy in places, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh, becoming light; max temp 8°C (46°F).

Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Showers, heavy in places, sunny intervals later; wind S, veering SW, fresh; max temp 7°C (45°F).

N Ireland: Showers, heavy in places, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh, becoming light; max temp 9°C (48°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Remaining unsettled, bright intervals, rain at times; temp near normal.

Sea passages: S North Sea: Wind SW, fresh or strong, backing S; sea rough.

Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wnd S, fresh o strong, backing SE; sea rough.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea Wind SW, fresh or strong, backi S; sea moderate.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F
Aberdeen	r	7	45	Cardiff	r	7	45
Algiers	th	15	59	Cologne	r	10	50
Amsterdam	r	11	52	Corfiun	fog	8	46
Athens	c	9	48	Dublin	c	8	46
Barcelona	r	17	63	Edinburgh	c	6	43
Beirut	f	19	66	Florence	f	16	61
Belfast	r	7	45	Funchal	s	17	63
Berlin	s	10	50	Geneva	c	8	46
Biarritz	s	13	55	Gibraltar	f	17	63
Birmingham	c	11	52	Guernsey	r	10	50
Bristol	r	9	48	Helsinki	fog	1	34
Brussels	r	11	52	Innsbruck	s	11	52
Budapest	c	9	48	Istanbul	r	10	50
Jersey	r	7	45	Naples	r	16	61
L. Palmas	s	20	68	Nice	r	14	57
Lisbon	c	14	57	Oslo	c	1	34
Locarno	c	9	48	Paris	c	12	54
London	r	11	52	Reykjavik	r	0	32
Luxemburg	s	10	50	Rome	r	15	59
Madrid	s	12	54	Ronidawr	c	7	45
Majorca	r	16	61	Stockholm	c	2	36
Malaga	c	23	73	Tel Aviv	s	20	68
Malta	r	18	64	Tenerife	fog	21	70
Manchester	c	10	50	Vienna	c	9	48
Moscow	c	1	34	Zurich	c	5	41
Munich	fog	1	34				

b—blue sky; bc—half cloudy; c, cloudy, o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzl h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr— periodical rain with snow.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 6 am pm, 11°C (52°F); min, 6 p 6 am, 8°C (46°F). Humid pm, 77 per cent. Rain, 2 6 pm, 0.13in. Sun, 24hr to 0.6hr. Bar, mean sea level, 998.6 millibars, rising, 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Overseas selling prices

Austria, Sch 18; Belgium, Bfr Canaries, Pes 60; Denmark, Dkr 8. Finland, Fmk 3.25; France, Fr 2. Germany, Dmk 0.80; Greece, Dr Holland, Dfl 0.90; Hongkong, H 6.00; Italy, Lire 700; Luxembou U 22; Madeira, Esc 22.50; Malta, 1 Norway, Kr 8.00; Portugal Esc Spain, Pes 60; Sweden, Skr 4 Switzerland, Sfr 0.80; USA/Can $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 24.

Published daily except Sundays January 7, Decem 25 and 26, and Good Friday by Times Newspa Limited, London, WC1X 8EZ. Second Class Post paid at New York, NY. Subscription US$182 p by Air Freight or $240 by direct Air Mail. 201 42nd Street, New York, NY, 10017, New Telephone: 556 9300
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TEAM WITH AVON RADIALS

TURBOSPORT

The latest high performance addition to the Avon range of steel reinforced radials. Features steel tread bracing belts to improve tread stability and performance at up to 130 mph. Water dispersing shoulder slots ensure maximum grip in the wet.



TEAM AVON

Labour in Wales is shown to be cool on devolution

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

Hopes of a Welsh assembly received a serious setback yesterday with the publication of the results of a survey that showed that fewer than half the 36 constituency Labour parties in Wales support the devolution measures.

The survey, published in the *South Wales Echo*, disclosed that only 14 of the constituency parties would support the devolution policy and would campaign for a "Yes" vote in a referendum. Twelve parties said they would be urging Welshmen to vote "No", and 10 said they had not yet decided their position. According to the newspaper, some of the 10 had not taken a formal vote because they were anxious to avoid embarrassing their MPs.

The *South Wales Echo* opposes devolution but its inquiry was conducted on impartial lines and must be taken seriously by the predominantly Labour lobby, which favours the measures for more self-government. The apparent rebellion against party policy can only add to the difficulties of the devolutionists.

Their opponents are playing up a fear that the assembly would lead to yet another tier of local government in the principality. That is rejected by the devolutionists, who also have to overcome widespread apathy and a fear that devolution would smehow be allied to separatism.

Scottish assembly backed

From Our Own Correspondent
Glasgow

Resounding support for the Government's Scottish assembly proposals came yesterday in a document from the Scottish Council of the Labour Party.

But it said that devolution must not stop at the assembly in Edinburgh. "We must ensure that the process continues throughout the length and breadth of the country", the council said.

The document which is seen as ammunition for a "Yes" vote in the referendum argued against giving a Scottish assembly greater powers over strategic economic planning. It said overall management of the economy was best done on a British basis. Socialist planning could not treat differently the needs and aspirations of workers facing similar problems in different parts of Britain.

Only Labour supported a concept of devolution which would allow the assembl yto operate powerfully and effectively within a still-united kingdom, the document said.

Tory peers will try to beat the guillotine

By Our Political Correspondent

With the backing of cross-benchers and perhaps some Labour peers, the Conservatives in the Lords hope to carry amendments to the Scotland Bill which will enable the Commons later this year to examine most, if not all, of the clauses that were passed, undebated, under the compulsiou of the guillotine.

The Bill is being debated on second reading on March 14 and 15, and 15 days have been allotted to the committee stage. The Government has made it plain that the Commons' consideration of Lords amendments will be the subject of a guillotine.

Conservative members of both Houses yesterday agreed that the Government could still act dictatorially, but they thought that if amendments were carried in the Lords with Labour, cross-bench and independent peers in support it would be unthinkable for the Government to uxe them.

With the European Direct Elections Bill and the Wales Bill also complicating the timetable, peers are reconciled to the prospect of sitting into August or making an early return after the summer holiday in order to complete the progress of the three important constitutional Bills before the expected autumn general election.

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ADVERTISEMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

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25

British airways ANNOUNCE

Thursday, March 2, 1978

Fly the flag

The Rolls-Royce 747 is blazing a new trail West

SAN FRANCISCO HERE WE COME

SAN FRANCISCO will be just one long hop away from London on May 2 when British Airways starts flying its new Rolls-Royce powered Boeing 747 jumbo jets on this important financial and tourist route.

This will be the first time since 1969 that a British airline has served San Francisco, and the first time ever that a British airline has flown the route non-stop.

The service will leave London daily (except Fridays in May) at 1430, arriving at 1730 local time.

The new San Francisco route is just one of the many improvements which British Airways is introducing to its services to North America this summer.

The airline's long-range 747s with Rolls-Royce RB 211 engines will also fly to Los Angeles on five days a week. Wide-bodied DC10s will operate on the remaining two days.

Popular

Miami and Montreal are to be served by both 747 and DC10 wide-bodied aircraft by British Airways this summer. Each city will have daily flights.

In all, British Airways will serve ten cities in the United States and two in Canada this summer.

The popular executive cabin facility will be available on all 747 flights.

People living in the north do not need to commute to London this summer to pick up Transatlantic flights.

British Airways will be flying from Manchester and Glasgow (Prestwick) to Montreal and Toronto. All services will be operated by wide-bodied aircraft in the peak season.

New York will also be served from Manchester and Glasgow (Prestwick), with 747s on two days of the week, and VC10 airliners on the other five.

There will also be a feeder service to Glasgow (Prestwick) from Belfast connecting with the New York and Canadian services.

Concorde success grows

THE British Airways Concorde services to New York have proved extremely popular with business travellers since they started last November.

During the winter, the service has been increased until it is now daily, and there is a strong possibility that the frequency will be stepped up to ten a week by mid-summer.

The Atlantic crossing takes a little over three hours – under half the subsonic time. Flights leave Heathrow at 1115 and touch down in New York at 1100 local time to give passengers a complete working day.

British Airways also has three Concorde flights to Washington each week. They leave London at 1300 and arrive in the US capital at 1210 local time.



One of British Airways' new Boeing 747s with Rolls-Royce power: Soon they will be flying to San Francisco and Australia

Exports get a flying start to Europe

EVERY DAY this summer more than 80 British Airways flights will leave Britain for Europe.

The flights will leave Heathrow, Gatwick, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol and Cardiff.

GERMANY, for example, will have about 150 flights a week.

There will be daily flights from London to nine important business cities – Frankfurt, Dusseldorf, Munich, Cologne, Hamburg, Berlin, Hanover, Stuttgart and Bremen.

Some of the Dusseldorf services will be flown by a new TriStar, the first to operate in Germany.

AUSTRIA has ten flights a week – a daily service from London to Vienna with additional afternoon flights on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

PARIS will be served seven times a day and four of the flights on weekdays will be operated by TriStars.

BAC 1-11s will fly from Glasgow to Paris non-stop on weekdays from April 3.

AMSTERDAM flights will be increased from three to five a week.

COPENHAGEN will be served eight times daily, except Saturdays.

BRUSSELS will have four flights on weekdays. TriStars operate a peak, early evening return flight from Brussels on three days a week.

MILAN has three flights a day and ROME two.

A new five-times-a-week service is being started from Glasgow to Milan from April 3. It calls at Birmingham.

MADRID has twice daily flights, some with TriStars.

BILBAO has a new daily flight from London.

LISBON will have a daily non-stop service.

OPORTO will have a non-stop service on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Boost for the other oil boom

STAVANGER, the thriving centre of the Norwegian oil industry, is being given six times a week service from Heathrow by British Airways this summer.

Operating every day except Saturday from April 2, the Trident 2 flights depart Heathrow at 1125 and return at 1345.

Scandinavia gets an excellent service from British Airways. Stockholm has two services every day, and two services also fly to Copenhagen and Oslo each day except Saturday.

A new route is being opened from Glasgow to Copenhagen from April 1.

Helsinki and Gothenburg have a daily service, and there are also afternoon flights to Helsinki operated in connection with Finnair.



Tasting triumph

TWENTY-SEVEN awards were won by British Airways chefs at the Hotel Olympia International Catering Awards Exhibition in London. In all, the team collected five challenge trophies and gold medals. One of the gold medals was won by Bill Walker (above) for his "Gateaux Practical."

Things are looking up for Downunder

FLIGHTS between Britain and Australia will be quicker and more convenient this summer thanks to big improvements in the British Airways timetable.

The airline's new, long-range Rolls-Royce Boeing 747s are being brought in on the route, and all services will go by way of India and south-east Asia to give, in most cases, shorter journey times.

SYDNEY for instance, will have daily jumbo services making only two stops on the way.

MELBOURNE will have three services each week making two stops and four making three stops.

PERTH will have a one-stop service from London on three days each week.

BRISBANE, served only by British Airways, will have three three-stop flights each week.

Announce Reporter

Take the plane train

HEATHROW – and British Airways' world-wide network of air services – are now only 45 minutes away from the heart of London. Underground trains now run from *Piccadilly Circus to a station* beneath Heathrow's control tower.

From there, a series of walkways with moving pavements link up with the three main terminals. Single fare from Piccadilly Circus is 80p.

Coaches on the Piccadilly Line have been specially designed to have more room than usual for passengers' luggage.

New link to Zurich

A NEW British Airways service is being introduced from Gatwick to Zurich from April 1.

The service will leave every day of the week except Sunday at 0800 and arrive at 0930 local time.

There are frequent flights to Zurich, Basle and Geneva from Heathrow.

Flag over E. Europe

BUSINESS travellers selling exports in Eastern Europe have a great ally – British Airways.

British Airways operates fast, frequent services from London to eight cities – Moscow, Warsaw, Budapest, Belgrade, Zagreb, Prague, Bucharest and Sofia.

No other airline can offer business travellers from Britain such a comprehensive service.

A special feature of the schedules are Friday return flights from all eight cities to Heathrow.

New route to New Zealand

British Airways is the only airline flying between Britain and New Zealand, and a new route by way of Bombay reduces the flight time to 27½ hours, which is faster than the route via Los Angeles.

Main features of British Airways' other services to the Far East include a daily 747 jumbo service from London to Hong Kong. There are also additional flights on three days of the week.

Singapore has a daily 747 service. Three 747s fly each week to Kuala Lumpur and two fly to Bangkok.

Brunei is served by a weekly VC10.

747 for Mexico and Antigua

THE Boeing 747 jumbo jet is being introduced by British Airways on the routes to Antigua and Mexico City this summer. And the Antigua flight will be non-stop.

These are just part of the improvements being made by the airline to its services to Bermuda, the Bahamas, the Caribbean and Mexico.

There will be new aircraft types and improved routes.

Highlights of the new timetable include daily non-stop services to Bermuda and five flights a week to Barbados.

British Airways is, in fact, the only airline to operate wide-bodied jets from Britain to the Caribbean. Jumbos are on the routes to Antigua, Barbados, Port of Spain, Bermuda, Kingston, and Mexico City.

The airline is the only one operating from London to Antigua, St. Lucia, Georgetown, Bermuda, Freeport, Nassau, Panama City and Mexico City.



Meet our girl Roz

BRITAIN will soon know the face of Roz Hanby very well.

For she is the star of British Airways advertisements and posters now appearing all over the country.

Roz is far more than just a pretty face. She is a busy stewardess flying on British Airways 707s and VC10s out of Heathrow.

For reservations or further details see your Travel Agent or British Airways Shop

HOME NEWS

Dispute over air fares halts Braniff flights

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Braniff International, the United States airline which was due to start a new transatlantic air service yesterday, remained grounded at Gatwick airport, London, last night as victims of an air fare "war" between the British and American governments.

One of Braniff's Boeing 747 jets arrived at Gatwick yesterday morning with 250 pre-inaugural guests on board. But it was unable to take off with fare-paying passengers for Dallas, Texas, later in the day as planned.

The postponement of service has been caused by the refusal of the United States Civil Aeronautics Board to approve a tariff proposed by Braniff because the board considered it too high. Braniff increased its fares after the British Civil Aviation Authority had said that the tariff was too low.

Mr Harding Lawrence, chairman of Braniff, said at Gatwick: "There is very little we can do. The dispute is solely between the British and American governments. We have 60,000 passengers booked on the route and in terms of revenue the loss will be considerable."

He added that there was a sense of "outrage" in the United States. "Our Congress has expressed great displeasure to the British Embassy. They supported Concorde, and now we are being discriminated against."



Mr Robert Folsom, Mayor of Dallas (left), two stewardesses, and Mr Jerry Apadaca, Governor of New Mexico, at Gatwick on arrival of the pre-inaugural Braniff flight from Dallas to London yesterday.

Braniff booking clerks told potential passengers who inquired about tickets: "We are not operating today or tomorrow. But we plan to start on Friday, subject to agreement between the two governments."

The chances of reaching an agreement by tomorrow were considered slight in London yesterday. Braniff is the unwitting victim of a wide differential on transatlantic air fares between the British and American governments which is unlikely to be resolved in the near future.

While America wants the lowest possible fares, Britain is counselling caution on the ground that if fares are pitched too low some airlines will go bankrupt.

The British aviation authorities would like at least 12 months to pass from the starting of the Laker Skytrain service last September before permitting a wide range of new cheap fares, to give time for economic analyses to be made.

Aviation industry interest in Britain centres on what form the retaliatory action threatened by the United States Civil Aeronautics Board in the Braniff case will take. In the eyes of the Americans, the service has been unable to start because of the refusal of the CAA to approve the low-fare package.

Suggestions that the British Caledonian Airways service between Gatwick and Houston, Texas, could be interfered with were being discounted in official circles last night as the airline's right to fly is enshrined in the air agreements between the two countries.

"As far as we are concerned, under the new Bermuda air agreement it would be illegal if the Americans stopped our service", British Caledonian said.

Drug abuse expert says LSD causes little injury

From Stewart Tendler
Bristol

A medical expert on drug abuse said at Bristol Crown Court yesterday that LSD was not comparable to drugs such as heroin or barbiturates. The hallucinogenic drug was not addictive, caused little or no physical injury, and people who suffered from adverse effects mentally often had psychological difficulties.

In other cases it was likely that anxiety about the drug caused adverse effects, Dr Martin Mitcheson told the court. Dr Mitcheson, who is in charge of drug-addiction treatment at University College Hospital, London, said he would place LSD below the opiates, amphetamines, and barbiturates in terms of harmful qualities.

Mr Justice Park asked if he approved of the wholesale distribution of LSD, and Dr Mitcheson said he was not saying that.

Dr Mitcheson was giving evidence during pleas of mitigation for 17 people awaiting sentence in connexion with the sale and manufacture of LSD. He said that LSD was probably more severe in its medical hazards than cannabis. The evidence of adverse psychiatric effects from its use in Britain, where a BBC survey in 1973 showed that 600,000 people had taken the drug at least once, was small.

He said that the American studies of users with adverse effects had suggested a high incidence of psychological disturbance or treatment before taking LSD. Patients he had seen had almost always had a history of psychiatric disturbance.

Opiates presented the main hazard in terms of the proportion of people who take drugs and get into difficulties. Those addicted to opiates centre their lives on the drugs. Such habits would not be involved with LSD, and most people took it for an interesting experience, and nothing more.

A study of death certificates for drug addicts did not show one certificate mentioning LSD.

The judge said: "Are you saying LSD should not be a Class A drug?" Dr Mitcheson said he was not saying that, but if he was giving evidence to the Home Office advisory council on the misuse of drugs he would suggest changes in the classification of drugs under the Misuse of Drugs Act. In such a situation he would not put LSD in the top classification, which is where it is now.

When the judge asked: "Do you approve of the wholesale distribution of LSD on street corners at £1?", Dr Mitcheson said: "I am not saying that", and added that there were casualties and psychiatric difficulties. It was right to describe it as a dangerous drug.

The trial continues today.

Four per cent fewer men smoke cigarette

By Annabel Ferriman

The number of men in the United Kingdom who smoke cigarettes has fallen by more than 4 per cent during the past three years, Mr Moyle, Minister of State, Department of Health and Social Security, told a workshop on smoking control in London yesterday.

"The proportion dropped from about 44 per cent in 1974 to about 40 per ment in 1977, which meant that about 380,000 men gave up smoking. The proportion is a fifth less than it was in 1961, before the first report on smoking by the Royal College of Physicians.

Mr Moyle told the conference that a recent opinion poll conducted by his department showed that 68 per cent of those still smoking would like to give up. Almost the same proportion of cigarette smokers said they approved of further restrictions on smoking in public transport.

The minister said that gave all those working for a reduction in cigarette-smoking the confidence that they were not seriously resisted by public opinion. It also gave them the hope that the tide was really beginning to turn.

Mr Moyle said the proportion of women giving up in the past three years was 2 per cent and was a reversal of a previous upward trend. Women had come late upon the smoking scene and the issue had become entangled with the movement towards equal status.

There were signs for the first time that the average smoker was reducing the number of cigarettes smoked, particularly in the case of women smokers. During the past year the proportion of women smoking 20 or more cigarettes had fallen by a tenth.

One of the most significant trends was the reduction average tar yield of ci smoked. In 1972 the for a cigarette was 20. 1977 it had fallen to

Mr Moyle defended t ernment's decision not pose a total ban on advertising. He said th a body of opinion th that advertising does crease the total con tobacco smoked but j courages people to chan one brand to another. Government was consid deeper inquiry into the

The aim of the wo which was organized by ternational Union again cer (UICC), was to en cancer societies in Eu campaign for a reduct smoking rates.

Dr Nigel Gray, dire the Anti-Cancer Council toria, Australia, and chi of the union, said there longer any argument ab connexion between s and lung cancer. The un trying to persuade all ments to implement ant ing policies, including on advertising, health on packets, taxation a tion and restrictions o ing opportunities.

Since the Norwegia ment had banned all advertising in 1975 them tion of male smokers has down from 52 per cent per cent, he said. The o been no increase in o tax during the same pe

Mr Michael Daube, ber of Britain's Action on Pu and Health (Ash), campai similar ban in Brita attacked Mr Moyle's si weak. "It is far from government genuinel cerned about smokin be saying", he said.

Disillusion in the Civil Service at obsession with detail

Bureaucracy in Britain

By John Young

Andrew Grant (the names used in this article are all pseudonyms, at the request of those quoted) joined the Civil Service straight from Cambridge in 1976. A few weeks ago he left for a career in the City.

"I became a civil servant because I had been involved in student politics and was fascinated by the mechanics of government", he recalls. "But I have become disillusioned with the whole process, largely because I underestimated the extent to which I would not fit in.

"Things move too slowly. I am someone who likes to think quickly and get things done, rather than spend six months preparing some piece of paper which will probably be torn up as soon as there is a change of government.

"Many people in my department worked extremely hard, often taking papers home in the evenings and at weekends. But how much of the work was ever necessary in the first place I am not at all sure." Partly because of the practice of frequently shuffling senior staff between jobs, there was an insistence on meticulous briefing and an obsession with detailed paperwork.

Mr Grant's subjective judgments may well be dismissed as youthful impatience. But he is not wholly critical; he admires many of his former colleagues and insists that the cumbersome nature of bureaucracy is not necessarily the fault of the bureaucrats. "Civil servants are for ever advising ministers that certain measures will be complicated, unnecessary or difficult to administer, but they do not carry any political weight."

At least he left before he became too deeply embroiled. In most cases inertia prevents people from resigning, he says, coupled with the fear that they are not qualified to do anything else; an observation repeated by others, almost word for word.

Michael Kent, who spent two years on secondment to the Department of the Environment, accepts that at the higher levels the Civil Service contains people of exceptional intellect and understanding. It may also be, he adds, that at the lower executive levels it is sometimes understaffed.

"But there are thousands of people in the middle ranks doing next to nothing", he maintains. "The Department of the Environment's housing staff could be cut by a quarter and still do the same job as it does now, and by half if the unnecessary functions were eliminated."

Both central, and even more local, government tend to feel that all problems can be solved by their intervention, he says. But the former is at least aware of the question of equity between different sections of society and the extent to which one should be subsidized by another; local authorities have never even considered whether such a question should be asked.

The main faults of government at all levels, he feels, are, first, that it becomes embroiled in detail instead of confining itself to broad policies and, second, that it fails to understand proper financial control.

"There is a totally different psychology between the public and the private sector. If a government department overspends its budget by 1 or 2 per cent it congratulates itself on being more or less on target, whereas for a business the difference might be that between success and bankruptcy. What is a large sum of money for a businessman is a mere bagatelle for a civil servant."

James Brearley left a large government department to work for a local authority and regards it as a great mistake. "Do not tell me that local government is overstaffed by comparison with the Civil Service", he says. "In the past two months I have managed one ten-minute walk down the High Street in my lunch hour."

Annabelle Parkes still works for that same large government department, which she joined after taking a secretarial course on leaving university. Like Mr Grant, she too finds it difficult to say if there is overstaffing, because she questions whether many of the jobs need to be done at all.

She cites the case of one woman who was asked by her previous department head but one to produce a certain set of monthly statistics. His successors had no interest, and for years the figures had been ignored, but the woman continued to produce them.

Ironically, Miss Parkes's own job is concerned with organization and methods, or how to make the department more efficient. "It could be a challenge; there is so much to be done. But there is no direction, no incentive.

"There is always work to be done, but I suppose it is an indictment of its nature that there is never a crisis, never an occasion when we are asked to work late; just the same steady monotonous routine going on for ever."

To be concluded

Police inquiry into Scots legal aid matters

Officers from D Division of Strathclyde police in Glasgow, led by Det Chief Inspector Norman Walker, are investigating alleged irregularities involving solicitors and their clients in legal aid cases.

Det Chief Supt Alastair MacRae, joint head of Strathclyde CID, confirming that the inquiries are being made, said he could not state the amount of money, or the number of solicitors involved. A report would be sent to the procurator fiscal once the inquiries were complete.

Mr John Skeen, the fiscal, who instigated the inquiries, said later that they arose out of an investigation into the granting of legal aid in a particular case and he believed that it would be some time before the completed police report was in his hands.

£5 meals brighten rail travel

By Peter Hennessy

British Rail is about to another page in the sor gilded, often tarnished, of catering on the pern way.

Travellers' Fare, industry's provisioning or tion, is trying out a new Star Menu" on selected If trials prove as success indications suggest, betwe and 40 Inter-City trains weekday will be able to a superior nosebag to travelling businessman whom, we are told, our f depends.

The press was invite board the 18.04 from Live Lime Street to Euston on day to sample its wares. Wi on a wet February after may lack some of the gla of the legendary Blue T or the Orient Express of but, as we raced through R ley, at twice the speed of we were provided with pl of good red meat and the r kind of claret to wash it d

The real connoisseurs of way cooking are the British chefs. A heroic breed, they in tiny galleys in 20-ye carriages which buck and at every turn, while patrons sit in cushioned conditioned dining cars.

These stoics, who seem b content with their lot, soup, cut fingers and all, the new menus highly. make the work more in ing", the chef on r said: "When peo 'What a beautiful mea pleasure".

The fare available included a choice of on

Mushroom soup with fr choice of chilled oran or grapefruit juices, sail.

Roast sirloin of beef, Y pudding, horseradish crea salmon mayonnaise; selec cold turkey, tongue and mixed salad.

Cauliflower au gratin side salad, petit pois, bu sauté potatoes.

Trifle Chantilly, fresh fr Selection from cheeseboa and biscuits; sardines o Coffee.

The price is a little the traveller not on an account. Dinner costs you choose the beef or £4.95 for those preferri means.

But Travellers' Fare knows its market: all brassy-voiced northern bus men, straight out of the pa of John Braine, on the mor and evening Inter-City trai and from Bradford, Lee chester and Liverpoo morning gold menu mea titled "The Great Breakfast", at £2.70, has custom-cooked for them. call it poached ha Arnold Bennett.

Form-filling 'burden on small firms'

By a Staff Reporter

A national "rear-a-form-a-week" campaign to combat the growing flood of bureaucratic paper work was proposed yesterday by Mr John Nott, opposition spokesman on trade.

An incoming Conservative Administration might well have a weekly press conference at which a minister would ceremoniously tear up a government form, he said.

A new industry had grown up to satisfy the pursuit of paper pleasure. It was called administration, and was an end in itself; it could take people to the top of the Civil Service, or to the top of the town hall, with the universal admiration of their colleagues.

"I wonder how many people appreciate the burden of paper work on small businesses", Mr Nott said at the annual conference of the Small Business Bureau in London.

If a thousand small businesses were to receive just one ounce of government paper in the post every week for a year that would amount to 1¼ tons or a million pages. It would take about ten years to read, and form a 200ft pile, about two thirds as high as Big Ben.

Looked at on a national scale, the figure would need to be multiplied by about 800, making 1,200 tons of paper, 800 million pages and a pile 30 miles high.

Actor on car charge

John Blythe, aged 56, the actor, of Belvedere Close, Teddington, London, was remanded on bail until May 26 at Bow Street Magistrates' Court yesterday on a drink and driving charge.

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SKIING FREESTYLE

Poverty is a cause of bad school results, study says

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

The children of poor parents will continue to perform badly in schools until real equality of opportunity exists, a government-sponsored research study says today. Educational action can help to redress some of the damage but it cannot counteract the long-term effect of poverty on child development.

"Equality of opportunity is one of the basic principles of the democratic state", the study says. "To make this a reality it is essential to eliminate poverty."

The study, sponsored jointly by the Department of Health and Social Security, the Home Office and the Bernard Van Leer Foundation, looked at the development of white schoolboys living in a deprived area in a Midland city. The severely disadvantaged boys were among the most backward readers, least able to cope with school and more likely to be labelled as maladjusted.

Their families lived on low incomes, whether the father was in work or unemployed, and often in overcrowded conditions in densely populated areas. With a sense of failure and living under chronic stress they could not help their children to develop

Poverty is not generated by inadequate people crowded in deprived areas, the study says. "It arises in a social system in which low wages, inadequate welfare provisions, a chronic shortage of housing, and unemployment are allowed to exist."

The study suggests that in a period of low economic growth the short-term priorities should be pre-school provision for disadvantaged children, greater co-ordination between schools in trying to help disadvantaged families, and a new emphasis on increasing contact with such families by secondary schools.

Parents and Children in the Inner City (by Harriett Wilson and G. W. Herbert. Routledge & Kegan Paul, £5.90).

'Better off on the dole than at university'

By Ian Bradley

School-leavers are better off either going on the dole or joining the job-creation scheme than undertaking further education, Miss Sue Slipman, president of the National Union of Students, said yesterday.

She was launching the union's latest campaign on grants, which seeks particularly a better system of maintenance allowances for the 300,000 full-time students engaged in further education at a non-advanced level. At present grants are awarded at the discretion of local education authorities.

Ninety per cent of such students receive no financial support. For the remaining tenth the average grant is only £2.22 a week. If they chose to become unemployed they would be entitled to social security payments of over £13 a week.

Nearly 250,000 young people will soon be able to earn £19.50 a week on the short-term training schemes announced on Tuesday by the Manpower Services Commission.

Miss Slipman said there was now a 10 per cent drop-out rate from full time courses because of financial hardship among students. Out of 60 who started a nursery nursing course at Bradford College last September 10 had dropped out.

She said that a student attending a medical secretarial course at Millbank College of Commerce was receiving no grant, although her mother had to support six children on her salary as a primary school teacher. Students on a catering course at Birmingham College of Food had to go without meals and take jobs in the evening to support themselves.

The union has sent a letter to the Prime Minister demanding immediate action over grants. It would like to see grants to students on all advanced further education courses made mandatory and money released to increase the number and level of discretionary grants made to students on non-advanced courses.

It is also campaigning for a rise in the full grant given to university and polytechnic students from £1,010 to £1,280 in the coming academic year. It urges the phased abolition of the parental means test.

Miss Slipman said that 84 per cent of university students did not receive the full value of the undergraduate grant because their parents could not afford to pay contributions. She said: "Mr Oakes, the minister for higher education, admits that the grant system is in a complete mess and he agrees that the means test should be phased out. But government sympathy is not good enough. Our members want action".

The union is supporting the TUC's call for a government review of the provisions of education, training and employment for those aged between 16 and 19. It is pursuing its campaign with a lobby of Parliament and a demonstration in Glasgow today, and a national demonstration in Birmingham tomorrow.

Miss Slipman said she hoped there would be up to 10,000 students in tomorrow's demonstration, which has been moved from London because of the ban on processions there. A chartered train will take London students to Birmingham.

The Federation of Conservative Students announced yesterday that it is to contest all the posts on the NUS executive in the election for new officers next month. There are two Conservatives on the executive, Mr Eddie Longworth and Mr Stuart Bayliss.

Mr Longworth, this year's Conservative candidate for the presidency, is 22 and a married student at Bradford University in his final year, reading history and politics. He will fight on a platform of constitutional reform and wants to see union's vice-presidents elected on a single transferable vote rather than singly as at present. He wants to see individual student unions concentrating on academic representation and on extending services rather than on "sloganizing, militant action, and mindless ideological action".

£22,500 libel damages for Mr F. Chapple

Mr Frank Chapple, the anti-communist general secretary of the 433,000-strong electricians' and plumbers' union, was awarded £22,500 damages in the High Court yesterday for libel in a pamphlet headed: "The ugly face of Chapple's union and how to change it".

The pamphlet, which falsely accused Mr Chapple of pursuing policies contrary to union members' interests and gagging criticism within the union, was published when he was standing for reelection as secretary in 1976.

Judgment, with costs, for Mr Chapple, was entered by Judge Lymbery, QC, against the printers and publishers of the pamphlet, SW Litho Ltd, of Corbridge Crescent, Bethnal Green, London, now in voluntary liquidation. The company was said to be part of the Socialist Workers' group.

Afterwards Mr Chapple said he hoped the award would be a salutory lesson to extremists. There had to be some form of defence to the type of extreme pressure to which he had been subjected.

S. African team ban

Rugby School has refused to play against an all-white cricket team from St Andrew's College, Grahamstown, South Africa, which plans to tour England in June.

Three-way clash over site of proposed reservoir

The Ministry of Agriculture's argument that a new reservoir on the Cornwall-Devon border would flood more than 1,100 acres of good farmland was misleading, it was said at a public inquiry yesterday.

Mr David Widdecombe, QC, representing the South-West Water Authority in its appeal against refusal of planning consent for the Roadford reservoir, maintained that it would take up only 850 acres, of which only 50 acres was farmland of average quality.

The rest was sub-standard, he told the inquiry, which opened at Okehampton, Devon, and is expected to last at least three weeks.

The water authority argues that the 8,000-million gallon reservoir is essential to meet forecasts of population and water demands for the year 2011.

Although the proposal is strongly opposed by the National Farmers' Union, the Country Landowners' Association and resident groups, a three-cornered fight is likely because the agriculture lobby's argument is that reservoirs should be built on Dartmoor, with no loss of productive land.

Waiting to oppose any encroachment on the national parks are Lady Sayer, of the Dartmoor Preservation Association, the Dartmoor National Parks Authority, and conservation and fishery groups.

Mr Widdecombe said Roadford offered the only solution "in the light of massive opposition to reservoirs in the national park". If the reservoir was to be off Dartmoor it would be difficult to find a site with less agricultural impact than Roadford, he said.

Farm land register sought

A system of registering agricultural land to provide a more accurate record of its ownership and to limit its acquisition by foreign interests is advocated by the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers.

In evidence presented yesterday to the Northfield committee, which is examining how land ownership may be changing as a result of purchases by financial or foreign interests, the union says there appears to have been a move away from traditional ownership.

It expresses anxiety over the extent to which foreign interests have been buying land.

The City and financial institutions have often used land as a capital investment, the union says. "The rapid increase in land values over the past few years has meant it has increasingly been used as a hedge against inflation rather than a development of the agricultural interest."

Loneliness 'the biggest issue for the elderly'

By our Social Services Correspondent

The biggest difficulties facing elderly people today are loneliness and immobility, Mr Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, said last night. They arise because too many elderly people have no families, friends or neighbours who really care, he said.

Mr Ennals was giving a lay sermon at a commissioning service for a thousand voluntary helpers recruited from local churches for a community care scheme at Ilford, London. The needs of the elderly were paramount, as a survey by his department showed.

Nearly a third of elderly people lived alone, only 35 per cent of them with a telephone and a quarter with no means of calling for help in an emergency. A fifth of the bedfast and housebound had not been out of their homes for more than three years. Nearly a third received no visits from friends.

The most formidable enemy was not poverty, loneliness, unemployment or racialism, but demoralization and despair. Our society could not become truly humane while so many people lived, not only isolated from their neighbours, but insulated from their neighbours' needs.

"The proper war for our time is therefore a war on demoralization and despair, on apathy and the feeling of powerlessness, and on the estrangement of men from his neighbour", Mr Ennals said.

Scots lawyers criticize intervention by EEC

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

The European Commission was criticized yesterday by the Scottish Law Commission for a tendency to issue regulations couched in the form of directives and for often failing to take adequate account of local circumstances, habits and feelings.

The law commission, in its annual report published in Edinburgh, endorsed the House of Lords select committee view that the European Commission should intervene "only with care and where real need can be demonstrated".

The report gave the draft directive on self-employed commercial agents as an example of its feelings. The directive was unsatisfactory because it introduces rules of a special character on commercial agents' contracts that precluded the general law on contract being applied and offended the general principles of the Scots law of contract.

The directive also contained rules of such particularity that it would have the practical effect of a regulation: "The directive is so drafted that it would be very difficult for the United Kingdom legislature to depart from the actual language of the directive to take account of the special needs of the legal system of the United Kingdom", the report said.

It even proposed special requirements of form in relation to the transactions with which is was concerned. Such special derogations from the general law of contract constituted traps for the unwary and would certainly increase the burden on practitioners.

Extended to other special areas of the law of contract such a policy would deprive that branch of law of its present simplicity and consistency. By imposing, often with little justification, mandatory rules, the draft directive offended against the general principle of the Scots law of contract that, unless strong reasons of public policy required otherwise, parties should be able to contract as they pleased, the report said.

Paper that made history may close

A receiver has been appointed for the *West Wales Weekly Observer* which once made history. The newspaper has a winter circulation of only 4,500 and debts of more than £50,000. Unless a buyer is found soon it will have to close.

It was the exclusion of the *Weekly Observer's* editor from meetings of Tenby council that led to the passing of the Admission of the Press Act, 1908, giving the press access to council meetings as of right.

Queen's tribu to firemen

The Fire Brigade issued a statement referring to a Press As report that when the invested Mr Terence Pat union's general secretary the insignia of a CBE o day she said to him need people like you."

"Mr Parry wants to m very clear that her M remarks in this contex not directed at him per but to firemen as such statement said. In fac Queen said to Mr Parry need people like your

Siege man moves

Hugh Doherty, aged of the men in the B Street siege, who is life sentence, has bee ferred to Durham pris Leicester.

مكتبة من الأصل

Our per Cent Cigarettes Less Smoke

HOME NEWS

ore realistic offer ght halt action, chers' leader says

Geddes
Correspondent
National Union of s would be willing to threatened protest ne to begin today, if overs made a more offer, Mr Fred Jarvis, secretary, said yester-

as unwilling to put a what a "more realis-" would be, but when he agreed that an offer per cent increase for all s, and an additional to remove anomalies probably get sympa- nsideration" from the executive in deciding to withdraw the sanc- nd resume negotiations. eachers' claim for a 12½ t pay increase and the of anomalies was met management offer of 9 per cent and a 1 per cent for anoma- e teacher said suggested s they regard as the in- ent attitude of the man- t. The dispute has been d to arbitration.

salaries for teachers at ranges from £2,253 for a qualified teacher on the ' scale 1 to £5,250 for er at the top of scale 4. alaries for head teachers from £4,110 to £9,996. All s are fixed nationally by rnham Committee.

teachers have given the an Committee manage- nent evidence which they in shows that 10 per cent floor, not the ceiling, for elements. The manage- eplied that those settle- well above the Govern- ment's 10 per cent guidelines, were based on "productivity deals".

Mr Jarvis said yesterday that there was clearly a productivity element in things that teachers did voluntarily, without extra payment, such as the supervision of pupils during the lunch hour, staff meetings after school hours, "netball" matches, chess club meetings, school band practice and so on.

If the teachers withdrew from such activities perhaps the authorities and the Government would come to see how much value should be attached to what they did in that way, he said.

Mr Jarvis has sent an angry reply to a letter from Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, in which she urged the union to call off its threatened action. Her letter was released to the press at about the same time as he received it.

He told Mrs Williams that he felt that her letter was intended more as a propaganda exercise than an attempt to resolve difficulties. "One would have expected that you would have sought to talk with the union about the situation before making a public condemnation of its proposed action."

The Council of Local Education Authorities, which represents all education authorities in England and Wales, has written to the National Union of Teachers and the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers regretting the threat of protest action particularly while arbitration is pending.



The first concrete hull and its young builders.

Young unemployed turn to building concrete boats

By a Staff Reporter

Twelve unemployed teenagers in the east London borough of Newham have been working for a year making concrete hull boats on a government-sponsored scheme.

Their first boat has now taken shape as a 40ft hull, which, when fitted out, will be used by the Mayflower Family Centre, North Woolwich, for youth and community work, providing sailing and cruising holidays for Scouts, Guides, teenagers on probation and members of local youth clubs.

A Sports Council grant of £10,000 will provide almost half the cost of fitting and equipping the boat, but the project urgently needs another £13,000 to finish the job. The completed ketch will be worth about £50,000.

A second 25ft skeleton hull of wire mesh is almost ready for plastering, one of the few jobs in the project carried out by professionals. It will be used by Fellowship Afloat, another Christian charity.

The scheme, located in a disused plater's shop at Bromley gas works, was set up under the Government's job creation programme, which pays the boys' wages. Pay varies from £30.50 a week for the 16-year-olds to £58 a week for the two supervisors, one of whom has built his own boat.

Several of the boys had been out of work for long periods before being taken on by the scheme. Barry Gibbs, aged 17, who suffers from epilepsy and has to do outdoor work to avoid excessive heat, was out of work for nine months before joining.

"In most factories you have to stick to one job but here we do it all—the meshing, cementing inside the boat and arranging the steel bars for reinforcement", he said.

The scheme is due to finish in June, but the supervisors hope it will be taken over by the new special temporary employment project, announced by the Government on Tuesday.

F buys -10s for uelling

ary Stanhope
e Correspondent

RAF has bought nine nnish VC-10 airliners abroad to convert into for mid-air refuelling combat aircraft. They been bought from Gulf nd Kenya Airways for £10m.

r conversion by Brausn ace they will be based at Marham, Norfolk, alongside RAF's existing fleet of tankers, which are con- Victor bombers.

560 mph VC-10s should dy for deployment in new role in about two or years' time. Some of the used to belong to the nct East African Air-

RAF hopes the new s will improve the range strike and air defence s of the new Tornado which Britain has made aboration with West Ger- and Italy.

they will also be used er combat aircraft pay on maritime strike s in support of the Royal The chief motive for the e is the need to com- for the loss of Britain's rviving large aircraft HMS Ark Royal, which to leave the Fleet at of this year.

the decision to dispense ge aircraft carriers the as been conscious of d to improve its own ty to defend Britain's nes with shore-based

BR to meet unions on pay dispute

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

Train services in most areas were running normally yesterday. The British Railways Board said there were hardly any cancellations.

Preliminary arrangements were being made for a meeting in a fortnight between British Rail and the three rail unions to discuss ways of resolving the train drivers' pay dispute. A threatened strike was called off four hours before its midnight deadline.

The meeting will be chaired by Lord McCarthy, chairman of the Railway Staff National Tribunal, the main conciliation body on the railways. Mr Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport, told the Commons that the unions would not be bound by the outcome.

The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) was helping yesterday to organize the forthcoming meeting. The National Union of Railwaymen refused to agree to a full-scale inquiry by the railways tribunal and Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary, said he had difficulty in persuading his executive to accept a meeting.

The dispute centres on a claim by the drivers' union, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) for increases that match commission bonuses negotiated by the NUR for 1,600 pay train guards. The bonuses would normally be worth about 50p a man a shift.

Missing boy died from exposure

From Our Correspondent
Reading

Lester Chapman, aged eight, whose body was found in mud on the edge of a rubbish tip about a mile from his home at Reading, Berkshire, after a 45-day hunt for him, died from exposure, tests disclosed last night.

The boy ran away after leaving school on January 12. No trace was found of him until last Sunday, when four schoolboys found his body buried up to his armpits in thick sludge.

WEST EUROPE

German who became Nato commander attacks charges made in book by British historian

General denies betraying Rommel

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, March 1

General Hans Speidel, the wartime German general who later became Commander Allied Land Forces Central Europe, denies in a statement to *The Times* that he betrayed his former chief, Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, to the Gestapo in 1944.

Mr David Irving, the controversial historian, claims in a recent biography of Rommel that General Speidel implicated Rommel, untruthfully, in the abortive assassination attempt against Hitler on July 20, 1944, and by doing so helped bring about his end. On Hitler's orders, Rommel was given the choice of trial and almost certain execution in Berlin, or suicide. Rommel chose suicide.

He suggests that General Speidel went on after the war to build up what he described as the "myth" of Rommel as a conspirator and anti-Nazi hero, in order to enhance his own anti-Nazi image in the eyes of the Allies and postwar Germany. General Speidel is regarded here as a leading war historian and has recently published his memoirs.

The general's rejection of Mr Irving's version of events, which departs also from that given by other Rommel biographers, is supported by Rommel's son, Dr Manfred Rommel, now Mayor of Stuttgart, and by another participant in the plot Dr Fabian von Schlabrendorff, who later became a constitutional court judge.

In his book *The Trial of the Fox* Mr Irving depicts Rommel as unaware of the assassination plot, in which General Speidel, his Chief of Staff, was a prominent figure.

Arrested after the plot and interrogated in Berlin by the Gestapo, General Speidel—Mr Irving claims—indicated that Romel had known about the plot in advance. He said he himself informed him of it on July 9, 11 days beforehand. The implication to the Nazis was that Rommel condoned and failed to stop the plot.

Mr Irving's claim is based on charges made by the Gestapo chief, Ernst Kaltenbrunner, to a "court of honour" in which other generals were to decide whether to expel General Speidel from the Army and hand him over to the Nazi "People's Court". They decided against expulsion and General Speidel remained in captivity until the arrival of the Allied armies.

In a statement prepared for *The Times* General Speidel, now aged 80 and convalescing after an illness, rejects Mr Irving's charges as false.

"I consistently denied to the Gestapo any knowledge of the plot. Thus I did not incriminate Rommel", he writes. Any admission of complicity on his own part, he said, "would have meant my certain death". Moreover, the date of the planned bomb attack on Hitler by Count von Stauffenberg wasnot known even to the innermost circle of conspirators on July 9.

General Speidel accuses Mr Irving of ignoring existing documents which show he did not implicate Rommel.

"David Irving evaluates the documents he knows of one-sidedly and in a partisan manner. Other sources which he has at hand he prefers to 'cover up' when they do not fit in with his ideas", he writes.

General Speidel denies that Rommel was unaware of the plot or that he first heard about it from himself. The field-marshal discussed it with one of the chief conspirators, Dr Karl Strohlin, the Mayor of Stuttgart, before General Speidel joined Rommel's staff.

"Rommel, in fact, rejected the thought of a murder attempt, but he was decided to end the war on the Western Front, if necessary without Hitler and against his orders. Thus, even though he did not belong to Stauffenberg's group, he is to be counted as part of the resistance."

Dr Manfred Rommel, answering Mr Irving's assertions in the *Stuttgarter Zeitung* recently, said General Speidel's account "corresponds to my recollections and those of my mother. My father never doubted Speidel's loyalty for one second".

Mr Irving's response In London yesterday Mr Irving said: "The only direct evidence is the testimony given on oath after the war by two members of the Army court of honour which tried Speidel." The two men were General Kirchheim and General Guderian, who both swore affidavits.

Since publishing his book, Mr Irving has stumbled on further corroboration in the diaries of Field Marshal Milch, recording a conversation in prison with General Guderian in October, 1945, when Guderian told Milch how the chain of guilt went via Speidel to Rommel.

Paris spurns Danish attempt to end rift

Paris, March 1.—President Giscard d'Estaing has rejected an assurance by Mr Anker Joergensen, the Danish Prime Minister, that he had not interfered in France's internal affairs during a speech in Washington last week, a presidential spokesman said today.

The President told a Cabinet meeting today he did not consider an explanation by Mr Joergensen satisfactory.

On Sunday, the President said Mr Joergensen's remarks to Washington's National Press Club were "incompatible with the duties and responsibilities of a country called upon to preside for a six-month period over the European Economic Community's Council of Ministers".

Mr Joergensen was reported as saying that he believed the Socialist Party would win the French general election and that it would be a good EEC partner. He later denied predicting which party would win.

The presidential spokesman said that diplomatic contacts were continuing to resolve the dispute and there was no question at present of the President refusing to attend next month's European summit meeting in Copenhagen.—Reuter.

Copenhagen: Mr Joergensen said today that he had done "nothing that would warrant an apology" to France.

He said would try to clear up the misunderstandings through normal diplomatic chanels, "but I am not renouncing my right to speak my opinion on Common Market questions on which any statement must always be an assessment".—AP.

M Chaban-Delmas secure in left-wing 'duchy'

From Ian Murray
Bordeaux, March 1

The French Elections

They used to call M Chaban-Delmas, the "Duke of Aquitaine". He has been mayor of its capital, Bordeaux, since 1947, and its member of the National Assembly.

Many of its citizens have never known anyone else ruling from the resplendent Hôtel de Rohan beside the cathedral. It would not be unfair to say that the city as it is today is largely his creation, from its one-way street systems to its new central covered market.

The former prime minister seems so secure in his constituency, which covers the old and elegant heart of the city, that he is hopeful of winning outright in the first round of the French general elections on March 12.

But while M Chaban-Delmas may be secure, his long reign brings with it problems for other Government coalition candidates in the area. He lost more than the presidency when he stood as the unsuccessful Gaullist candidate in 1974: he lost some of his aura of invincibility and so gave heart to his political opponents.

Bordeaux and the surrounding Gironde have a radical left-wing history, and in the final round of the 1974 elections it was only in M Chaban-Delmas's constituency that the left failed.

His personality alone has been keeping the left at bay. In 1967 the Socialists captured one of the city's three constituencies and they held on and increased their majority in 1973.

In the municipal elections last year the left swept through the outer suburbs, and the mayor needed all his skill to retain control. It is whispered darkly that it was only because he had friends in the highest possible places that a new law was introduced creating the CUB (Bordeaux Urban Community), which makes it impossible for the suburbs to have more say than the city in local government.

M Chaban-Delmas may have had friends in the right places but he also needed the support of the Socialists to keep control and his left-wing radical style of Gaullism has certainly helped him. The unwritten pact he formed with the Socialists, on a divide-and-rule basis, has also meant that they are now fighting bitterly against the Communists throughout the area.

His radical left approach has also kept him as a front-runner in the guessing game of who might succeed M Raymond Barre as Prime Minister should the occasion arise.

The nickname "Duke of Aquitaine" has fallen into disuse as it has ceased to be accurate. M Chaban-Delmas no longer rules a duchy, even though he holds sway in its capital.

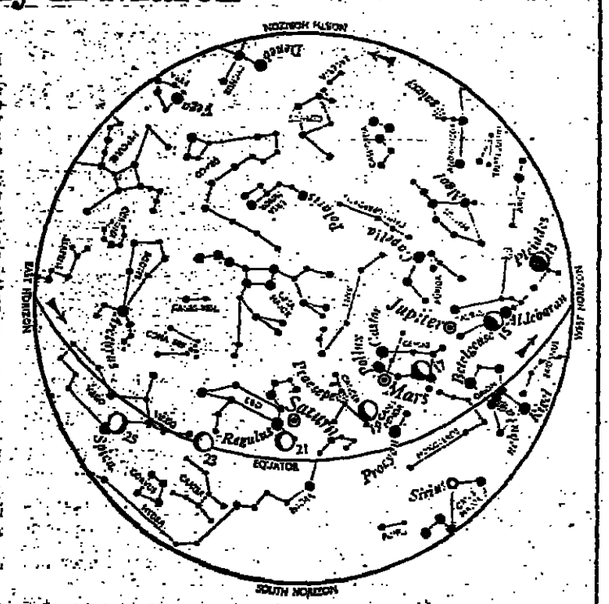
e Night Sky in March

Astronomical
ondent

and Venus are both objects, and as the ecliptic steeply inclined to the ir a March sunset this a favourable opportunity Mercury, which has a limited angular distance Sun.

sunset at the beginning month Venus will have an of about 5° and will be a to the south of west imate true bearing 255°). sky is clear enough there e a chance of finding it; ulars are available do not en until the Sun has set. You should have half it for the search, so there ...ury is moving out from much more rapidly than it will overtake the latter rest to east on the 12th, ger a degree north of it and a little to the right ard Kingdom observers). ...ry will already have passed latest but will be at −1.1; will be at −3.4. Mercury ...ch maximum elongation of the 24th, and will pass ...again, this time from east ...t and four degrees north, 28th. Magnitude +0.6 and much more difficult to see second conjunction.

...will be stationary on the ...d will then move slowly ...d among the stars; by the the month it will be nearly ...o the line of Castor and which it crossed early last Moon in the area on the



The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of London at 22hr 41m pm, at the beginning 20hr (10 pm) in the middle and 21hr (9 pm) at the end of the month, local Mean Time. As places away from the Greenwich meridian the Greenwich times at which the diagram applies are later than the above by one hour for each 15 deg west of Greenwich and earlier by a like amount if the place be east. The map should be turned so that the horizon the observer is facing (shown by the words around the circle) is at the bottom, the zenith being the centre. Greenwich Mean Time, known to astronomers as Universal Time and expressed in 24-hr notations, is used in the accompanying notes unless otherwise stated.

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...er is still observable in the ...n sky in the evenings, not ...until after midnight. Moon ...t on the 16th. Saturn is ...rable nearly all night, set- ...shortly before dawn. Moon ...t on the 21st.

...nus is a morning star in now rising before mid- ...but not quite on our ...ny map. Neptune, in Ophiu- ...will be rising from 02h to ...ht as the month goes on. Moon: last quarter, 2d09h; ...03h; first quarter, 16d18h; ...24d16h (eclipse); last ..., 31d15h. The eclipse of ...pon on the 24th, will be ...but not observable from ...ted Kingdom as totality ...15h37m to 17h08m. It ...visible from the Pacific ...an oceans and the land ...ordering them, including ...d eastern Europe.

...approximate times of ...minima are 3d19th and ...also shortly after mid- ...th-21st. There has been ...ry about the time inter- vals in this variability. Fall in brightness and the subsequent rise are a continuous process taking ten hours in all. The interval from one minimum to the next is 2.87 days (about 69 hours).

Mira is unlikely to be seen from now on, as it is faint and Cetus is running into the western twilight.

The equinox, when the Sun will cross the celestial equator from south to north, will be 26m before midnight on the 20th. The nearest to 12h daylight will occur on the 18th.

British Summer Time will begin on the 19th, when 02h GMT will become 3 am BST, but GMT will continue to be used in these notes.

Excluding the Moon and the faster moving planets our monthly charts can be used in other months and should be preserved. At the beginning of March sunset is at about 17h 40m in the English Midlands (lat 52°) and a little earlier farther north. Stars will be observable, therefore, by 19h, for which time the January map is applicable. This shows that Orion is due south with Jupiter high in the sky above it. Pegasus is dropping in the west and Leo with Saturn just about visible in the east.

By 21h the February map will take over. At the end of the month sunset will be at about 18h 30m over most of Great Britain; the February map is timed for 19h on April 1, so it will be reasonably suitable as darkness falls. Now Orion and Jupiter are descending in the west, Pegasus is lost on the north-western horizon, Mars dominates the south aspect and Leo with Saturn is well up. As the evening progresses the present map increasingly represents the aspect of the sky, which it will do by 21h. The change from one map in our series to the next can be regarded as either a month later at the same time or two hours later on the same date.

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WEST EUROPE

Italians investigate London link in anti-kidnap insurance

From John Earle
Rome, March 1

The Italian judicial authorities are examining the possibility of bringing proceedings against a dozen insurance agents in Milan and Florence suspected of arranging anti-kidnapping policies in London for wealthy Italians.

Insurance covering payment of ransom money is not permitted by the Italian Government.

The Italian press has reported that the authorities have obtained evidence of about 30 policies effected by leading industrialists, mostly for coverage of about 1,000m lire (£600,000) against payment of a premium of 25m lire.

Ten policy holders, it is stated, were kidnapped. Payment of ransom money abroad under such circumstances is considered by the Italian authorities to contravene foreign exchange regulations.

Signor Emilio Alessandrini, the Milan public prosecutor handling the investigation, said on the telephone that some details in the press were inaccurate. He confirmed, however, that on February 23 about 10 insurance agents' offices in Milan and Florence were searched, and that the agents had received formal notification that possible proceedings were being investigated against them for illegal export of capital.

"During the searches, extensive documentation was found, mostly in English, such as might indicate the gathering of anti-kidnapping policies", Signor Alessandrini stated. Translation of these documents was likely to take about 10 days.

After translation, Signor Alessandrini said, it would be possible to discover whether these operations were authorized or not, and whether clients had in fact received reimbursement for ransom money abroad, in which case there would be evidence of violation of the law.

Signor Alessandrini did not mention Lloyd's of London, although its name is widely reported in the Italian press. An unconfirmed detail given by *Corriere Della Sera* claimed that one "victim" arranged his own kidnapping, in order to settle a big overdraft abroad with the insurance payment.

Richard Allen, Insurance Correspondent, writes: Kidnap insurance taken out by companies and individuals has been a substantial, if somewhat embarrassing, source of premium income to the Lloyd's market for several years.

In 1975, the last year for which statistics are available, it is understood that premium income to underwriters in the London market amounted to over $50m (more than £25m).

Although this figure has undoubtedly increased substantially since then, Lloyd's has maintained a strict policy of "non-publicity", and all business has been transacted in the utmost secrecy.

Underwriters handling such business, acting under the obvious fear that publicity can lead only to a increase in such crimes, make it a firm condition that no person other than the policy holder knows of its existence.

Reggio Emilia: Kidnappers freed a 63-year-old transport industrialist today in exchange for a reported 500m lire ransom. Police said Signor Giovanni Pagioli, abducted on February 8 by two gunmen, was released in front of the Bologna railway station.—UPI.

OVERSEAS

Mr Atherton says shuttle helping in Middle East

From Our Own Correspondent
Cairo, March 1

Despite the strident statements by both Egypt and Israel in the last few days, each accusing the other of making no contribution to peace, Mr Alfred Atherton, the United States Assistant Secretary of State, believes that his shuttle mission is helping to patch up differences in the Middle East.

"The talks are not in sense stalled", he said after a 90-minute meeting with President Sadat at the Egyptian leader's villa at Ismailia in his continuing effort to assist in putting together principles to govern any peace agreement between Egypt and Israel.

Mr Muhammad Kamel, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, said there was a possibility that direct talks with Israel could resume after Mr Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, visits Washington on March 14.

Mr Kamel was responding to a call for the resumption of the direct talks made by Mr Begin today when he addressed a meeting of the World Zionist Congress in Jerusalem.

Some observers believe that a new Israeli position on a statement of principles could come before Mr Begin goes to Washington because he would not apparently be giving in to American pressure.

Mr Atherton concluded his present trip to Egypt today and flew to Israel. He is expected to return here early next week. Michael Knipe writes from Jerusalem: The Israeli Government's refusal to contemplate withdrawal from occupied territory on all fronts is a big stumbling block at the moment in the Middle East peace negotiations, and Jerusalem is not prepared to commit itself in advance to any withdrawal from the West Bank.

Mr Atherton arrived back here today after conveying this information to President Sadat in Cairo.

Israel argues that withdrawal on all fronts is something that can only be determined in direct negotiations with the appropriate neighbouring country.

Edward Mortimer writes: Britain has not urged Jordan to join the negotiations between Egypt and Israel at present, Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, said at a meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union British Group on Tuesday.

But there would come a time, "and it may be soon", when Jordan would have to make a crucial decision whether to enter the process. If Israel would not withdraw from the West Bank, Jordan could perhaps be compensated with "reciprocal arrangements . . . involving Arabs living in Israel and access to the Mediterranean".

Rising feeling against Palestinians and hardline statements by both sides

Signs of PLO relations with Egypt nearing collapse

From David Watts
Cairo, March 1

The uneasy relationship that has prevailed between the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Egypt since President Sadat's journey to Jerusalem is now showing prospects of complete collapse.

Rising anti-Palestinian feeling within Egypt, increasingly uncompromising statements on both sides and pressure on the Palestinian community here have all contributed to a situation which falls only just short of a breach in relations.

Two incidents in particular have given rise to the present mood: the assassination of Mr Youssef el-Sibai, editor-in-chief of Al Ahram, by Palestinians in Nicosia; and the subsequent reports that Palestinian gunmen had joined Cypriot National Guardsmen in repelling Egypt's commando raiders when they tried to capture the two gunmen and free their hostages. The PLO has denied this.

Although Foreign Ministry officials insist that it is not their intention to break off relations with the Palestinians, their assurances have hardly been underlined by official action. The Government announced this week that Palestinians in Egypt are to lose the privileges they have enjoyed here—an action that seems to penalize unjustly a group that cannot be blamed for the actions of the brethren abroad.

Since the war of 1956 the estimated 30,000 Palestinians here have benefited from special treatment. Most of them have lived in Egypt since 1948 and are regarded as having integrated themselves successfully into the community. They had the same rights as Egyptians to jobs, pensions and living conditions in general, including free education, although not the right to vote or be nominated for parliament.

Henceforth Palestinians resident here will have to have permits and be otherwise treated as aliens.

A complete breakdown in contacts between the PLO and Egyptian leaders would, on the face of it, benefit neither. The PLO would lose its last slender chance of joining in the Sadat negotiations; and Mr Sadat could hardly continue to claim that he is interested only in a comprehensive peace settlement if he is alienated from the PLO, the recognized representatives of the Palestinians.

Western diplomats, however, believe that the withdrawal of privileges is intended mainly to indicate to the more radical Palestinian elements outside the country that Egypt means business when it threatens retaliation for the murder of Mr Sibai.

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President Siad Barre (left) with Colonel Gaddafi during the airport arrival ceremony

Somalia's leader turns to Libya

Tripoli, March 1.—After issuing a plea for pan-Arab military help against Ethiopia, President Siad Barre of Somalia flew here last night for meetings with Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan news agency Jana reported today.

President Siad Barre has in the past accused Colonel Gaddafi of supporting his opponents in Somalia.

"I am happy to set foot on Libyan soil and I hope that this visit will have happy repercussions in reinforcing the solidarity of brotherly relatives", President Siad Barre said after arriving with a delegation that included the Somali Foreign Minister. They were met by Colonel Gaddafi and other Libyan officials.

Somalia has helped Somali guerrillas trying to take over the Ogaden region of south-east Ethiopia, and it is generally conceded that it also sent regular troops into the area against Ethiopia.

Charles Harrison writes from Nairobi: Neither Somalia nor Ethiopia is reporting large-scale military activity in the disputed Ogaden region with rain in many areas slowing the movement of supplies.

Somali sources in Mogadishu say they remain in control of their main positions and that no further counter-attacks from the Ethiopian side have taken place. However, the Somalis continue to expect a new offensive by Ethiopian forces strongly reinforced with Cuban and Soviet personnel.

The Ethiopian Ministry of Information and National Guidance has attacked statements in Britain by Mr Winston Churchill, Conservative MP, for Stretford, urging Western states to supply "Defensive arms" to Somalia.

Mr Churchill and Mr Julian Amery, another Conservative MP, have been touring Northern Somalia, including forward areas in the Ogaden fighting, as guests of the Somali Government. Mr Churchill expressed the view that the West was assurances that Ethiopian forces would not invade Somalia.

He said the crucial issue was the involvement of Communist states such as the Soviet Union and Cuba in an African dispute.

Ethiopia said that Mr Churchill's comments, proved the West's complicity in the Somali aggression against Ethiopia. "The truth is that Somalia is the aggressor and is now receiving increasing flow of arms from Nato members", it added.

Owen censure of ar sales to Third Worl

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Developing countries, particularly in the Middle East and Africa, were spending more and more on arms and the developed world was mistakenly encouraging this trend, Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, said last night.

Third World countries spent a total of $51,000m (over £25,000m) on arms in 1976, almost three times as much as they received in development aid.

"It is a trend which should be reversed if we are to speed up world economic and social progress", he said in the Gilbert Murray memorial lecture at the Oxford Union Society.

It was in his view manifestly absurd that increased development assistance from the industrialized countries should indirectly help military activities in the Third World.

"We talk about restraining our own arms sales but we have as yet developed no coherent plan, no agreement between ourselves, and so we compete against each other and justify industrial sales on the basis that if we did not sell, other countries would", he said.

Dr Owen singled out the Soviet Union and East Europe for particular critici
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reported that Iran
bary 61 warships, in
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Two die as airliner catches fire

Los Angeles, March 1.—A Continental Airways DC10 carrying 197 people skidded off a runway in a rainstorm and caught fire at Los Angeles international airport today.

Two people are known to have died and at least 11 others were taken to hospital with burns or fractures.

The airliner, carrying 184 passengers and 13 crew members, was on the main runway about to take off for Hawaii when two landing wheel tyres burst and part of the landing gear collapsed. The aircraft tipped over and caught fire when the pilot tried to abort the takeoff.

Soon the left fuselage was engulfed in flames. An eyewitness said: "People were jumping out of the right side and out the back. After a couple of minutes some fire engines arrived and started pouring water or something on the flames. About three minutes later there was some kind of explosion."—AP.

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New York, March
former New York
man, who retired
ability pension and
a race up the step
Empire State Buildin
ordered to undergo
examination.

The trustees of the Department Pension ordered Mr Angus Mistricke, aged 37, to examination or face loss o this tax-free year disability pension

Mr Stephen Murp ing chairman of the said that, if Mr Mist found fit to perform man's duties, he wou quired to return to w

Mr Mistricke put ability pension in when he won the fir Empire State Buildi up" marathon on Feb He climbed 1,575 12 minutes and 32 beating 14 other runn retired in 1973 beca back injury.—UPI.

Communists offered limited pact

Rome, March 1.—The Christian Democratic Party tonight decided to go into a parliamentary pact with the Communists, but only with "precise and limited conditions".

The party's senators and deputies voted for a compromise resolution after two days of dispute over what kind of parliamentary backing they would seek for a new minority Christian Democratic Government.

Their decision was a welcome one for Signor Andreotti, the Prime Minister-designate, who has been trying to reach agreement with the Communists and four other parties to support a new Cabinet. However, it is certain to arouse sharp criticism from the Communists.

The Christian Democrats emphasized in their resolution their determination to maintain a free market economy in Italy and oppose any further nationalization, especially in the chemical industry. The Communists have urged strong state influence over the debt-ridden Montedison chemical giant.

The Christian Democrats also supported continued capital accumulation by private businesses and rejected Communist demands that the police force should be unionized, saying that their opposition would guarantee the rights of all citizens.

The recommendation for a parliamentary pact with the Communists and other parties appeared to fall far short of Communist requirements to join "a clear and explicit parliamentary majority".—Reuter.

Bomb wave in protest at atom plant

Pamplona, March 1.—ETA, the militant Basque separatist organization claimed responsibility for a series of bombings early today aimed at stopping construction of a nuclear energy plant in the Basque region. Damage was estimated at 100m pesetas (about £640,000).

ETA said the 10 attacks had been carried out by its guerrillas against installations and property owned by the Iberduero Company, subcontractor of the plant, being built at Lemoniz, near the Basque capital of Bilbao.

The power station is being built by the American Westinghouse Corporation.

The attacks took place simultaneously at Iberduero offices and warehouses in different places in the Basque area just after midnight.

Police said one fireman was critically injured.

They said two nightwatchmen were shot at by three hooded men who bombed the Iberduero office in Arenas, but were not injured. The Arenas explosion started a fire which threatened nearby buildings, and 70 families had to be evacuated.

ETA's military branch took responsibility for the attacks, through telephone calls to a newspaper and a radio station in Bilbao. It said it would continue attacking Iberduero until work at Lemoniz came to a halt.

The organization threatened that if work was not stopped within two weeks it would kill Iberduero's manager.—AP and UPI.

December 31 handover date agreed at Salisbury talks

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, March 1

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the United African National Council (UANC), was today holding out against a compromise formula for resolving the deadlock over the composition of a Rhodesian transitional government. The formula has the approval of the other three delegations at the informal settlement talks in Salisbury.

Conference sources said however, that the four leaders have agreed in principle on December 31 this year as the date when Rhodesia would become the independent state of Zimbabwe under a black government.

Mr Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and leaders of the three black political groups held a further meeting lasting over three hours this afternoon. The sources said Bishop Muzorewa came under considerable pressure to accept a plan which would leave Mr Smith as Prime Minister during the transitional period.

The plan, put forward at yesterday's meeting by Chief Jeremiah Chirau, leader of the tribally-based Zimbabwe United People's Organization (Zupo), has the support of both Mr Smith and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, leader of the ANC (Sithole). This means that the united black front formed last week has now collapsed.

The compromise calls for Mr Smith to remain as Prime Minister during the transitional period and for the existing Rhodesian Front-dominated Parliament to stay in office.

A transitional administration would then be set up in two tiers—a four-member executive council (comprising the four leaders taking part in the present talks) and a council of ministers in which blacks and whites would be equally represented. Both councils would have rotating chairmen.

Bishop Muzorewa's main objection to the plan is that it leaves Mr Smith with a commanding role during the run-up to independence. He is also opposed to the continuation of the existing Parliament and wants blacks to be in a majority in the council of ministers.

At a press conference today Mr Willie Musarurwa, publicity secretary of the ANC (Zimbabwe), the internal wing of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu Organization, denied reports that Mr Nkomo might return to participate in the internal settlement talks.

Guerrilla deaths: Security forces killed 19 guerrillas in the past 24 hours, military headquarters announced. Six African tribesmen were killed by guerrillas.—Agence France-Presse.

Dentist held in Durban jail 'wrote about bomb-making'

Durban, March 1.—Dr Hoosen Haffejee, an Asian dentist found dead in the South African police cell where he was detained, had made notes on how to make and use bombs, a lawyer alleged today.

Mr Willem Booysen, representing the police at the inquest on Mr Haffejee, said the notes should be admitted as evidence because they provided a motive for Dr Haffejee to commit suicide.

Dr Haffejee, aged 25, was found hanging in a Durban police station last August, one day after he had been arrested.

Dr W. W. Cooper, representing the Haffejee family, argued that the notes should not be admitted as evidence. "I cannot see how evidence of this type is any way relevant", he said. "It looks more like a case where the deceased is being put on trial in respect of an offence with which he was never charged and which he cannot answer."

Mr Booysen said the notes were in Dr Haffejee's writing. They showed how to make detonators, timing devices, booby traps and grenades, he said, and how to blow up buildings, ships, aircraft, bridges and oil refineries.

Yesterday, Dr Cooper asked if bruises found on Dr Haffejee's body were inflicted "during excessive interrogation". This was denied by security police.—Reuter.

Lack of EEC response to deficit angers Australia

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, March 1

Mounting concern in Canberra over a lack of response from the EEC to Australia's complaints about its growing trade deficit with the Community was today conveyed to the European Commission by Mr Victor Garland, the Australian Minister for Special Trade Representations.

In talks with Mr Roy Jenkins, the president of the Commission, and other commissioners, Mr Garland said that Australia had suffered more than anyone had expected from loss of traditional agricultural markets after Britain joined the EEC. To this loss had now been added new threats to Australian exports of steel and coal and, possibly, other minerals.

Speaking afterwards to journalists, Mr Garland said that in the fiscal year 1976-1977 Australia's trade deficit with the EE amounted to $A800m (£470m) and its current account deficit to $A1,800m. This compared with a position of rough balance a few years earlier.

The minister said that Australia was not objecting to the running of a deficit as such, but rather to the steady diminution of opportunity to achieve a more equitable balance.

Last autumn, Australia presented the EEC with a long list of complaints, which centred in particular on the drastic shrinkage of traditional Australian exports of beef, sugar, butter and wheat to the Community, and mainly to Britain.

In addition, Australia complains bitterly about the EEC's subsidized exports of the food surpluses created by the Community's system of internal farm price support. "It is simply impossible for us to compete in many world markets with these subsidized exports", Mr Garland said.

Tribesmen and backers of Swapo in Namibia clash

From Eric Marsden
Johannesburg, March 1

Two Africans were killed and 37 injured, four of them seriously, in a fight between Herero tribesmen and a group of Swapo supporters in the Ovambo border region early today.

The battle, fought with axes knives, clubs and stones, began at midnight and ended when police dispersed the combatants with tear gas at 4 am.

Brigadier Victor Verster, divisional police commander, said the clashes began when Herero youths who were holding a meeting were stoned by Swapo supporters, who were meeting nearby. After the fight four men were arrested for possession of dangerous weapons.

Lord Carrington, the Conservative leader in the House of Lords, is in Windhoek today for meetings with Mr Justice Steyn, the Administrator-General of Namibia (South-West Africa), and political leaders.

He said before leaving Cape Town that he was disturbed by reports that Mr Sam Nujoma, the Swapo leader in exile, had said that Swapo was not interested in majority rule but in seizing power in Namibia. Lord Carrington said this was not in accord with what he had heard from Swapo officials during his visit to Zambia.

Mr Nujoma's remarks were made in an interview in New York, shown here on television. Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister, commented that the Swapo leader had confirmed what South Africa had long suspected, and he called on the Western nations to reply to Mr Nujoma's statement. Western envoys in Cape Town have expressed surprise at this apparent turn about in Swapo policy.

In Windhoek, Mr M. K. Tlhabanello, Swapo's publicity director, suggested that Mr Nujoma might have been quoted out of context. He quoted from the party's constitution to show that it aimed to set up "a democratic secular Government founded on the will and participation of all the Namibian people".

Mr Nujoma had been quoted as saying that Swapo was a revolutionary organization and was not interested in majority rule.

Survey provides hope for Kenya's wildlife

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, March 1

Aerial surveys have removed fears that some wildlife species in Kenya are close to extinction, Mr Matthew Ogutu, the Minister of Tourism and Wildlife, said here yesterday.

He announced that surveys of numbers of Grevy's zebra, carried out with aircraft provided by Canada, had indicated a population of about 13,700. Earlier estimates were that they numbered less than 1,500.

Kenya's elephant population is estimated at more than 60,000 excluding mountain areas and thick forests where aerial observation was not possible. The new surveys have shown that there are 1,800 rhinoceroses.

However, the surveys showed a need for action to conserve Kenya's game herds.

Mali ministers charged with high treason

Bamako, Mali, March 1.—Three members of the ruling military committee in Mali have been arrested on charges of high treason.

President Moussa Traore, announcing the arrests in a radio and television broadcast last night, said they were made "to forestall a bloodbath".

Those arrested were Mr Kissima Doukara, Minister of Defence, the Interior and Security, Mr Karim Dembele, Minister of Transport and Public Works, and Mr Jecoro Bagayoko, Director-General of the Security Services. All held the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

He said they were men who looked only to their personal interests and that it was to forestall a bloodbath that they were arrested.—Agence France-Presse.

American defence budg attacked as inadequate

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, March 1

This year's record American defence budget came under attack before a Senate committee today as "inadequate both in conception and in amount".

The attack was directed by Professor Eugene Rostow of Yale, a former Under-Secretary of State, and now chairman of the Committee on the Present Danger.

The committee is a group of distinguished citizens who believe that the increasing disparity between Soviet and American military strength is a grave danger to Western and American security.

The committee has led the fight against the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (Salt) proposals which President Carter has submitted to the Russians.

Professor Rostow told the Senate budget committee this morning that he believes the American nuclear deterrent is inadequate and that American ground and naval forces are also inadequate.

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Professor Rostow
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and air power, and
wider field of vision."

Opera's nude nun shocks the Vatican

Rome, March 1.—A Vatican spokesman today condemned as "blasphemous and sacrilegious" the Rome Opera presentation of Paul Hindemith's *Sancta Susanna*, written in 1922, in which a nude nun expresses her carnal love for Christ.

Father Romeo Panciroli said it was especially disturbing and shocking that "those who call themselves responsible would present in the middle of Christian Rome a production that denies profound spiritual values."

Signor Luca di Schiena, the director of the Rome opera, is a noted catholic.

Miss Felicia Weathers, who played the lead in the opera, has appeared nude in the opera *Salome* in America.—AP.

Sweden uneasy over Soviet Baltic patrols

Stockholm, March 1.—The Swedish Government has summoned the Soviet Ambassador to the Foreign Ministry to express concern over the presence of six nuclear-armed Soviet submarines in the Baltic Sea, a ministry spokesman said today.

Mr Lef Leifland, the Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, called Mr Mikhail Jakovlev, the ambassador, to the Foreign Ministry yesterday. "I informed him of our concern and uneasiness", Mr Leifland said.

The six diesel-driven submarines, all equipped with three nuclear missiles capable of reaching targets from Paris to the Arctic Circle, have been patrolling the southern Baltic for the past year.—UPI.

Rhodesian guerrilla merger prospects 'dim'

From Our Correspondent
Lusaka, March 1

There appears little chance that recent plans for a merger of the two wings of the Rhodesian Patriotic Front Guerrilla Alliance will ever mature, according to senior nationalist and diplomatic sources.

An intensification of the bush war is apparently inevitable in the light of the organization's rejection of the internal settlement accord, and the joint leaders, Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe, have stepped up efforts to unite their two factions.

A special joint council has drawn up detailed plans to combine the two groups under one political apparatus and one military banner.

But a deep mutual mistrust and dislike within the ranks, coupled with the conflicting political aspirations of their leaders, means the Patriotic Front will collapse when more expedient avenues to power open for either side, nationalist and diplomatic sources say.

Merger would give Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe a powerful fighting force of between 10,000 and 20,000 men ready to fight, with thousands more in training.

Coordinated attacks from bases in Zambia and Mozambique would place tremendous pressure on the Rhodesian Army. But sources in both camps say the plan's prospects for implementation appear "dim".

The barrier is a difference in approach. Mr Mugabe's Mozambique-based wing insists that the military merger take place first, while Mr Nkomo's Zambian-based wing says the question of political leadership must be resolved first.

The differences go much deeper than that; the two sides have long mistrusted each other's motives. But the alliance was formed because each needed the other.

There are few observers who doubt that when and if the organization wins power there will be a final showdown for control between the two men.

The merger plan was drawn up, nationalist sources say, to appease the "front line" states.

While it has yet to pass judgment on the internal accord between Mr Ia the Rhodesian Prime and the Salisbu nationalists, Whiteh manoeuvring behind th to bring Mr Nkomo settlement.

It is thought there chance that Mr Muga be persuaded to join Mr Nkomo might be p to break with Mr Muga

From public and comments here, might be underestima Nkomo's opposition Salisbury accord, as w willingness and ability front-line leaders to him into participation.

As one Zambian o it, "even if all the o on Mr Nkomo, we w behind him".

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Banished Transylvanian leader fights on in exile

Letter telling plight of Hungarian minority answered by repression

From Dessa Trevisan
Caransebes, Romania, March 1

Extraordinary security measures have been effected in Transylvania, with an emergency police force of over 1,000 armed men being drafted in, after the publication in January of a letter by a former member of the Romanian Communist Party's Central Committee protesting against a campaign of enforced assimilation of the region's Hungarian minority.

According to Mr Karoly Kiraly, a deputy in the National Assembly, who wrote the letter, thousands of homes have been searched and their occupants shadowed and harassed by the Romanian secret police.

Mr Kiraly made this disclosure to three Western reporters, myself included, as he talked for four hours recounting the sequence of events, which began with the publication of his letter, and culminated in his acceptance of banishment in return for guarantees that his friends will suffer no reprisals for supporting him.

Mr Kiraly, who himself is of Hungarian extraction, has been forced to take up residence in this small Transylvanian town, where he now lives in virtual isolation. He has been given the post of manager in a furniture factory.

Soon after his letter was published an emergency security force of over 1,000 men was concentrated in the city of Targu Mures, where he used to live. Armed patrols and special civilian brigades shadowed anybody who had had any connexion with him. "Many people", Mr Kiraly recalled, "had their houses searched for my letter which was circulating in hundreds of copies".

Because of his party background his actions have more serious implications than the shortlived Bucharest civil rights movement. The regime used, however, brute force in Transylvania and Mr Kiraly was exposed to threats and pressures during meetings with high-ranking Romanian officials to renounce his letter as a fake. Later, he was forced to leave town on the pretext that his safety could not be guaranteed.

First, Mr Kiraly was told to take up residence in Buzau, a town close to the Romanian-Soviet border. He refused and then agreed to move to Caransebes, where his wife Helga comes from.

In his letter he detailed the plight of the two million ethnic Hungarians of Transylvania, the biggest minority group in Europe. Their cultural institutions have withered away; furthermore, they have been gradually dispersed and assimilated as the Hungarian language schools were systematically closed.

Mr Kiraly's letter has the active support of more than a dozen prominent personalities in Romanian politics and culture, among them Mr Ion Gheorghe Maurer, a former Prime Minister, and Mr Janos Fazekas, the present Deputy Prime Minister, and member of the party's executive bureau, as well as three members of the Central Committee, several editors of Hungarian language literary reviews, and other intellectuals from Transylvania.

All have explicitly asked to be associated with his campaign, Mr Kiraly said. With very few exceptions Transylvania's Hungarian intellectuals are solidly behind him, but many, Mr Kiraly thought, gave him silent support for fear of repercussions.

An anonymous telephone call, a handshake, letters and telegrams which somehow got through to him, all demonstrated public support. This support, he added, went beyond the Hungarian community as many Romanians approved of his campaign.

Until recently Mr Kiraly belonged to the inner party circle and therefore knows the mechanism of power from within. He has no illusions about his own fate but he is resolved to persevere until the problem he has raised is resolved.

Pakistan ban blamed on 'lawlessness'

From Hasan Akhtar
Islamabad, March 1

The total ban on political activities in Pakistan until the end of this month was imposed last night because deliberate attempts were being made to create lawlessness and give the impression that Pakistan had plunged into anarchy, the martial law regime announced today.

The Army took over last July and restricted political activity was allowed from October.

Mr Zahur Azar, the Government's Information Secretary, told journalists today that the Government was forced to withdraw this concession because of repeated and deliberate attempts to undermine law and order in the country.

He said attempts were made to breach canal embankments, disrupt the railways, attack political rivals and defame the martial law regime. Even the press freedom granted by the regime had been taken as a licence to abuse and slander the Government and political rivals, he added.

The Information Secretary said that although there was no press censorship, nothing about political activity would be published by the newspapers. Participation in political activity or the publication of news of a political nature would be punishable under yesterday's martial law regulation with up to seven years' imprisonment and whipping.

It was hoped that the temporary ban would serve as a jolt to those who wanted the revival of political activity and restore "political sanity".

Newspapers in Pakistan hurriedly conformed to the new regulation and removed all political news from their morning editions.

A meeting of the executive of Mr Bhutto's People's Party, due to be held today under the chairmanship of Begum Nusrat Bhutto, was cancelled. Police surveillance round Mrs Bhutto's home has been reinforced.

It was officially stated that any attempt to defy the martial law ban would be crushed, but the Government would work vigorously to restore normality and check attempts to disrupt peace.

A young man convicted of raping a young girl was given 15 strokes of a cane in public here today. A crowd of over 20,000 watched.

Tokyo pegs wages to avoid going bankrupt

From Our Own Correspondent
Tokyo, March 1

Tokyo, the biggest, safest and the most expensive city in the industrialized world, is almost bankrupt and is expected to run up a deficit of £500m by the end of this year, officials have admitted.

The city's left-wing administration was just saved from the bailiff's knock last week when the central Government took an unprecedented decision and permitted Dr Ryokichi Minobe, the city governor, to float municipal bonds raising £115m.

This averted immediate bankruptcy, but the future looks grim. The central Government is convinced that Dr Minobe's ambitious plans to expand social services and medical care and provide homes for the aged will lead to financial chaos.

Tokyo can be declared bankrupt if its deficit exceeds 5 per cent of the annual budget. If that happened the central Government would take control of the city's finances and drastic cutbacks in spending could be expected.

Apparently worried that his conservative opponents in the central Government might take over the city, a stronghold of the left, Dr Minobe has taken some steps to alleviate the city's plight.

The wages of 220,000 municipal workers have been frozen, the salaries of senior officials have been reduced by 20 per cent and huge tracts of valuable land have been sold to cover the city's growing deficit. But the debts continue to mount up.

Unlike the case of New York, Tokyo's population is not moving away from the capital. For all its faults, Tokyo still remains one of the most convenient and safest industrialized cities in the world. Job opportunities and glitter have drawn 10 per cent of the nation's population to the capital, which now houses well over 11 million people.

Tokyo people have no qualms about walking through the streets at night. There is a police box at almost every important crossroads. But the city has now discovered that, among other things, it can no longer afford to pay for its safety or its transport system, which is one of the best in the world.

The recession has contributed greatly to Tokyo's financial plight. The city's income from company taxes, for instance, has fallen £150m below the expected target during the current financial year.

The governor, a 74-year-old former professor of economics, claims that debt has built up in recent years because the local administration does not enjoy effective control over Tokyo's purse strings. Only 30 per cent of the taxes raised in the city goes to his administration.

...'s deficit budget under attack

...n Correspondent

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...fered the blow of Mrs Gandhi's state election victories.

As expected, the 184,170m rupees (more than £12,000m) budget provides for a 17 per cent increase in public spending during the first year of India's sixth plan. The money will be devoted largely to agriculture and rural development and to building power plants to end the energy shortage which has crippled industrial production.

There will be a deficit of more than 10,000m rupees, but Finance Ministry officials maintain that, with India's high foodgrain stocks and foreign exchange reserves, this would not prove inflationary.

To force hoarded gold back into the economy, the Government plans to sell from its non-monetary gold stocks and import gold in an attempt to drive down the gold prices in India, which are double those on the world market.

It is the increase from 2 per cent to 5 per cent in general excise duty and the levies on coal and electricity which are the chief target of criticism. Industrialists say that their production costs will inevitably go up at a time when the basic trouble with the Indian economy is already, they claim, sluggish demand.

For the ordinary citizen these increases in indirect taxes will mean dearer sugar, tea, petrol, and clothing.

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...pur, March 1.— ...Idris, Selangor ...Chief Minister, ...nced to six years' ...y and corruption, ...to the police ...s after his arrest ...by an appeal ...

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...pan, March 1.— ...Government and ...as were ordered today to pay ...ing 249m yen ...6 people an a...nervous disease ...anti-diarrhoea ...

...is brought by ...who contracted ...by seven rela... ...er patients now ...said the state ...owing the three ...acture and sell ...ng quinoform ...withdrawn in ...Reuter.

Revised constitution tabled in China's parliament

Peking, March 1.—China's Parliament was presented today with the draft of a revised constitution which makes provisions for the country's ambitious modernization plans.

An official announcement did not give details of the intended changes but said they had been presented to the fifth National People's Congress by Mr Yeh Chien-ying, the communist party's Vice-Chairman.

Mr Yeh said the draft—to be discussed in detail tomorrow by the delegates—made a clear call for "consolidating the socialist economic base and developing the productive forces at high speed".

The draft also called for major changes in the articles of the 1975 constitution covering state organs and personnel, he said, adding that strict and necessary demands had been set on them.

Parks reopened: Peking's two most beautiful parks opened today for the first time in almost a decade. Bei Hai park and the adjoining Coal Hill had been closed for nine years but the gates were open this morning and the word quickly spread through Peking.—Reuter.

US troops for big S Korea exercise

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, March 1

Providing the communist regime in Pyongyang with clear evidence that Washington does not propose to abandon its ally in North-east Asia, nearly 100,000 American and Korean troops will be mobilized in South Korea next week for the biggest joint military exercise in the country's postwar history.

As American units flew into South Korea from Guam, Hawaii and Okinawa today, North Korea's news agency said that the air, sea and land exercise would increase the danger of war on the Korean peninsula.

North Korea's communist newspaper, the Rodong Sinmun, said: "The reinforcement of arms and these reckless war exercises will eventually lead to a new war."

The 11-day exercise has dismayed the communist regime in Pyongyang. Until now the regime has welcomed President Carter's plans to withdraw American ground forces from South Korea in a carefully phased programme during the next five years.

It is significant that the exercise, which will involve the Seventh Fleet and fighter squadrons based in the Far East, will take place shortly before the first batch of 6,000 American troops are withdrawn from South Korea.

The operation is designed, as one American military expert explained, to give Pyongyang a clear message that American troops can be brought in from Japan, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines at any moment. "The operation will show that we do not intend to abandon South Korea", he said.

A spokesman for the South Korean Army told *The Times* the operation was designed to train the forces of both nations to meet any situation if North Korea attacks the South after American ground forces are withdrawn. (Under President Carter's plans America will maintain a strong air presence in South Korea.

It is estimated that 30,000 American troops and 65,000 South Korean troops will take part in the exercise, codenamed "Team Spirit, 78".

Units drawn from the United States 25th Infantry Division are being flown from Hawaii to South Korea. A ground-to-ground missile battalion, armed with the new Lance missile (range 70 miles), and American Marine units from Okinawa will also take part.

Many observers in Japan and South Korea claim that the planned exercise will be held to allay Seoul's fears that the American withdrawal might encourage North Korea into the belief that Washington is abandoning its ally.

President Park Chung Hee indicated last month that his regime was sure that North Korea might attack the South if Pyongyang thought the United States would not live up to its military commitments.

Law Report March 1 1978 — Court of Appeal

'All white patients' not discriminatory

Race Relations Board v Associated Newspapers Ltd

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Shaw and Lord Justice Waller

The phrase "all white patients" in an advertisement inviting nurses to apply for posts in a Johannesburg hospital when read against the background of the advertisement as a whole, was held not to be discriminatory under section 6(1) of the Race Relations Act, 1968.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by the Race Relations Board from Judge Ruttle, sitting with two assessors at Westminster County Court, who had held that an advertisement in the *Daily Mail* entitled "Johannesburg, South Africa" was not unlawful or contrary to the Act.

Section 6 reads: "(1) It shall be unlawful for any person to publish or display, or to cause to be published or displayed, any advertisement or notice which indicates, or which could reasonably be understood as indicating, an intention to do an act of discrimination, whether or not it would be unlawful by virtue of any other provision of this Act".

Mr Anthony Lester, QC, and Mr Michael Beloff for the board; Mr Conrad Dehn, QC, and Mr Mark Potter for the *Daily Mail*.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that it was the first case concerning an advertisement said to be unlawful under the Race Relations Act, 1968, now replaced by the Race Relations Act, 1976. The advertisement appeared in the *Daily Mail* of July 11, 1975, and the board, brought proceedings against the publishers, Associated Newspapers Ltd, claiming that it "indicates or could reasonably be understood as indicating, an intention to do an act of discrimination", contrary to section 6(1), and that coloured nurses would not be employed.

The advertisement read: "Johannesburg, South Africa, has a lot to offer ambitious SRNs. Free return ticket by air. Group travel. One year extendable contract. All the year sunshine. All acute nursing only. All white patients. All meals free. Serviced apartments (single or double) available. Alternative weekends off. Six hour day shifts. Extra pay for night duty, theatre, etc. Vacancies also for experienced radiographers." At the bottom of the advertisement a telephone number and an address were given.

Judge Ruttle who sat with two assessors, persons appearing to the Lord Chancellor to have special knowledge of problems relating to racial relations, concluded that there had been no infringement.

The advertisement referred to the employment of nurses in South Africa. The ordinary reader in this country knew vaguely that there was a system of apartheid in South Africa, differences of treatment of whites as against blacks.

There could be an act of discrimination which was lawful. By section 8(7), persons seeking employment or wishing to employ in South Africa might discriminate between black and white.

But here the issue concerned an advertisement. Discrimination was defined in section 1(1): "... a person discriminates against another if on the ground of colour, race or ethnic or national origin he treats that other ... less favourably than he treats or would treat other persons".

Did the advertisement indicate an intention to do an act of discrimination? It seemed not. It might be the case if the advertisement had said "Only white nurses should apply" or "No black person need apply". In asking what "could reasonably be understood" as an intention to do an act of discrimination under section 6(1) of the Act, the emphasis must be upon "reasonably".

One's mind was turned to cases in libel when considering the meaning of the words, in particular what was said by Lord Reid in *Lewis v Daily Telegraph* ([1964] AC 234): "What the ordinary man, not avid for scandal would read into the words complained of must be a matter of impression". The words could be read, as Mr Dehn said, as really just describing the job so that the applicant might know the nature of the employment and the general conditions under which he or she might expect to live. It might be important, Mr Dehn had said, for a particular person to know whether or not he was going to be dealing with all white persons. In our society there were important posts filled by staff for instance, from the West Indies and people of many colours.

There was evidence in a letter sent by the board to the *Daily Mail* that hospitals in South Africa were at least temporarily taking on black nurses during a shortage of white nurses. Mr Lester argued that the advertisement was saying that only white nurses need apply. If that was the right interpretation of the advertisement, or if the advertisement was capable of it, there certainly would have been an infringement of the Act.

But it was a nicely balanced question. There was much to be said on each side. When the question was so nicely balanced, one came back to the fact that under the statute the matter was to be decided by a judge with two special assessors. It was the judge's decision, but he was dealing with matters where it was reasonable to consult the assessors. It was their most valuable function to be able to suggest what the words could reasonably be held to mean.

His Lordship concluded that the advertisement was merely telling interested persons about the job. He was reluctant to reverse the decision of the judge and his assessors unless their decision was clearly wrong; and in the present case it was not. The appeal should be dismissed.

Lord Justice Shaw and Lord Justice Waller delivered concurring judgments.

Solicitors: Bindman & Partners; Swepstone, Walsh & Son.

Family Division

Court's duty to review pre-divorce agreements

Dean v Dean

Before Mr Justice Bush

[Judgment delivered February 24]

A duty to review an agreement made between parties in contemplation of divorce had been retained by the court under section 25 of the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1973, and that duty had to be exercised on or after the grant of a decree nisi in accordance with the provisions of the section.

Mr Justice Bush so stated when adjourning a summons directing Mrs Barbara Bronhilde Dean, of Alicante, Spain, to file an affidavit to show cause why the minutes of an agreement should not be made an order of the court.

Section 25 provides: "(1) It shall be the duty of the court in deciding whether to exercise its powers under section 23(1)(a), (b) or (c) or 24 above in relation to a party to the marriage and, if so, in what manner, to have regard to all the circumstances of the case including the following matters, that is to say: (a) the income, earning capacity, property and other financial resources which each of the parties to the marriage has or is likely to have in the foreseeable future; (b) the financial needs, obligations and responsibilities which each of the parties to the marriage has or is likely to have in the foreseeable future; (c) the standard of living enjoyed by the family before the breakdown of the marriage; (d) the age of each party to the marriage and the duration of the marriage; ... and so to exercise those powers as to place the parties, so far as it is practicable and, having regard to their conduct, just to do so, in the financial position in which they would have been if the marriage had not broken down and each had properly discharged his or her financial obligations and responsibilities towards the other."

Mr John Peppitt, QC, and Mr John Jarvis for the wife; Mr Joseph Jackson, QC, and Mr Robert Johnson for the husband, Mr Donald David Dean.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the parties had married in 1965 and had two children. The husband, a successful businessman, lived in France. The matrimonial home had been in Spain, where the wife still lived. She was anxious for a divorce, and negotiations conducted by solicitors culminated in an agreement regarding the custody of the children and financial provision.

One copy of the agreement was signed by the wife on September 12, 1977, the other by the husband on September 21. The draft minutes so signed were headed: "Draft minutes of order to be submitted for the approval by a registrar with a view to incorporation in the order made on decree nisi".

The husband filed his petition alleging adultery. The matter proceeded undefended in the special procedure list, the husband's solicitors having the conduct of the proceedings. On September 12 the registrar granted his certificate, and on September 29 the registrar, having had the draft minutes presented to him, wrote in a note that he was prepared to amend the registrar's certificate provided certain undertakings were given concerning the children, and on September 30 the registrar's certificate was amended accordingly. By then, however, the wife was having second thoughts, and sent a telegram to her solicitors indicating that all court proceedings should be stopped.

On October 17 the suit came before Judge Riggs, who transferred the issue to the High Court, and directed the wife to show cause why the minutes of the agreement should not be made a court order. The husband was granted a decree nisi on December 2.

The agreement was binding on the parties unless and until it was not approved by the court: In Smallman v Smallman ([1972] Fam 25). It referred to the registrar's approval. It was clear from the wording of the registrar's certificate that the registrar could only say that the petitioner was "entitled" to the order in due course. There was no jurisdiction to make an order in the terms of the agreement until on or at any time after decree nisi.

On the authority of M v M ([1967] P 313) and Brockwell v. Brockwell (*The Times*, November 11, 1975) the court had an ultimate discretion as far as financial arrangements between the parties were concerned, and that discretion applied whether the orders were made under section 23 or 24 of the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1973. In exercising the discretion the court must have regard to the principles laid down in section 25. That section was mandatory and was the modern authority for the retention by the court of its powers over agreements by the parties.

Mr Jackson had urged that the court was bound by the agreement and that the court's approval was limited to the judge satisfying himself that an agreement was within the court's jurisdiction and not against public policy. Public policy, however, was a reason why the court should retain control on the orders which it made: Bennett v Bennett ([1952] KB 262).

Whenever the court was asked to make an order under section 23 or 24 the mandatory effect of section 25 operated. In the present case the agreement was inviting the court to make a lump sum order under section 23. Now the wife was saying that she had got a bad bargain. Judge Riggs very properly directed the wife to show cause why the concluded agreement should not be made an order. His Lordship had to perform the duty imposed on the court by section 25. In considering the conduct of the parties the fact of and the nature of the agreement voluntarily arrived at between the parties was a matter to be taken into account.

Mr Jackson had raised the fear that the courts would have an impossible task particularly under the special procedure if every proposed financial consent order had to be examined minutely. In the general run of cases all that was necessary was the attendance of solicitors or the parties at the appropriate stage ready to answer any relevant questions. Under the special procedure it might well be convenient for the registrar to certify that the petitioner was entitled to an order in the agreed terms, and that might be sufficient to satisfy the judge who, under the special procedure, pronounced the decree in open court without any of the parties being in attendance. But it did not relieve the judge who was making an order by virtue of section 23 or section 24 of his primary duty under section 25 to see that the proposed order was just. The proceedings were adjourned.

Solicitors: Howlett & Clarke, Cree & Co; Clintons

Court of Appeal

Revaluation of work in progress

Pearce (Inspector of Taxes) v Woodall Duckham Ltd

Before Lord Justice Stamp, Lord Justice Orr and Lord Justice Eveleigh

[Judgments delivered February 28]

A revaluation of work-in-progress resulting from a company altering the formula for calculating its annual profits so as to include a proportion of the profit accruing on long-term contracts and which it described in its accounts as a "surplus arising on change in valuation of contract work in progress", is a profit arising from that company's trade and falls to be charged to corporation tax for the year in which that alteration is initiated.

The Court of Appeal, in reserved judgments, dismissed an appeal by Woodall Duckham Ltd from a decision of Mr Justice Templeman (*The Times*, November 30, 1976), that £579,874 representing the revaluation of work-in-progress at the beginning of 1969 fell to be taxed as profits accruing during the company's accounting period ended December, 1969.

The company was granted leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

During the 1960s the taxpayer company changed the nature of its trade by becoming engaged in large civil engineering projects involving long-term contracts of up to 36 months. As a result its accounting procedures were reviewed and a change in preparing its final accounts thereby initiated in 1969. The new method involved included in those accounts "a proportion of the anticipated profit (after taking account of possible contingencies) on contracts on which reasonable progress has been made". Thus the peaks and troughs of profit thrown up under the old accounting basis (whereby no profit was included in the accounts until completion of a contract) were evened out. The initiation of the change necessitated the work-in-progress at the beginning of 1969 to be revalued in line with the newly adopted method. That revaluation resulted in an excess of £579,874 over the old valuation. The company claimed that that figure did not reflect profit arising during the fiscal year ended December, 1969, and was not assessable to corporation tax.

Mr Peter Rees, QC, and Mr David Milne for the company; Mr D. C. Potter, QC, and Mr Brian Davenport for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE ORR said that both parties agreed that the company's new basis of accounting, which was gradually being adopted by a growing number of companies, was superior to the old basis; that it was desirable that the valuation of work-in-progress at the beginning and end of a period should be made on the same basis; and that the surplus arising on the revaluation was of a revenue as opposed to a capital nature.

Two questions arose: was the £579,874 excess, for the purposes of corporation tax, a trading profit of the company and, if so, for what year?

In the absence of direct authority, it was helpful to turn to principle and practice and consider the long-established practice in relation to writing down the value of trading stock and the writing off of bad debts—the converse of what was done in the present case. Where a trader, applying reasonable commercial judgment, decided to write down his stock or write off a bad debt, such a decision took effect for tax purposes in that year notwithstanding that the stock or debt might have been going down in value in previous years. Thus there was no reason why the tax consequences should be any different where, as here, a trader decided in relation to a contract for which the price had been contractually agreed and the performance of which, in the form of work-in-progress had taken place over more than one year, to attribute year by year to work done in performance of the contract a percentage of the total gross margin that he would eventually receive.

It could not be said in such a case that the entire profit had been earned in the final year of performance of the contract, for it had in fact been earned by the work in progress year by year and there was no reason why a trader should not attribute to work-in-progress a fair share of the final gross margin: to do so was to effect a genuine economic writing up of the work in progress comparable to the genuine economic writing down of stock. The acceptance by the accountancy profession of that new basis as a proper basis of valuation recognized that fact.

There remained the question whether the element of gross margin brought into account in 1969 had been properly treated as attributable to that year or was in part attributable to other years. It was common ground that the so-called surplus was not referable only to work which was in progress during 1969. The company had decided that no element of gross margin should be taken until 25 per cent of the anticipated final prime cost had been incurred on a contract so that it followed that if, in respect of any contract the 25 per cent level was reached in 1969, the valuation could largely represent work done in previous years.

However, the element of gross margin which the new accounting basis required to be brought into account could not be attributed to any earlier year than 1969 any more than a bad debt could be attributed to a year earlier than that in which it was recognized to be bad. The appeal should be dismissed.

Lord Justice Eveleigh agreed, and Lord Justice Stamp delivered a concurring judgment.

The appeal was dismissed.

Solicitors: McKenna & Co; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

Court of Appeal

Defendants charged with the same offence

Regina v Hills

Before Lord Justice Orr, Mr Justice Thompson and Mr Justice Milmo

[Judgment delivered February 20]

Where two defendants are charged in separate counts on the same indictment with causing the same death by dangerous driving, notwithstanding that different facts are alleged against each defendant, then they are charged with the same offence for the purposes of section 1 (f) (iii) of the Criminal Evidence Act, 1898.

The Court of Appeal so held in dismissing an appeal by John David Hills against conviction at Knightsbridge Crown Court (Judge Morton) of causing death by dangerous driving contrary to section 1 of the Road Traffic Act, 1972. His appeal against a sentence of nine months' imprisonment was also dismissed.

Section 1 of the Criminal Evidence Act provides: "Every person charged with an offence ... shall be a competent witness for the defence at every stage of the proceedings, whether the person so charged is charged solely or jointly with any other person. Provided as follows:— ... (f) A person charged and called as a witness ... shall not be asked, and if asked shall not be required to answer, any questions tending to show that he has committed or been convicted of or been charged with any offence other than that wherewith he is then charged, or is of bad character, unless ... (iii) he has given evidence against any other person charged with the same offence".

Mr Richard Hayden and Mr Michael Joyce for the appellant; Mr N. H. Freeman (who did not appear below) for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE ORR, in a reserved judgment, said that a Mr Ledwith and the appellant were charged in successive counts in the same indictment with causing the death of a woman by dangerous driving. They were tried together at Knightsbridge Crown Court; Ledwith was acquitted and the appellant convicted.

Legal aid was granted for an appeal, and it was ordered that the prosecution be represented because of the Court of Appeal's decisions in *Lauchlan* (unreported June 15, 1976) and *Rockman* (unreported, November 22, 1977).

In September, 1975, the appellant was driving a car in the outside lane west bound along Western Avenue, North London, when Ledwith, in a van, turned right through an intersection in front of him. The appellant braked and swerved, but hit the van, bounced off it on to the nearside kerb and hit a woman standing in a factory entrance. She died in hospital from head injuries.

Ledwith, who was turning into the factory entrance across the west bound carriageway, said that as he drove across the road he saw the car advancing, so he accelerated then stopped, hoping that it would miss him. Witnesses estimated the appellant's speed at between 40 and 60 mph.

Mr Freeman submitted that the appellant had given evidence against Ledwith, having said that he had seen Ledwith turn across the road in front of him; that he had not seen him stop at the intersection or signal. Counsel submitted that both were charged with the same offence, and asked leave to put in the appellant's conviction for dangerous driving in February, 1973, and the fact that he was driving without a licence.

Mr Hayden admitted that the appellant had given evidence against Ledwith but submitted that it was not the same offence because the actus reus was different. The judge allowed evidence of the appellant's previous conviction, and the sole issue was whether that was right.

Mr Hayden recognized that *R v Russell* ([1971] 1 QB 151) was an impediment in his path unless he could distinguish it or unless it was affected by *Rockman* and *Lauchlan*.

In *Russell* two accused were charged in different counts on the same indictment with successive possessions of forged bank notes, the notes having been passed from one to the other. One applied to cross-examine the other because he had undermined the applicant's defence. The application was refused and the applicant convicted. On appeal his conviction was quashed because both had been charged with the same offence the application should have been allowed.

Before their Lordships Mr Hayden clearly wished to argue that the "same offence" meant "joint offence"; but it was not open to him to do so. He said, relying on *Lachulan* and *Rockman*, that the present case could be distinguished from *Russell*.

In *Lauchlan* the defendants were charged in different counts in the same indictment. Lauchlan was charged with an assault occasioning actual bodily harm on Euripides, and another count charged Euripides with an assault occasioning actual bodily harm on Lauchlan. Lauchlan was convicted and Euripides acquitted. The trial judge refused to allow cross-examination of Euripides on his previous convictions because the defendants were not charged with the same offence.

On appeal Lord Justice Shaw said that the ruling was unassailable but for *Russell*. He distinguished *Russell*; in *Lauchlan* the facts to be proved against each defendant were not the same, as in *Russell*, and therefore the proviso to section 1 (f) (iii) did not apply. Lord Justice Shaw stated that *Russell* had stretched the meaning of the "same offence" to its farthest limits.

Rockman concerned a fight. The appellant was charged with an assault occasioning actual bodily harm to a man called Davies, who was charged with malicious wounding. An application by the appellant to cross-examine Davies on his previous convictions was refused. His appeal was dismissed. Counsel submitted that the proviso could not apply where one blamed the other. That was accepted by the court. Lord Justice Ormrod said that the recorder was correct in his ruling that the proviso did not apply where each of the two men was charged with doing something to the other. In their Lordships' view that was not true of the present case, where the charge was causing the same death by dangerous driving, whereas in *Lauchlan* and *Rockman* both cases alleged violence by X against Y and Y against X.

Accepting on the authority of *Russell* that the words the "same offence" in section 1 (f) (iii) were not confined to joint offences, the appellant and Ledwith were charged with the same offence, namely causing the same death by dangerous driving, notwithstanding that the jury had to decide the contribution each made to the death. Nothing in *Lauchlan* or *Rockman* altered that, so the appeal was dismissed.

Solicitors: Registrar of Criminal Appeals; Solicitor, Metropolitan Police

THE ARTS

Exploring the approach of death

You've Got to Live with It
ICA

Irving Wardle

The Het Werkteater of Amsterdam opens its combined season at the ICA and Oval House with a piece that vastly exceeds its stated intentions, absolutely justifying the method of this cooperative of actors who research, improvise, and stage their material without the help of a writer or director. For our benefit, they are improvising in English.

Their subject is hospital life, illustrated through the case of a middle-aged man who goes in for a kidney operation expecting to be out in time for his son's wedding, only to discover that he has brain cancer as well. The manner of his discovery is typically indirect, supplying one of the scenes in which the company tackles the basic institutional questions of staff-patient relationships and the right of doctors to withhold information. The treatment is conscientious, fair-minded, and funny, but the social aspect of the show is only a neutral environment in which the personal story takes root.

Attending the wedding is the hero's ruling obsession, as we find when he disrupts the quietly prosaic dialogue, insulting the cheerful boy in the next bed, ordering his wife out of the ward, and assaulting the doctor. He then discharges himself, and shuffles out like a walking corpse. The fact that the doctor bends down and ties his shoes supplies one indication that the company are on to something more than easy pathos or institution-bashing. How much more, you only realize when the dying man readmits himself after the party, convulsing the house with an extremely rude marriage joke.

While he was away, we have seen his roommate play a gauche love scene and get a well-deserved brush-off. Now we discover that this boy, too, is a terminal case. But by the time this fact dawns it is too late for either character to acquire funereal status. The play ends in a prolonged climax of delirious laughter as the father digs out wine, false noses, teaspoons, women's hats, and other things he has filched from the party. ("They saw me taking things, and they said 'This man is ill!'"), and showers them on the boy he has accepted as a substitute son.

There are not so many works genuinely exploring the approach of death that we can afford to ignore a play that plants it as truthfully and joyously as this in the midst of living. As I am far from having accepted it on those terms myself, my description probably sentimentalizes the production. Let me simply recommend the playing of its five fine actors, Joop Admiraal, Frank Grootboff, Marja Kok, Herman Vinck and Helmert Woudenberg.

The tragedy of heroics

The Shadow of a Gunman
Nottingham Playhouse

Ned Chaillet

There is not a wasted moment in *The Shadow of a Gunman*. It is a short play, constantly dramatic, which is nonetheless rich in humanity and sensitive to every complexity of revolution in Ireland. If Sean O'Casey was able to see tragedy in the chaos of 1920, and the writers of today can see only a bloody farce in Ulster, it is because he understood the essential tragedy of heroics.

There is more than a touch of farce in the character of Donal Davoren, the poet mistaken for a gunman on the run, but his tragedy is the innocence with which he steps into the heroic role. It is Seamus, Donal's room-mate in a Dublin tenement, who says that he does not want the gunmen to die for him, because it is more often the case of "the people dying for the gunmen". When Minnie finally dies for Donal, for love of him and his revolutionary image, the horrible irony is the falseness of what she believes in.

John Hurt portrays Donal with a clear and penetrating intelligence, with a consciousness of his character's guilt that gives harrowing force to his repeated chant of the poetic line, "Pain, pain, pain, for ever". The words of Shelley and Shakespeare that enrich the texture of the play have merged with O'Casey's own words, however, and his borrowings lack the force of his own evocative use of the English language.

So effective is the dramatic picture painted by O'Casey's words and the ceaseless tensions of offstage violence, that in some ways only a very bad production can harm the play. John MacKenzie's production, while not a great one, is strong and impressive in its consistency of development. It has a solid centre in the performances of Mr Hurt and Ken Hutchison, who plays Seamus, and Ann Hasson's Minnie conveys a fine innocent bravery. The accents, sometimes in the same actor, float between dense Dublin and county English, but the impact of the play, both in emotional strength and reflective intelligence, is undiminished.

It is shameful, however, that O'Casey's publishers show no awareness of his great enduring worth as a playwright and have allowed the collected edition of his plays to go out of print.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

Freudian analysis

Paul Overy

In the small, intimate carpeted spaces of the Anthony D'Offay gallery, Lucian Freud's new paintings are disturbing, almost distressing. Upstairs are paintings of the artist's mother, lying on a metal bed. There are a few nudes, mainly small, one of two women lying on a bed together. At the back of the room is a painting which hits one with a deep sense of shock.

A young man with long fairish hair lies completely naked on a chaise-longue, his legs drawn up and splayed apart. In his left hand he holds a small black rat with beady eyes. Its long, snake-like tail lies across his right thigh, near his penis. The young man stares up at the ceiling. His expression is of one who has seen horror or some profound emptiness. His right hand is turned palm-up, but not as though to ward off anything. It is rather a passive gesture abandoning himself completely to the painter's scrutiny.

In two pictures of *The Painter's Mother Resting*, Freud's mother lies on her back on her bed. Her hands are turned in a similar gesture of apparent submission to his gaze. These figures and some of the nude girls are like animals turned on their backs, bellies upward.

Downstairs, in *Night Portrait*, a young woman lies on her back on a quilted counterpane, one leg drawn up, palms of her hand turned upwards. She is also very vulnerable, almost submissive. And yet her body is painted with an extraordinary gentleness and tenderness, the paint smoothed over the contours. The netted blue veins which snake across her white opalescent skin like the tendrils of a vine look crudely painted if one goes up close. But draw back to the normal viewing distance and they have a marvellous delicacy. Those same blue veins can be seen painted on the body of the young man with the rat, but there they assume a more sinister quality.

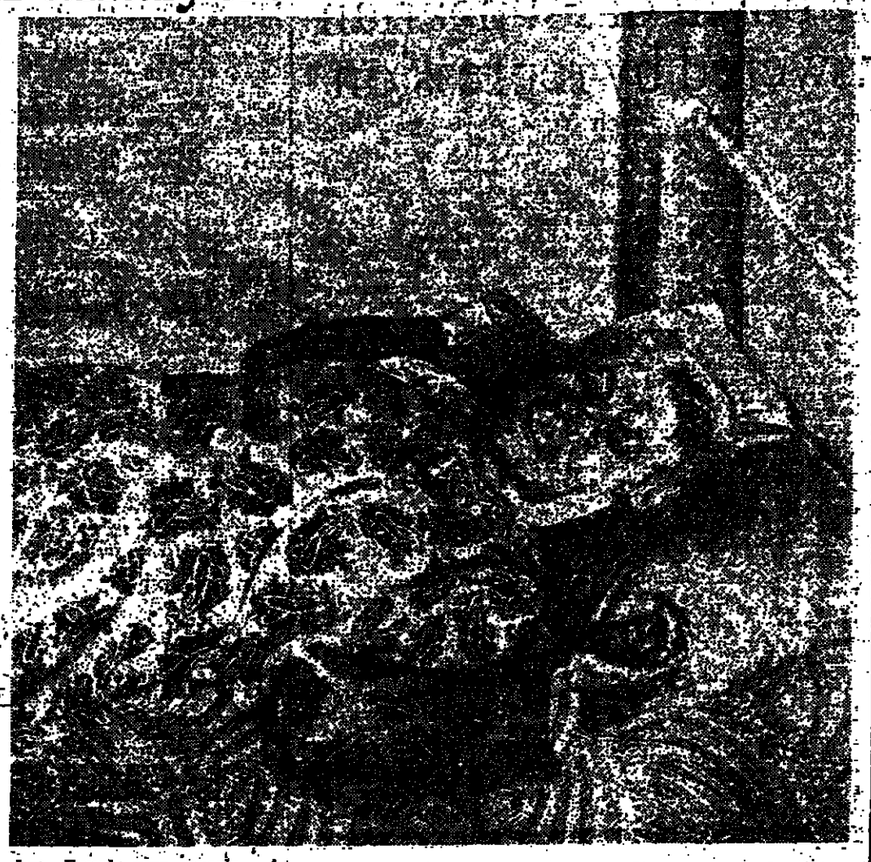
Downstairs, apart from *Night Portrait*, the most striking paintings are two pictures of a large, heavily built man, *Head of the Big Man* and the full-length *The Big Man*. In the first the heavy jowlly face looms out of what is quite a small picture, the eyes not quite focused on the artist who paints him or on us who look at his portrait. In the full-length picture the head is quite small compared with the huge, firmly placed body in its business suit. But the bull neck, constricted by the shirt collar, the closely placed eyes and beak-like nose give the figure a forceful and disturbing presence reinforced by the great hams of hands, fingers interlocked, turned up thumbs touching, the black-haired forearms protruding from the cuffs.

Behind him is a mirror which reflects the bare room in which he sits in a leather chair, slightly bursting at the seams. A man used to sitting in more opulent chairs than this, in boardrooms or consulting rooms, who adopts a public pose and forceful face to the world. Seen in the smaller painting, head and neck only, the public mask slips, the flesh of the face relaxes. All this is conveyed in Freud's masterly analysis of his sitter through the mediation of paint, which draws in or drags down the flesh. It is as a painter of flesh that Freud now excels. A hard-won mastery which has taken nearly 40 years to attain.

The exhibition continues at the D'Offay gallery until March 18.

Dieter Roth's and Richard Hamilton's last collaborations were pictures for dogs. Some of them were exhibited along the wainscot of the ICA for canine inspection. Now the two pedigree chums have been at it again and produced a series called *Interfaces*, mutual self-portraits exhibited like folding altar-pieces. They photographed each other, made irreverent additions, spun pictures out of paint and bits and pieces. The first two or three raise a wan smile, but the game is quickly exhausted. It is a bit of holiday indulgence (made in Spain) which, exhibited in all seriousness, charts the decline of two once gifted artists. Hamilton's last one-man show was of paintings of stools and toilet rolls. The photocopied catalogue on sale at the Waddington is titled *Interfaces*. It's all too much like the japes of two spoilt middle-aged schoolboys. (Waddington and Tooth Galleries II until March 4.)

A new gallery, Blond Fine Art Ltd (33, Sackville Street) is showing paintings and water colours by John and Paul Nash. Surprisingly it is the first time their work has been shown together since 1914 when they were both at the start of their careers. John Nash can never quite match up to Paul Nash. His work is usually a too literal vision, lacking the haunted intensity, but at all periods of his life he could occasionally catch that quality, in the early *Wormingford Mill* of 1922 or *The Ponds Autumn* of 1953. There are some very good paintings by Paul Nash, from the almost Palmer-like *A Dawn* to landscapes of marine geometry painted around the South Coast in the Twenties and early Thirties, *The Steps* and *The Rye Marshes*. The show continues until March 25.





Head of the Big Man, and, top, The Painter's Mother...resting

Music of today

Though it could still be argued that too high a proportion of the programmes lie outside the context of the festival's title, the first few days of the Cardiff Festival of Twentieth-century Music have brought forward three successful new works sufficiently disparate in content and invention to provide the concerts with a sense of purpose.

The festival is paying particular attention to Sir Lennox Berkeley in his 75th year, and his *Prelude and Capriccio* has all his personal characteristics, a tinge of impressionistic colour in the Prelude, and deepening harmonies and flowing linear invention in the Capriccio. It is a craftsmanlike piece, rewarding to play and hear, and was stylishly introduced by Martin Jones, who showed an equally warm identification with the composer in his *Six Preludes*.

David Harries's *Canticle 2* is a setting of five descriptive poems by Roland Mathias. The alternation of a severe, widely-spaced vocal line for episodes where the emotional impact is heavily weighted with a more easily lyrical one where the words carry more romantic implication is a pattern which works effectively. The cycle was sung with notable intelligence and technical assurance by Alison Pearce, a young soprano of steadily maturing sensibilities.

The most striking new work has been *Sonatas and Interludes*, from Robert Swain, another South Wales-based composer, introduced by the Fires of London. It is difficult for a young composer writing for this ensemble to avoid sounding like Peter Maxwell Davies, and there are in fact many pages where the hand of a disciple is suggested. But there are others where Mr Swain is shown to have his own ideas about blend and sonorities, particularly in the second of the sonatas (the term is used loosely) where the mixture of percussion timbres with an extended passage of fixed pitch produces some quite magical effects.

It ought to be a useful addition to the repertory of the Fires. Peter Maxwell Davies's own *Hymn to St Magus* achieved its expected impact under the composer's direction.

In the concert by the London Mozart Players, Paul Tortelier directed his own *Offrande*, a tribute to Beethoven, some identifiable quotations from whom are cunningly worked in. It sounded neat and agreeable, though in other items the orchestra appeared to be grieviously underrehearsed.

Kenneth Loveland

Stuttgart Trio
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Joan Chissell

Some talented young artists have visited the Queen Elizabeth Hall over the past few days. On Tuesday it was the Stuttgart Piano Trio, founded only 10 years ago but already able to hold their own with rivals twice as experienced. Perhaps the basic secret was individual accomplishment. In fluency and finesse Monika Leonhard, Rainer Kussmaul and Klaus-Peter Hahn (piano, violin and cello) are all potential soloists. Temperaments have nevertheless been merged, allowing blend, balance and phrasing to sound spontaneously felt as one rather than calculated. Crisp, clear-cut rhythm and line in Beethoven's Op 1 No 1, were keenly contrasted with the more sensuously seductive undercurrent and surges of Ravel's A minor trio. At platform distance, Heinrich Schiff, the Austrian cellist, looked like the bearded Brahms. That, alongside such intensity and conviction, made it difficult to believe he is only 26. Cantabile was his trump card. With an irresistible tonal plangency he carried listeners along on a stream of richly expressive, speaking melody. Brahms's F major Sonata can rarely have sounded more ardent a love poem. Slow tempo and minor tonality brought unusually intimate revelations in Beethoven's "Bei Männern" variations. Even Becknessers secretly wanting stronger classical backbone in those works and also in the violin sonata borrowed from César Franck might have been silenced by such persuasiveness and from Sumna Abram at the piano, too.

The Hungarian pianist, Dezso Ranki, still only 27, was another artist incapable of unlovely sound. Predictably, it was Debussy who elicited some of his most bewitching sonority (despite undue speeding in "Reflets dans l'eau") but even in Bartok he brought up rhythms and textures with an exuberance free from all percussive rasp. He vindicated daredevil tempo in the first movement of Beethoven's Op 31, No 1 with meticulous control and lively characterization. The last two movements needed only a touch less pedal. Liszt's Dante Sonata brought further evidence of splendid determination to overcome a one-time expressive reserve.

London debuts

Paul Griffiths

Hungary seems to produce fine string quartets with uncommon ease, certainly the young Eder Quartet, who made their first appearance here in a lunchtime programme of Mozart and Haydn, appear set to take a place among the front rank of chamber ensembles. Their balance is keen and exact, their corporate tone fresh and pure; but perhaps their most embarrating asset is their close togetherness, preserved without flaw even when they chose an unusually fast tempo for the opening of Mozart's G major quartet K387. This was responsible, in the fugal finale of the same work, for their success in bringing out both the high spirits and the learning of the music.

The Haydn quartet was "The Lark", another piece well chosen to display the Eder's precision and purity. It also enabled the leader, Pal Eder, to show off his silvery tone and his intelligent phrasing, the latter taken up to engaging effect by his three colleagues. The second violin, Erika Toth, was a substitute, but she took her place with perfect grace in a quartet which I expect to hear again before long.

I would also be glad to hear more of the *mezzo-soprano* Linda Finnie, particularly if she should choose to sing Purcell. Her performance of three divine hymns from his *Harmonia sacra*, though it came first on her programme, was given with smooth tone and warmly modulated phrasing. Apart from one or two oddities of pronunciation, Miss Finnie showed here a nice understanding of the music to be made with words, even to the extent of once or twice calling Dame Janet Baker to mind.

Other things in this wide-ranging recital were not quite on the same level. Miss Finnie does not yet, for instance, have quite the feel for dramatic atmosphere needed to give an account of "Che faro senza Euridice" in the expressive terms she aimed for, though once again her phrasing was well considered. In her Brahms group the main problem was one of dynamic balance. A few points were given rather more emphasis than the acoustics of a small hall, or the exemplary accompanist, Antony Saunders, could stand, and this was all the more regrettable in a recital which generally showed a careful and moving relation of sound to sense.

The American guitarist George Vick proved himself an unassuming musician. He has all the technical skill to rattle off a piece such as Gaspar Sanz's *Canarios*, but music of this kind did not show his most valuable, even most exciting, qualities. Unable to touch his guitar without producing a beautiful sound, he was the best possible advocate for Aurelio de la Vega's *Sound Clouds*, with its atmospheric chords and drifting figures, though its *de rigueur* drumming effects were irritating in a context of such elegance and enchantment. Happily Mr Vick found music more worthy of him in Britten's *Nocturnal*, where his control of line and colour really told.

Send In the Girls
Granada

Michael Ratcliffe

One of the distinctions between the plausible and the predictable in television drama—between a play, in other words, and a soap opera—lies in the speed with which the drama is dished out: there is an element of panic in a soap, a fear that we may not be getting it fast enough. Reckless generosity sets in as we are overwhelmed with instant little disasters.

Send In the Girls is soap. No sooner is one character introduced than he or she is smartly kitted out with a past, present and probable future. After the first two episodes (the second goes out next week) the viewer will be surfeited on a synthesis of common human predicaments: separated couples, a child destroyed by a drug, a lonely widower, a solicitor's widow, a pregnant teenager and a wicked old man dying in contented repentance. All this superabundance of incident takes place in the heartless randy English hinterland of those who live and work on the road: "Look, I'm in Matlock", says the well-bred Claire over the phone to her slob-husband—a desperate cry, no doubt, but unintentionally and irresistibly funny, too. Alan Plater and Howard Schuman have both hit this trail before with sharper ears and pens.

Annie Ross, looking terrific, plays a raunchy ex-trombonist from Ivy Benson's band, now running an all-girl promotional outfit prepared to promote anything from "natural" cigarettes at a wrestling night in the King's Hall, Belle Vue ("The Wild Bunch" by Brian Glover) to a genteel brand of biscuit in a country hotel ("Home Games" by Brian Thompson). She is the only character common to the first two episodes. Five writers have written a play apiece and Mr Thompson two: since they include Fay Weldon and David Nobbs there is hope that some real pathos and true comedy will replace the synthetic ingredients used so far.

Schubert by a tenor

Burrows/Parsons
Wigmore Hall

William Mann

Schubert would not have minded that his song-cycles are nowadays usually sung by baritones even though he wrote their vocal parts in the treble clef; he happily transposed his songs in writing for those who asked him nicely. History hints that his own singing voice was a male alto, which may mean that he did not intend *Die schöne Müllerin* and *Winterreise* categorically for a tenor singer. Nevertheless the songs lie most aptly within that register and it remains a special pleasure when a tenor sings either of them.

Brian Burrows, who sang *Die schöne Müllerin* on Tuesday as his London début recital, has for some years been collecting good opinions as an intelligent character tenor in opera, a lively musician and a sensitive actor, with a light but ably projected voice. Evidently he recognizes that Lieder-singing is a special variety of the art, and his singing took account of Wigmore Hall's subtle acoustics.

Sensibly he brought Geoffrey Parsons as his pianist, an artist whose wisdom and musicality ensure that justice is done to the composer and audience, while the singer's task is rendered as inspiring as possible. They worked together to make it a touching and appreciative account of a masterpiece. Mr Burrows showed a real feeling for Schubertian vocal style, for the instant communication of mood essential in song, and for the diversity required by strophic songs. He relished words, in "Der Jäger" at the expense of appreciable tone, seldom mispronouncing. Surprisingly he attempted no change of voice for the girl's contribution to "Tränenregen".

He sang out strongly in "Ungeduld" and at the climax of "Trockne Blumen". Elsewhere he was apt to let tone vanish in exquisite pianissimi, perhaps by not projecting his voice confidently into the hall (the florid runs in "Mein" misfired for that reason), perhaps through lack of faith in the security of his upper notes.

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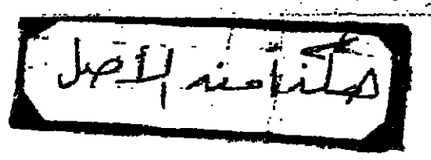
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YOUNG VIC (near Old Vic) Tom T., Tomor. & Mon. 7.30. Tues. next 7.00 TWELFTH Sat. 3 & 7.45. Wed. Stoppard's ROSENCRANTZ DENSTERN ARE DEAD 7.00.

YOUNG VIC STUDIO Tom'l & Tomor. Mon. & at 8: Moving Picture M present THE SEVENTH and other stories. Sat. at 5.14, 16: Young Vic Co. Arbe's GONE IN JANUA

TALK OF THE TOWN. 734 8 p.m.: Dine. Dance: 9.2 RAZZLE DAZZL and at 11 p.m. JACKIE TRENT & TONY

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, Shaftesbury Ave. Seat. Perfs. All S. 1: SILVER BEARS (A). 1.35, 5.00, 8.00. 2: BOYS IN COMPANY C WR. & Sun. 2.00, 5.15, 8 show Prt. & Sat. 11.15.

ACADEMY ONE. 437 2 and Peverels DROLE D (A). Progs. 2.40, 5.40, 8 ACADEMY TWO. 437 5 Goretta's THE LACE-MAK Progs. 1.30, 3.50, 6.15, ACADEMY THREE. 437 5 Rocl's THE SPIDER'S S (A). Progs. 3.00, 7.00, 9 CAMDEN PLAZA (opp. Cam Tube) 485 2443. Robert masterpiece THE DEVIL'S (X). 1.45, 4.50, 9.00.

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury A 5414: YOU LIGHT UP (A). Cont. progs. 1.20 (3.45, 6.00, 8.30, Late 11.00 p.m.

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. PARDON MON. AFFA (English sub-titles) (A). New French Comedy Di Finesse by Yves Robert Entrees Progs. 1.50 & 3.55, 6.10 and 8.30.

DOMINION, Tott. Crt. Rd. STAR WARS (U). Sep. 2.00, 5.15, 8.35. Late and 11.45 p.m. Sat. 8 for 5.15 & 8.35 progs. progs. Sun. 4.5m SEA AVAILABLE FOR MATI HURRY!

EMPIRE Leicester Square. Seats bookable for last Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. 6 (except late night show post. WAGES OF FEAR (A Daily. 1.30, 5.50, 6.15, GATE TWO CINEMA. 837 (formerly E.M.I. Int Russell Square Tube. DI MAN'S JUBILEE (X). 3.00, 5.00, 7. CONCERT FOR BANGLA 11.15.

GATE CINEMA, Noll. Hill. FASSBINDER'S GREAT EFFI BRIEST (Chur 1.00, 3.50, 6.00, 8.40. POPPAY (X) & THE TUBE (X) 11.10.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEA 930 5191. OLIVER REED, GEORGE A many ob TOMORROW NEVER CO Sep. Progs. Mon.-Sat. 2.10, 5.50, 8.10. Sun. 3.45, 7.35. Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Seats 5.10 prog. Mon.-Fri. & Sat. Sun. except in CIRCLE RESERVED FOR STALLS SEEN TONIGHT. STALLS OPEN PUBLIC.

ODEON HAYMARKET (9 2771). Jane Fonda, Yve grave in a Fred Zinne JULIA (A). Sep. progs. 2.55, 5.45, 8.35. Features 6.00, 9.00. Late show F Prog. Comm. 11.40 12.00. All seats bkble.

ODEON LEICESTER SQU 5311). THE DEEP (A) 2 every day. Seats may b Doors open at 1.20, 4. Late shows Fris. & Sa 11.15.

ODEON, MARBLE ARCH (2 STAR WARS (U). Doors 1.30, 4.55, 7.50. Late sh Sat. 12.00 midnight. All s except 1.30 perf. wks.

ODEON, ST. MARTIN'S LAN OF DESEY MOVES SHOE (U). For info Box Office 836 0691. S day, 2.30, 5.35, 8.30. Sa Sat. 11.15 Mins.

PARIS PULLMAN, Sth. Ken. Tanner's JONAH WHO 25 IN THE YEAR 2000 (A 4.5, 6.5, 8.20.

PHOENIX, E. Finchley. T Tanner's JONAH WHO 25 IN THE YEAR 2000 (A 4.5, 6.5, 8.20. Must end.

PLAZA 2, 3, 4, off Circus. 437 1234. Seats (Plaza 1 & 2 only) for perf. Mon.-Fri. and all & Sun. (except late night at the box office (11 a. Mon.-Sat.) or by post.

1. THE DUELLISTS (A Daily 2.00 (not Suns.), 4. 8.20. Late Show Sat. 2. THE CHOIRBOYS (X) 85 (U). Progs. Daily 1.30 (4.40, 7.55. Late show 12 p.m.
3. THE LAST REMAKE BEAUTE (A). Progs. Daily Suns.) 4.00, 5.50, 8.10. Sat. 11.15 p.m.
4. ROMEO & JULIET (A Daily 2.30 (not Suns.) Late Show Sat. 11.15 p.

PRINCE CHARLES, Lei. Sq. Final week. Must end. SALON KITTY (X). Sep. (Exc. Sun.) 2.45, 6.15, 9 show Fri. & Sat. 11.55. Lic'd bar. From March AWAY (X). Box Office

SCENE 2, Lisle St., WC 439 4470.

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SCREEN ON ISLINGTON G 3520 (Angel Tube) DARK 5.30, 9.10. Plus Andy BAD (X). 3.30, 7.05.

THE SCREEN ON THE H Belsize Park Tube) 435 Visconti

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MUSEUM OF MANKIND, Gdns., W.1. The world collections from the tribe of five continents. Free exhibitions & changes. Wkdys. 10 2.30-6. Adm. free.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALL 930 8511. SIR THOMAS MI 1535. His life and ti March 12. Adm. 60p, Wk Sat. 10-6. Sun. 2-6.

PARSON GALLERY 11 Mot S.W.1. 235 8141 ANN and Exhibition until 12 Ma

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SPINK Closing tomorrow: EXHIBITION OF BOTANICAL COLOUR DRAWINGS BY GRIERSON 9.30-5.30 5-7 King Street, St. James's.

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COVENT GARDEN. 01-240 1066 (Opposite Credit cards 379 6903).
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Mon., Tues., Thurs., Sat. Madama Butterfly. Wed. Fri. Le nozze di Figaro. Sun. 7.0 p.m. any day of perf.
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Tonight 7.30 p.m. Tickets from Theatre Box Office, £1-£5.

COLISEUM. Credit cards, 01-240 5258 (Opposite Credits 836 3161).
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Tonight 7.30 & Tues. next 8.00 (final perfs.) Duke Bluebeard's Castle/Schlo Schlo new prodn. "A double bill for the ENO." Tribune. Tomorr. 2.30 mat. next 7.30 Don Giovanni. Sat. 7.30 Tosca. Tickets always available day of perf. Now booking perfs.

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7.30. Sat. mats. 2.30. Tonight: Four Temperaments, Ballroom series 2 Ropin, Tomor. & Sat. Perfs. 1: The Four Temperaments, Ea. Autumn Field 2 Cooking Ch. Mar. 6 to 18 BALLET HERE.

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LORAIL BRASS ENSEMBLE
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The City University
John Street, London EC1V 4PB.
ADMISSION FREE.

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MORE HALL (935 2141). Tonight 30. TRIO FONTANAROSA. Patrick Adkinson & Renzo Fontanarosa. Beet trios by Haydn, Ravel & Brahms.

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7.30 Mats. Thurs. 3.0. Sats. 4.0
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ADELPHI. 836 7611. Credit card bkgs. 1071 (ex. Sat.) Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2.30. Sats. 4.30 & 8.
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OLIVER!
RON ROY RUDD. JOAN TURNER
CONSIDER YOURSELF LUCKY TO HAVE TO SEE IT AGAIN
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Tonight 8.0. Tomor. 5 & 8.0.
SIOBHAN McKENNA
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Indirect, "A song of triumph." S News
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PUT YOUR EYES AND THINK
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Impeccable . . . master" S. Tms.
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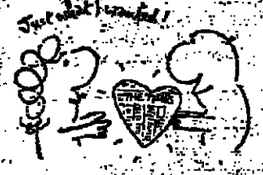
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Brilliantly witty . . . no one should miss it. Harold Hobson, Drama!
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Third Great Year

ARRICK THEATRE. 01-836 4601 evs. 8.0. Wed. Mat. 3.0. Sat. 5.15, 8.30.
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in the
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SIDE BY SIDE BY SONDHEIM
GO TWICE." S. Morley, Punch.
GO THREE TIMES". C. Barnes NYT

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BARRY FOSTER, CLIVE FRANCIS DONALD GEE, JEREMY IRONS and SIMON WARD in
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A New Play by SIMON GRAY
Directed by HAROLD PINTER

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David Burke, Dinsdale Landen, Anne Stallybrass, Gwen Watford.

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Sats. 4.30 & 8.00
INGRID BERGMAN
WENDY HILLER
DEREK GODFREY, DORIS HARE, FRANCES CUKA
in
WATERS OF THE MOON
by N. C. Hunter
"Ingrid Bergman makes the stage radiate—unassailable charisma"—D. Mail. "Wendy Hiller is superb."—S. Mirror.

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Evgs. 8.0. Wed. & Sat. 3.0, 8.0
GLYNIS JOHNS
LEE MONTAGUE, HELEN LINDSAY
in
Terence Rattigan's
CAUSE CELEBRE
RATTIGAN REVEALS HIS MASTERLY CRAFT." D.T. GLYNIS JOHNS plays brilliantly." D.T. Last 3 days.

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BRUCE FORSYTH
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TRAVELLING MUSIC SHOW
with DEREK GRIFFITHS
Directed by KURT SREVELOVE
Previews from March 16.

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"CINDERELLA COME"
A Caribbean-Irish Musical Comedy by Stewart Parker & Sharon Davey
Lunchtime 1.15 pm.
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"Best song show 1977" Irish Heb By swd.

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"The GREAT ROCK 'N' ROLL MUSICAL"

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Directed by FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI
"TOTAL TRIUMPH" E. News. "AN EVENT TO TREASURE" D. Mirror. MAY IT FILL THE LYRIC FOR A HUNDRED YEARS" S.T.

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Mon. to Fri. 8.0 Sat. 5.30 and 8.45
GORDON CRATER "Brilliant." ES in
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by Steve J. Spears
"A compassionate funny fiercely eloquent play" Gdn. "Hilarious" E. St. "Wickedly amusing" E. News. "Spellbinding": Observer.

MERMAID. 248 7656. Rest. 248 2835. Tom CONTI, Jane ASHER in WHOSE LIFE IS IT ANYWAY
Prevs. nightly 8.15. Opens March 6 at 7.0.
Stall tickets £2.25 to £3.50
Combined Dinner/Theatre Ticket. £5.95

NATIONAL THEATRE. 928 2252.
OLIVIER (open stage): Tom't & Tomor 7.30 THE CHERRY ORCHARD by Chekhov (trans. by Michael Frayn.
LYTTELTON (proscenium stage): Today 5 (rest. pr. mat.) & 7.45 THE GUARDSMAN by Molnar English version by Frank Marcus. Tomor. 7.45 The Lady from Maxim's.
COTTESLOE (small auditorium): Tom't 7.45 LAST SUMMER IN CHULIMSK by Vampilov (Rehearsed reading. All seats 50p): Tomor. 8 Love Letters On Blue Paper.
Many excellent cheap seats all evs. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs. 928 3052.

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Spring season to March 25
In rep HAMLET today, Fri., Sat. 7.30 ANTONY & CLEOPATRA, Sat. 2.30: ALL FOR LOVE opens March 6. SAINT JOAN returns March 12. Sunday, March 26 at 7.30 THAT MOMENT. HEART with Barbara Jefford, John Turner.

OPEN SPACE. 01-387 6969. Tues.-Sat. 8.0. Mat. Sat. 5.0. Until March 11 IT'S PENTA. Dutch Surreal Theatre of movement. March 14, STEPS NOTES & SQUEAKS. Berlioseova. Gelgud, Leather, Sleep.

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FROM MAY 25 TO AUG. 19

PHOENIX. 01-836 8611
Evgs. 8. Mat. Wed. 3.0 Sat. 5 & 8.
FRANK FINLAY in
The Leslie Bricusse Musical
KINGS AND CLOWNS
Directed by Mel Shapiro

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BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR
Ev. Std. Award & S.W.E.T. Award
Royal Shakespeare Company in
PRIVATES ON PARADE
by Peter Nichols
(perhaps not suitable for children)
"HUGELY ENTERTAINING . . . EXTRAVAGANZA"—S. Times.

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Monday to Friday at 8 p.m.
Sat. 5.30 & 8.45. Mats. Thurs. 3.0
"THE STAGE IS AGLOW."
Daily Telegraph.
RICHARD BECKINSALE
in
I LOVE MY WIFE
"LAUGHTER BECOMES HAPPILY INESCAPABLE."—The Observer.
CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS 930 0846

QUEEN'S THEATRE. 01-734 1166
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BEST ACTOR OF THE YEAR
Variety Club of G.B. Award in
THE OLD COUNTRY
A New Play by ALAN BENNETT
Directed by CLIFFORD WILLIAMS
BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR.
Plays & Players London critics award.

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Tues. to Sats. (not Mons.) 7.30
Sats. Matinees 3. Evens. 8
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HELLO AND GOODBYE
Yvonne Bryceland, Will Flynn
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THE LIVERPOOL PLAYHOUSE CO. with James AUBREY & Don WARRINGTON
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Monday-Thursday Evgs. 8.0
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Best musical of 1977. Tel. bookings accepted. Major credit cards.

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AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN
26TH YEAR

SAVOY. 01-836 8888
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Opens Tues. 7.0 (no perf tonight at 8)
Mats. Wed. 2.30. Sat. 5.00 & 8.00.
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The World-Famous Thriller by Anthony Shaffer
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Fashion by Philippa Toomey



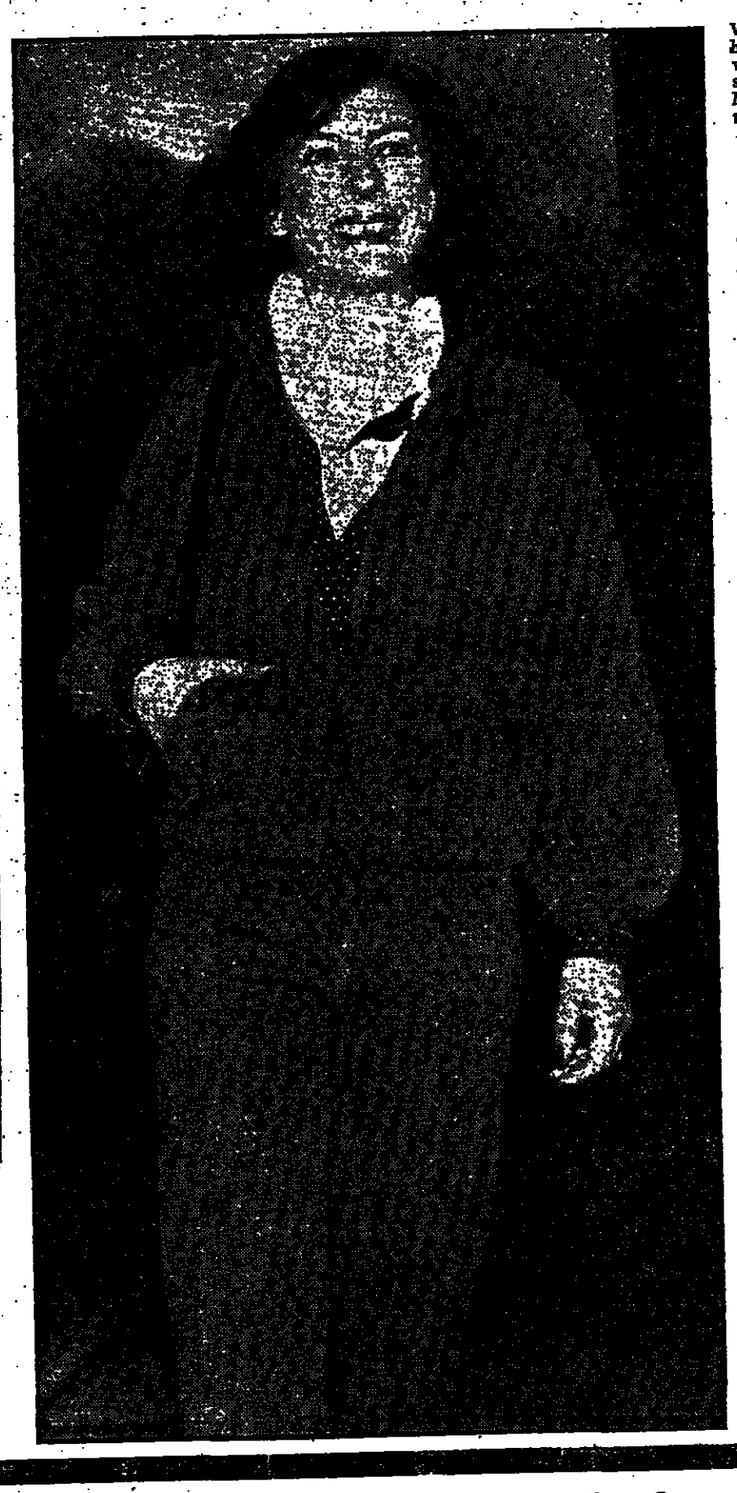


Photographs by Harry Kerr. Hair by Clive at Michaeljohn. Make-up by Kirshie at Revlon.

Above: Julian Bremner in her own clothes, and in her own choice from Browns—strapless dress in shades of wine red, brown and black, £95, collarless wine red voile blouse, £55, beige linen waistcoat, £140—all by Basile, exclusive to Browns of South Molton Street.



Above: Diana White in clothes she made: skirt, fake suede, jacket from Brother Sun fabric, hand quilted. From Jaeger: Jacket, trousers and skirt (not shown) in 100 per cent wool, in blue/grey, £49, £31 and £25. navy blue blouse with white spots £19.50, white orlon/angora sweater £21.



What would you wear if you had the money? What do you wear, and why? How do you see yourself? Remember Ogden Nash's lines on a lady in trousers:

You look divine as you advance
But have you seen yourself retreating?

I asked two friends who have each evolved a style of their own, and who always look "put together" in their everyday clothes, to choose what they would like to wear, if they had the money, the time, and the inclination to shop.

Diana White is married to a busy surgeon, has two children, and a preference for casual clothes which are comfortable to wear—though she does need a certain amount of formal evening dresses for dinner parties and entertaining. She mentions the difficulties involved in shopping for clothes in London: no time, nowhere to park, no colour coordination in departments. This is why she makes, most beautifully, many of her own outfits, frequently using Vogue's Diane von Furstenburg patterns. "I have millions of clothes", she says, "most of which are not *quite* right. I get completely drunk on colour, which is a disaster if one is my height—you end up looking like an amazing technicolour mushroom." In Jaeger (her choice) these problems are solved (apart from the parking): everything matches or coordinates, everything goes. The remaining problem is one of avoiding temptation.

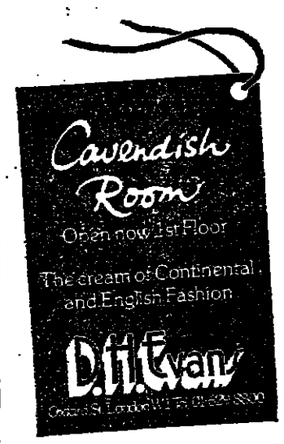
Julian Bremner has the problem common to anyone who is just 21—no money. Buying a splendid pair of boots last year took up all of two weeks' salary; my motherly heart went pit-a-pat, until I remembered that my first overcoat—replacing my school uniform coat (deceased)—cost a month's salary, the vast sum of £12. She has few clothes, but this is from choice as well as chance. "If you go to other countries, people have far fewer clothes—and they have *better* clothes. I have lived in Portugal, and my friends had hardly got anything—but they did have the right things." In London, she feels, clothes are comparatively cheap, and so people buy vast numbers of uncoordinated items, mostly with uncoordinated results.

Going through her wardrobe, it consisted of two pairs of trousers (the best she can afford, probably at about £18 each), one skirt, one jacket, umpteen pairs of jeans, shirts and sweaters, one very nice "ethnic" dress from Monsoon, and a couple of evening dresses. Her height (she is 5ft 10in) is something of a problem. Shirts she buys from chain stores ("a checked shirt is a checked shirt, whether it's £6 or £12"), also sweaters (the one she has knitted she described as "gone completely bananas—now down to my knees"). For her choice, she went to Browns and chose the kind of clothes she would like but could never afford.

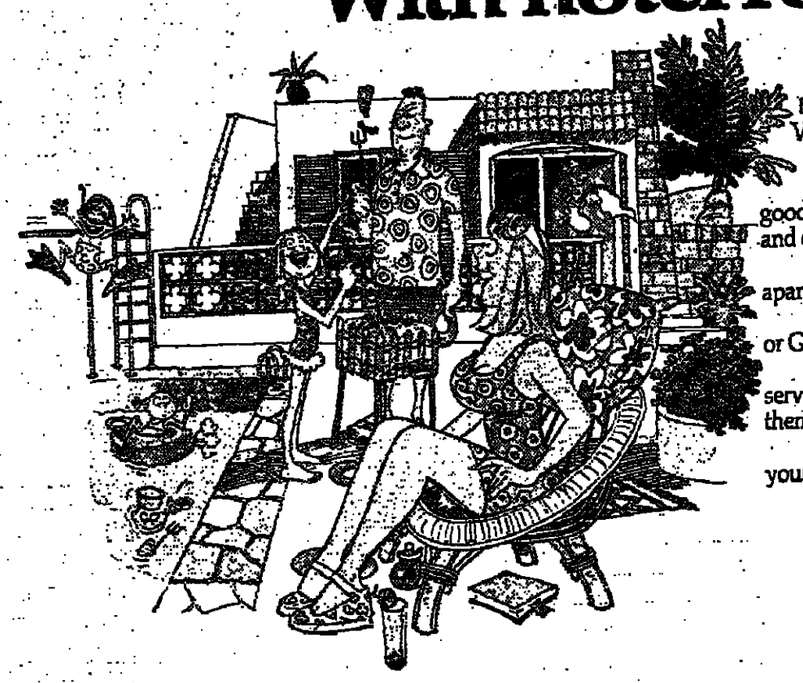
Having travelled in the company of Anne Sharpley of the *Evening Standard* for the last week (who, as in Mae West's dictum, has been people and seen places)—during which time she always appeared perfectly dressed for the occasion, out of one very small suitcase (slacks and bush shirt, drip-dry; long black skirt and black sweater; one skirt; matching mac and two headscarves)—I have been surveying my own cupboards pensively (also my life).

Looking at the alarmingly perfect appearance of the Americans, the French and the Italians, it occurs to me that perhaps fewer, better clothes should be our watchcry. There might, of course, be difficulties. There is a fairy story, told by Daniele Varè in one of his charming books on China, concerning one of those by now traditional mix-ups at a royal christening. Good fairies had wished all the good wishes, and the Wicked Fairy, sweeping up late as usual, had been frustrated on all sides. Smiling a wicked smile, she leaned over the cradle and said "And she shall have *only one dress*".

Prudence Glynn is on holiday



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PARLIAMENT, March 1, 1978

Obligation to consult before considering change to kilometres

House of Commons

However passionately everybody in the House might feel about the matter, there was a younger generation which was much more relaxed on the question of metrication, Mr William Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport, said during exchanges about whether there were plans to change from miles to kilometres.

Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield, C) asked whether Mr Rodgers would include representatives of motorists in the consultations on his plans to change from miles to kilometres.

Mr Rodgers (Teesside, Stockton, Lab)—I am making no such plans at the moment. I am sure that any consultation will include the motoring organizations.

Mr Winterton—Will he state that there is no EEC obligation upon this country to change over from miles to kilometres?

Why has he persistently failed to answer questions on proper policy in this matter?

Mr Rodgers—I am not aware that I have persistently refused to answer any questions.

It is clear we have no direct obligation under EEC regulations to go from miles to kilometres.

The decision was made in 1968 to go metric. That was supported by the subsequent Government and that is the background to the discussion which is taking place.

I have made it clear that I am not prepared to take any steps in this direction in the foreseeable future.

Mr David Knox (Leek, C)—Should he not embark on consultations as a matter of urgency? Is not a decision one way or the other an urgent priority rather than just putting it off?

Mr Rodgers—I have other things to do. I thought that was the will of the House as well. (Cheers.)

Mr Roy Hughes (Newport, Lab)—If there is no pressure from the EEC on this matter, will he listen to the authentic voice of the British people?

Mr Rodgers—I will listen to the authentic voice of the British people. It is not always easy to know which that is. However passionate everybody here feels about the matter, there is a younger generation which is a great deal more relaxed about the question of metrication and kilometres.

Mr Robin Cook (Edinburgh, Central, Lab)—The main point for going metric in 1968 was to harmonize with our export markets. Will he publish a list of those products that are exported which have to be made in miles or kilometres? (Laughter.)

Mr Norman Fowler, chief Opposition spokesman on transport (Sutton Coldfield, C)—Is not the position that there is no obligation to change from the mile and that overwhelmingly the public do not want such a change. Given that, why does Mr Rodgers not make it clear that the Government are opposed to any change and state now that no change will take place?

Mr Rodgers—Because it would be dishonest to say that. This is a matter where we have an obligation to carry out a consultation and form a view. It is proper that we should proceed in that direction.

Mr Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar, C) asked if Mr Rodgers would summarize the practical advantages of changing from miles to kilometres.

Mr Rodgers—No. This is something to be assessed in the light of consultations.

Mr McCrindle—Would he reread the question, and summarize all the advantages of moving from miles to kilometres? If by implication there are none, why is he dithering?

Mr Rodgers—On matters of this importance there should be general consultation with the public. As a result of public consultation we shall, in due course, make a decision which we shall put before the House to approve.

Didcot 'a murky business' says MP

Mr William Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport, said that the chairman of British Railways (Mr Peter Parker) appreciated the strong feelings about the dispute over the Didcot distribution centre. There were important issues to be resolved, he said during questions, when he indicated he would be meeting the chairman of British Rail tomorrow (Thursday).

Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire, Lab)—In view of the widespread feeling of relief that the rail strike has been temporarily averted, will he tell the chairman of British Rail that a long-term settlement will not be impeded in any way by an inflexible attitude by the Government towards pay policy?

Mr Rodgers—I do not think it will be necessary for me to say that to the chairman. The House may not wish to go over the difficult and detailed questions at stake earlier this week.

I do not think anybody suggested that this rail strike, which luckily we have averted, was due to anything relating to the main spread of pay policy.

Mr Peter Temple-Morris (Leominster, C)—When he sees Mr Parker would he make clear the concern over the transfer of heavy freight as fast as possible from road to rail, and acknowledge to the chairman that one of the best ways for the Secretary of State to accomplish that is to have a word with Mr Moss Evans and tell the Transport and General Workers' Union not to interfere any more at Didcot or anywhere else?

Mr Rodgers—The chairman and I are at one in wanting to see the railways carry as much as possible. Mr John Ellis (Brigg and Scunthorpe, Lab)—Will he discuss Didcot with the chairman and find out whether he has been consulted by the entrepreneurs who started Didcot, find out who they are, and that it is a murky business?

Will he find out what consultations they have had with the British Transport Docks Board interests at Southampton which they are trying to ruin, what consultations they have had with the railways and inform MPs that when they attack the TGWU they are on dodgy ground?

Mr Rodgers—It is unlikely that I will speak to the chairman in those terms. The chairman will appreciate that there are strong feelings over this matter. There are important issues to be resolved and the right course is to find how that can be done rather than get excited.

Mr Norman Fowler, chief Opposition spokesman on transport (Sutton Coldfield, C)—We welcome the abandonment of strike action. Have the parties concerned agreed to abide by the results of the inquiry?

Mr Rodgers—I do not think that words of that kind are embodied in the agreement reached late last night. It was a delicate and difficult matter. I want to pay tribute to Mr Lionel Murray of the TUC who played a principal part in what were difficult and skilful negotiations.

I prefer to say nothing more today about this. I recognize this is of concern to the House.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Progress in committee on Wales Bill.

House of Lords

Today at 3: Theft Bill, third reading. Suppression of Terrorism Bill and Judicature (Northern Ireland) Bill, report stages.

Leading critic of Wales Bill believes that St David is on the side of its opponents

When the committee stage of the Wales Bill began, Mr Alec Jones, Under Secretary for Wales (Rhondda, Lab), indicated that the Government did not wish to retain Clause 1 of the Bill.

The clause, on the effect of the legislation, said: "The following provisions of this Act make changes in the government of Wales as part of the United Kingdom. They do not affect the unity of the United Kingdom or the supreme authority of Parliament to make laws for the United Kingdom or any part of it."

Mr Francis Pym, Opposition spokesman on devolution and House of Commons affairs (Cambridgeshire, C), initiating a debate on the clause said the Government were no longer prepared to hold to the declaration in it, which was a welcome admission and a wise move. They had known, as well as the rest of MPs, what would have happened otherwise.

I have the idea, (he said) that St David is on the side of those of us who oppose this Bill. I express that view and hope that it is so, because I am equally certain that this Bill is as unnecessary as it is unwanted by the people of Wales.

Why, after the arguments over the Scotland and Wales Bill the Government had seen fit to bring it back remained to be seen. All the evidence the Opposition had seemed to suggest that the people of Wales were overwhelmingly against the Bill.

If the Assembly was established, MPs for Welsh constituencies would be voting on executive orders and executive actions affecting England and Northern Ireland, but not for Wales and the combined effect of the votes of MPs representing Wales and Scotland could well alter decisions on these orders and actions. These were not simple administrative matters or matters of detail.

In at least half the general elections since the war the party with the majority in England was different from that with the majority of seats for the United Kingdom. Therefore, the issue of how many Welsh MPs would be voting was an important matter.

There was no easy way of introducing a convention on non-voting or non-participation by Welsh or any other MPs, even if that would be a desirable solution to the problem.

Quite apart from the difficulty of deciding which is Welsh business (he said) and which is other, I believe Welsh MPs wish to remain United Kingdom MPs, and part of the United Kingdom Parliament.

Questions were bound to arise about Welsh representation at Westminster. The Opposition were in favour of retaining 36 Welsh MPs.

But if dissatisfaction does arise (he said) over the role that they are going to play—a role in English matters—then there may well arise demands for a reduction just in the way that in the early Sixties this complaint was made about Northern Ireland.

The Bill would mean that the Secretary of State for Wales spoke for Wales with a weaker voice. That would be to the disadvantage of Wales and was one of the reasons why the people of Wales were unlikely to support the Bill.

Dispute was almost unavoidable in the relationship between the assembly and the Government. There would be argument and controversy over the guidelines required in the Bill to direct the assembly, for example, in its relations with the Welsh Development Agency.

Then there were the override powers. Under the Bill the Secretary of State would be able to recommend that the actions of the assembly legitimately taken and properly carried through should be set aside if it would or might affect a reserve matter whether directly or indirectly. The provision was wide and could be used on almost any pretext. Each time it was used this could be open to the accusation that it was being used politically.

Allocation of the block grant would be a source of controversy. Because the disparity in the allocation of public money between different parts of the United Kingdom would be in sharper focus, people who were getting less than their fair share, as it seemed to them, would start raising their voices.

The people were longing for a greater sense of national unity but what was proposed in the Bill was bound to lead to a greater sense of controversy, jealousy and to some extent envy.

The Opposition did not believe and never had done that devolution of this kind was appropriate for Wales. They would oppose the Bill. It would be much better and far more in the interests of the people of Wales to extend the devolution that already existed and improve the way the House and Parliament in general scrutinized the Government's decisions for Wales.

He hoped the Bill did not reach the statute book. If it did he predicted the people would say they did not want it.

Mr Ifor Davies (Gower, Lab) said that he hoped the debate in the referendum would be on a high level based on principles and not on personalities. He welcomed the withdrawal of the clause.

Sir David Renton (Huntingdonshire, C) said that devolution would make government in Wales more complex. It would cost another £15,500,000 with an additional 1,300 civil servants at a time when Parliament was striving for economy in public expenditure.

Dropping the clause meant that at a time when national unity was needed, the Bill would lead to division in the United Kingdom. The will of Parliament and the policy of the Government of the United Kingdom could, within Wales, be easily frustrated by the refusal of the Welsh Assembly to pass delegated legislation. Conflict could easily arise between the Commons and the Welsh Assembly.

Mr Emlyn Hooson (Montgomeryshire, L) said the clause was surplus to the Bill and that was a reason for withdrawing it. Whatever the drawbacks of the Bill, those who voted for third reading would be asking whether it was better for Wales to have a directly-elected body which could speak for it, which it had never had and for which many people had yearned.

Mr Cledwyn Hughes (Anglesey, Lab) said that it was wrong to say firmly that the people of Wales did not want the Bill. There was evidence to the contrary.

The proposed assembly for Wales could work. It was not perfect in all aspects but, given the opportunity, it would go a long way to satisfy national aspirations in Wales. His fear was that if nothing was done now they would find themselves having to give a great deal more later on.

Sir Raymond Gower (Barry, C) said it had been suggested this was a modest proposal. Many had fears that it was a very thin end of a very large wedge. The words in the Bill provided a framework from which might emerge events which would much more seriously affect the unity of the United Kingdom. This was the danger, not the wording of the Bill.

MPs were entitled to have serious anxieties despite the fact that the Bill might be regarded as a lesser measure. In some degree MPs for Welsh constituencies would be looking at many problems now in a different light. They would not be able to speak with confidence on matters which were devolved.

Mr Leo Abse (Pontypool, Lab) said that the Government had fought long and hard to preserve this clause.

Now, just as they had originally wanted to play up the changes brought by the Bill, they were desperately anxious to play them down because the more they told the Commons what they had originally told them, the more the Commons insisted that it was necessary that there should be an unequivocal vote and that the majority which the Government said there was for their proposals should be shown in the referendum result.

I believe above everything else (he said) that the Welsh want to retain the unity of United Kingdom and th Welsh labour movement wants to retain the unity of the Labour movement of Britain. They do not want to see a state come into existence where things will be judged not according to need but according to spurious ethnic boundaries or bizarre geography.

The Bill would subvert the influence of Wales at Westminster. Welshness was not to be expressed by retreating to the parish pump and becoming ancient Britons, but by the affirmation that they were going to become modern Britons.

I think this is a bad Bill (he said) and in particular bad for Wales.

Mr Peter Thomas (Barnet, Hendon, South, C) said he agreed with Mr Abse and others who had said they were satisfied that the Bill, if it went through, would undoubtedly affect the unity of the United Kingdom.

There would be considerable conflict between the new assembly, and the Welsh Office and the Government as well as between the assembly and the local authorities in Wales. The Secretary of State for Wales would have his functions emasculated. The demand for a reduction in the number of MPs from Wales would be inevitable and ultimately irresistible.

I have no doubt (he said) that this assembly will be a source of irritation and conflict and will be ultimately disastrous for Wales. This House should give no support to this Bill.

Inquiry cheap air ticke sales

The setting up of a to consider ways of the problem of air ta well below the publish announced by Mr Ste Davis, Under Secreta during the report stage Aviation Bill last ni

He was responding clause tabled by two backbench MPs seeking an offence to sell discount or rebate.

Mr Davis said he had fairly with the objec new clause which was the so-called "buck operation.

Passengers have (he badly let down by shops: tickets for wh has been made have forthcoming passenger stranded abroad. What aim for is that the bu buy tickets at the lo consistent with his safe for which, as the sm not jeopardize the ind industry.

Regulation of ticket part to play in this, as the problem at its "obv deal with the airlines the over-provision of s by taking action agains lines which rebate tickets on the main

We are dealing (the both these aspects, the capacity limitations, a the issue of operating foreign airlines' ri through Operation Ch which airlines operati from the United Kingdo perating to reduce fa operations.

Where evidence of existed, the Governm had powers to take act the airline concerned. T was to obtain sufficien on which to base any a

He was conscious of t felt by the travel trade sale of discounted ticke

Accordingly (he said) ing up a working party of representatives of the Guild of Business Trav the airlines, the Associa the Department of Trade ine this question and ways of dealing with the

I hope to be able further announcement sh its terms of reference an and the period in whic their report will be mad

The new clause was w

The report stage was t

The Civil Aviation Bill a third time during Tue ting by 73 votes to 5—G majority, 67.

Some cash must go with EEC Channel tunnel plan

Mr William Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport, questioned about the possibility of building a Channel tunnel, said he stood by the statement made by the previous Secretary of State for the Environment, the late Mr Anthony Crosland, that the project did not feature in the Government's present priorities given the economic difficulties through which the country had been passing.

Mr Neil Marten (Banbury, C)—Can we have an assurance that it is not the Government's intention to waste money on building Channel tunnels? (Cheers.)

Mr Rodgers—Last July I expressed the position of the United Kingdo mGovernment when I said that we stood where we stood at the time of the announcement of the abandonment of the previous proposition.

I said it would be ungenerous, however, not to consider any proposition to come to us from the European Community, particularly if it involved a financial contribution towards the building of a tunnel.

Mr Charles Fletcher-Cooke (Darwen, C) said that since the economic difficulties were not said to be either, was it not possible for the Government to give a fair wind to the EEC working party paper on this matter?

Mr Rodgers—The question of what the working party does is not the Government's responsibility. I will consider any proposition put to the Government, particularly if it includes a substantial contribution to the infrastructure costs.

Road inquiries

Mr William Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport, said in a written reply: The review of highway inquiry procedures is almost completed. I expect to announce the outcome shortly.

Move to ease restrictions on council house tenants

Mr Reginald Eyre (Birmingham, Hall Green, C) was given leave to introduce the Council Tenants' Charter Bill to improve the status of tenants of council houses.

MPs on both sides representing constituencies in heavily populated urban areas would know, from the evidence of their advice bureaux and postbags, that there was a constant flow of complaints from council tenants about delays in getting repairs done, the unsatisfactory nature of repairs and maintenance work when it was done, and the frustration over the system of allocation of tenancies which failed to take account of family needs.

The Bill would make a start in improving the housing system which, as the crude shortage of housing was brought to an end, could not be accepted as satisfactory for the years ahead.

The Bill offered the elimination of petty and unjustified restrictions and regulations; permission to take in lodgers and to keep domestic pets, subject to reasonable safeguards.

It offered, in return for acceptance, where appropriate, of responsibility for minor repairs, reasonable freedom for tenants in the alteration and decoration of the interior and exterior of dwellings including the choice of colour of their own front door.

Mr Russell Kerr (Hounslow, Feltham and Heston, Lab)—So long as it is red.

Mr Eyre said there could be agreed structural improvements and modernization of dwellings, and inclusion of tenants in formulation of estate management policies to improve the environment.

The Bill also aimed to improve facilities for exchange of tenancies. It sought to establish a national council house exchange scheme, which was needed in times of massive unemployment to assist people to move from one part of the country to another to get work.

Improvemen at Swansea licensing ce

There had been marke ments in the Swanse Licensing Centre in the months, Mr William Secretary of State for said at question time.

Mr Ian Gow (Eastbourn asked how many officials rently employed in the department of the Swans Licensing Centre.

Mr Rodgers (Teesside, Lab)—Two units, which more than 30,000 inquiries only a proportion of t complaints, have a comb of 445 staff. Certain of also handle complaints a their work.

Mr Gow—Though it is against the grain, will the tary of State understand t is need to increase the st complaints department (interjections.) Has not the site, employing 5,500 sta department, proved to greatest bureaucratic sta all time?

Mr Rodgers—No, I do no has. There have been pro do not deny that—but I th has been a marked improv the centre over the last six We should be glad about

Mr Donald Anderson, (East, Lab)—The bulk of queries derive from errors filling by applicants. Of considerable throughput centre, the amount of complaints are few. The carping campaign of de can be harmful to the m the centre.

Mr Rodgers—All he says rect. A lot of the problei from initial mistakes. W centre was established. It i much better and it deals large number of inquiries.

Mr David Penhaligon (Tru Can he give us an exam bigger bureaucratic sh (Laughter.)

Mr Ronald Atkins (Preston Lab)—As the vehicle licen is inequitable and regressive tion, would it not be b abolish it and the centre as

Mr Rodgers—There are arguments on this which size, but we would have face the problem of keepin of records necessary fo traffic and safety reasons would not be able to abo centre.

Mr Norman Fowler, Op spokesman on transport Coldfield, C)—He shou blame the public for the nu complaints about the centre. In other areas, like way service areas, the Secre State has set up an inde inquiry. Will he agree to s independent inquiry in centre?

Mr Rodgers—I have not the public at all. The perfo of the Swansea centre is improving. If he wants to himself, I would be glad come him and any other M would like to see the centre hand.

Reservoir rating being considered

Mr Geoffrey Rippon (Hexh asked whether the Secret State for the Environment take steps to make provisi the rating of jointly reser Northumberland and similar voirs.

Mr Guy Barnett, Under Se for Environment, in a reply, said—The 1967 Gener Act provides that river res reservoirs like Kielder are l able. But as part of a review of the rating of the industry the Government are dering with representatives local authorities and the in dustry whether this should tinue to be so.

If it is decided that such voirs should be rated, I am that changes in primary legi will be required.



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G.T.1

Government blamed for decline in respect for law and authority

House of Lords

The Government themselves had not shown a good example for the preservation of authority, Lord O'Hagan (C) said when opening a debate on the decline in respect for authority and the need to reassert primacy of the law.

He said the Government had a duty to lead and the general level of acceptance of authority was conditioned by the respect they showed for authority themselves.

This Government (he said) had a bad record, a record of shame. The story of the television licences, Skytrain and Clay Cross are a catalogue of shameful episodes. The worst thing, perhaps, was the picketing, peaceful though it might have been, on the Grunwick picket line.

The Government, through the control of Parliament, could use and abuse parliamentary sovereignty as they wished.

Nothing (he continued) is beyond the reach of our newly-elected monarchs in the Government. Yet this headlong path to parliamentary tyranny must be diverted, if need be blocked, by the reassertion of the law.

A Bill of Rights is necessary, but it will be merely a rickety hurdle against an over-powerful, over-mighty Government unless we all reassert our support for the judicial and legal system as the guardian of our constitution.

Lord Wigoder (L) said that a vast gulf had opened up between governors and governed. The problem would never be solved until there was a genuinely participatory democracy.

The question of punishment was difficult. No doubt a strict regime of the glasshouse sort would give a great deal of satisfaction to the victims of crime and the community as a whole, but it was necessary to consider with great care whether it would contribute towards deterring juvenile offenders.

There used to be the equivalent of glasshouses not so long ago: detention centres designed to deliver the "short, sharp shock". They were not a success. The problem could only be solved by looking at the causes of crime and trying to see what could be done about them.

Lord Gardiner said that before the war all police districts showed the same basic central fact. If the conviction rate went up, crime went down. In those days in England and Wales the conviction rate for indictable offences was always more than 50 per cent. If you committed a serious crime the probability was that you would be caught and punished.

Since the war the conviction rate had gone down and down. The cause of this disastrous fall was that the police force had never been increased to match the increase in crime. No one government was responsible; no party had ever attempted to deal with it.

Lord Kinross, in a maiden speech, said the reason for lack of authority was that too many parents gave priority to their own pleasures and took too little interest in the well being of their children.

Lord Hunt said that for democracy to survive, especially when it was under attack from its enemies, Britain's young citizens needed to understand what it meant and how its loss would affect their lives. They needed to acquire the will to resist the siren voices of marxism and national socialism.

It was urgently necessary to cultivate this element of responsibility in all secondary schools. The only effective way of doing that was to involve the young in some responsibility themselves. The last year in all schools should have citizenship as its central theme with some practical involvement of all pupils in their neighbourhood needs.

The Marquess of Tweeddale, in a maiden speech, said he hoped the minister would say whether there would be any further backing for teachers to enforce discipline in schools that still used the cane or strap and whether the cane was likely to be brought back into schools where it had been abolished.

The Earl of Longford (Lab) said more constructive penalties were needed instead of the negative ones which formed so large a part of the penal arrangements. None of the adult criminals he had known over many years would have been less of a criminal had he been punished more severely in youth. Many would have been rescued from a criminal career had they been treated earlier as human beings.

Lady Macleod of Borve said society had left the straight and narrow immediately after the last war. She herself had been so thankful and amazed that she still had a husband and two sfull children that she spoiled them all hopelessly.

I have a feeling (she said) that we started to allow our families, the present young married people, to flout our laws and authority whenever they chose without bringing them up short as our parents would have done.

It was to be expected, then, that in turn the children of those young married people would themselves be without discipline.

A more realistic approach was needed now to correct this. Boredom, for instance, must be prevented. Local authorities did not provide, with the exception of a few skateboard parks, enough places for the young to be entertained. Unemployment was another reason for the crime figures. She supported Mr Whitelaw's suggesti onfor a short, sharp sentence for crimes of violence committed by those between 16 and 22.

Lord Lloyd of Hampstead (Lab) said there were times when judges yielded to the temptation to make broad assertions from the Bench. This was unfortunate and was one of the things which diminished respect for the judiciary. The Bench was not a pulpit for public admonitions or the expression of personal viewpoints. Although this happened only rarely when it occurred it did a good deal of harm.

Lord Inglewood (C) said the police presence on the streets was sadly lacking. The House was full of admiration for the success of the police operation in Ilford last Saturday, but it must also think of the police cover in other parts of London, so drained of manpower as to leave large areas a thieves' paradise for a number of hours.

There was great scope for auxiliaries to help in increasing the probability of detection. He would like to hear a call to service in ringing terms such as would get a response from men and women of good will all over the country to help the police in a task which at present stretched their resources to the utmost.

Lady Gaitskell (Lab) said they still maintained a mostly elitist education and this had had an influence on the crime rate. How could children without proper education, without training, and so without opportunities face up to the glittering prizes which they saw people obtain quickly in this scientific and technological society which she called the temptation society?

She was against advertising when there was great unemployment, especially among young people. The lack of opportunity for glamour and achievement also had an effect.

New peer

Lord McGregor of Durris, formerly Professor Oliver McGregor, chairman of the Royal Commission on the Press, was introduced.

Corporation tax receipts

Mr Ian Stewart (Hitchin, C) asked if the Chancellor of the Exchequer would furnish estimates, within the estimated yield of corporation tax in the year 1977-78, for the elements accounted for by (a) advance corporation tax, and (b) Mr

Denzil Davies, Minister of State, Treasury, in a written reply said tha the following were the figures,

Budget estimate of net receipts of corporation taj, £2,560m; advance corporation tax (gross), £1,160m; mainstream corporatin tax (net of all CT repayments), £1,400f

It is now clear, however, receipts will be significantly higher than expected at the time of the Bidge, mainly in respect of mainstream corporation tax.

What a dog licence could cost today

Mr Gavin Strang, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in a written reply, said that the excise duty for keeping a dog was set at 5s in 1867 and raised to its present level of 7s 6d (37½p) in 1878. I am advised (he said) that, in terms of purchasing power, the corresponding amounts today might be in the ranges £3 to £4 and £4.50 to £6 respectively.

هكذا من الأصل

The new Ford Capri

The difference between driving and just motoring



Car illustrated: 2 litre Capri Ghia with optional extra automatic transmission, headlamp washers and metallic paint.

Low slung with wheels set wide apart, the Capri has the poise of a car that's built for driving. Settling down into the driving seat the cockpit feels as though it has been fashioned around you and with the long bonnet with its distinctive power bulge swooping away in front of you, you find yourself wishing you had a long drive ahead.

As you put pressure on the clutch to select first gear, you can feel the thick seats supporting your back. The seats are deeply contoured so that you don't have to brace your legs to stay in place on corners and they have enough adjustment to allow even a six-footer to adopt a straight-arm driving position in comfort.

The sporting coupe that thinks it's an estate car

With the two rear seats folded down there is a massive 22.6 cu.ft. of luggage space between you and the wide rear door. We've even seen a wheel barrow in the back of a Capri. There can't be many more awkward shaped objects than that.

The rear seats fold independently on all models from the L upwards, so that the Capri can be a two, three or four seater. Even as a four seater you can still get as much luggage space as in many ordinary family saloons.

Space, performance and versatility – the Capri has the lot. And for £2,848† for the 1300, it'll probably cost you less than you think.

Engine size (litres)	Max. speed (mph)*	Government fuel consumption tests (mpg)		
		Constant 56 mph	Constant 75 mph	Town driving cycle**
1.3 (manual)	90	40.9	31.4	27.2
1.6 L (manual)	98	38.7	28.5	25.5
1.6 S (manual)	107	38.2	29.1	24.8
2.0 S (manual)	111	39.8	30.1	24.6
3.0 Ghia (automatic)	119	30.1	24.4	19.0

*Ford computed performance data. **ECE15

Capri prices

Capri 1300	£2,848
Capri L	from £2,999
Capri GL	from £3,446
Capri S	from £3,916
Capri Ghia	from £4,697

†Maximum prices as at 2nd March 1978. Seat belts, car tax and VAT included. Delivery and number plates at extra cost.

NEW FEATURES OF THE '78 CAPRI



Four halogen head lamps make light work of the dark. Wide wrap around bumpers give you added protection from sloppy parkers. Front spoiler reduces air resistance and improves stability, particularly in side winds.



Large tail lights ensure your rear is seen.



As a four seater the Capri can give 9.3 cu.ft. of luggage space. As a three seater, 18.1 cu.ft. And as a two seater – a massive 22.6 cu.ft. On all models from GL upwards a removable rear parcel shelf shields your luggage from prying eyes.



Comfort for two, three or four. Gas filled rear shock absorbers on all models from the L upwards help soak up the bumpiest roads.

FORD CAPRI Ford

SPORT

Football

Fixture congestion the fourth challenge on Forest's horizon

Nottingham Forest are facing a problem through congestion of fixtures which has upset many a leading team in the past. They are still confident, however, of maintaining their treble challenge by winning their FA Cup fifth round second replay on their own ground against Queen's Park Rangers tonight.

When the FA ordered the clubs to comply with the rules and play again this week after the first replay ended in a 1—1 draw at Nottingham on Monday, Forest were thrown into playing four games in eight days, beginning with last Saturday's League match. It could become five in 10 days if they have to play a fourth game with Rangers next Monday. After that, they will be playing two games a week for the rest of the season.

Yet Peter Taylor, in charge at Forest while Brian Clough is on holiday in Spain with his family, yesterday payed a glowing tribute to his team's determination and character and declared his confidence in spite of injuries. Before naming a team, Mr Taylor awaits fitness reports on McGovern, Gemmill and Barrett. He admitted that, in their last two games, the players had to fight on in spite of aching, tired limbs.

"That might happen again tomorrow night, but I am confident they will come out on top", Mr Taylor said. "When the chips are down, you have an opportunity to get a true picture of people and the last two matches—against Norwich and QPR—proved that we have players of great character, who have risen even further in stature than was thought possible a fortnight ago."

Forest won the toss for ground advantage and another factor in their favour will be the absence of two internationals, James and Clement, from the Rangers side. Clement, sent off in the replay last Monday, is automatically suspended and James has been ruled unfit because of a recurrence of knee trouble.

The Rangers manager, Frank Sibley, yesterday named a party of 14, adding five to the nine left from Monday's selected team. They are McGee, who came on for James at half-time in the first replay, Cunningham, Wallace, Williams and Jones, an untried 20-year-old defender.

Middlesbrough are to return to Jersey to prepare for their sixth round tie against Orient at Ayresome Park on March 11. Their manager, John Neal, will take his players over next Monday for a four-day break. Middlesbrough trained in the Channel Islands for their Cup games against Everton and Bolton Wanderers. Mr Neal said: "The set-up is ideal and the players enjoy the freedom."

Professor Sir Harold Thompson, the chairman of the FA, will lead a commission of inquiry into the crowd disturbances at Orient during the Cup match against Chelsea on February 18. The fifth round tie was held up for four minutes when two walls collapsed, injuring more than 30 people. Orient's chairman, Brian Winston, accused visiting supporters of tampering with the barriers but the charge was refuted by Brian Mears, Chelsea's chairman.



Arrivals and departures: Exuberant Liverpool supporters (above) at Lisbon airport and Tueart and his wife (below) at Manchester airport before leaving for the United States.



England youths qualify for finals of Uefa tournament

Paris, March 1.—England's under-18 side held France to a goalless draw in an uninspiring match today to qualify 3—1 on aggregate for the finals of the Uefa youth tournament in Poland in May. England had the better o a ragged first half and produced the best chance when Burke raced down the left wing and crossed but Ritchie headed wide.

England were content to sit on their 3—1 lead from the first leg and were surprised when the French surged into attack in the second half. Gilbert, who had an impressive game in defence, was booked for dissent and Burke was cautioned for not retreating 10 yards for a free kick.

By far the best player on the pitch was Borel, of France, who organized the French attack and was one of the few players whose passes consistently found their man. "He has a great future", Mike Burton, England's assistant manager, said afterwards.

FRANCE: F. Morelle (Paris St Germain), J.-L. Hocquaux (Metz), D. Fernandez (Toulouse), S. Faicher (Nimes), J. C. Lafargue (Perpignan), L. Marcialis (Gazelec), R. Marsigla (Boulogne), J. Borel (St Etienne), J.-M. Perrigo (Bordeaux), A. Wiss (Strasbourg), G. Ischer (Nice, sub. V. Stopyra (Sochaux).

ENGLAND: C. Woods (Nottingham Forest), R. Ranson (Manchester City), M. Rogers (Manchester United), A. Gale (Fulham), D. Salmon (Brentford), W. Gilbert (Crystal Palace), V. Hilaire (Crystal Palace), K. Kilmore (Scunthorpe United), T. Fenwick (Crystal Palace), A. Ritchie (Manchester United), S. Burke (Nottingham Forest).

Referee: J. Dayna (Switzerland).—Agencies.

Referee reports Newport incident to FA

Brian Stevens, of Gloucestershire, the referee in charge of Tuesday night's Newport County match against Barnsley at Somerton Park, is to make a report to the Football Association about an incident at the end of the match.

The Barnsley goalkeeper, Peter Springett, is alleged to have admitted kicking a young supporter who had kicked him in the leg first and sworn at him as the teams left the pitch. A policeman, who saw the alleged incident, reported it to the referee. A police spokesman said in Newport yesterday that no police action would be taken.

Football League referees will soon have to prove their fitness, under a new scheme announced yesterday. The Football League and the FA are planning to institute the fitness test on League referees, in time for next season. The test will be carried out in cooperation with Ken Ridden, the FA's national training officer for referees.

Today's fixture

FA CUP: Fifth round (second replay): Nottingham Forest v Queen's Park Rangers (at Nottingham, 7.30).

Wolves agree terms for third division striker

Wolverhampton Wanderers have agreed to pay Carlisle United £125,000 for their striker Bill Rafferty. Rafferty is expected to sign after a medical today. If that is satisfactory he will make his first appearance in the home game against Norwich City on Saturday. The Wolves manager, Sammy Chung, said: "Rafferty's track record proves he can put the ball into the back of the net. I am not concerned that he is moving from division three to division one as a lot of good players have come from the third, including Kevin Keegan."

Steve Daley, a Wolves midfield player, has handed in a written transfer request. Mr Chung immediately rejected the request which will come before the board at their next meeting. "There is no way Daley will be allowed to leave Wolves. As far as I am concerned the answer to his request is no." Daley, who is 25, has been with the club since leaving school and was voted player of the season in several polls as the club returned to the first division at the end of last season.

Coventry City have agreed terms with Falkirk for their youth international sweeper Gillespie, who is 17. Falkirk are understood to be receiving a fee of about £50,000 now with another £25,000 to come when he plays for Coventry's first team. Gillespie became the youngest captain in British senior football when he was recently made captain of Falkirk.

Coventry are unlikely to buy back Alderson, the striker they sold to Leicester City for £105,000 two and a half years ago. Coventry's manager, Gordon Milne, said he had gone cool on the deal after talks with the player. The clubs had agreed on a fee of about £35,000.

Graydon will sign for the North American club Washington Diplomats today for £35,000. Graydon will leave almost immediately for training in Florida. Coventry bought him from Aston Villa for £35,000 last June. Graydon has played 17 times for Coventry and scored six goals.

Max Thompson, a 21-year-old Liverpool reserve defender, has rejected a move to the second division club Blackpool. Blackpool had offered the Merseysiders a club record £80,000 but Thompson failed to agree terms with the caretaker manager Jimmy Meadows.

Newcastle United have agreed terms of around £45,000 with the American club Fort Lauderdale Strikers for the transfer of Hudson, a midfield player. Hudson, who has played eight first team games this season, is expected to sign within the next 48 hours. He is the third player Newcastle's manager, Bill McGarry, has sold to the United States.

McKenzie key figure in Blackpool deal

Duncan McKenzie, of Everton, who has already been involved in transfer deals totalling nearly £750,000, could be the key figure in a possible move of Mick Walsh and Paul Hart, of Blackpool.

Everton want Walsh and Hart and, in return, Blackpool want to persuade McKenzie to step down a division as part of a player-exchange deal. But it seems unlikely that the move will go through in time for the men to be registered for games this weekend.

McKenzie cost Everton £200,000 when they bought him from Anderlecht in December, 1976. He had moved to the Belgian club from Leeds United only six months earlier. He had then been at Leeds for less than two years, having moved from Nottingham Forest for £250,000 in August, 1974. Everton's midfield player, Jim Pearson, could also figure in a Blackpool-Everton deal.

Meanwhile, Jimmy Armfield, the Leeds manager, is still waiting patiently with his £500,000 offer for Walsh and Hart. If Everton land only one of the pair then Armfield would probably step in with an offer for the other.

of a ragged first half and predicted

Yesterday's results

UEFA YOUTH CUP: Qualifying round: France 0, England 0 (England won 3—1 on aggregate).

WELSH CUP: Fifth round: Cardiff 1, Hammonds 0.

KENTISH CUP: Final: Belgian Army 2, French Army 1.

Rugby Union

Doubts over McGeechan but not over Irvine

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Scotland's hopes of winning the Calcutta Cup game against England at Murrayfield on Saturday were lifted yesterday when Andy Irvine, their full back, reported that he would be fit. Ian McGeechan, their stand-off half, said that his damaged left ankle was also improving and he, too, hopes to play. As a precautionary measure, Richard Brankley, of Gosforth, was invited to join the party who will train at Murrayfield today and tomorrow.

Michael Burton, the Gloucester right head prop, has withdrawn from the list of England reserves because he says he wants to keep himself match fit for his club in their quest for advancement in the John Player Cup competition. He has been replaced by Terry Prior, the Cornwall captain from Redruth. It was also revealed yesterday that Martin Cooper became another reserve in place of Alan Old, who also declined the invitation.

Most of us expected that when Fran Cotton became available again after missing the first two internationals, he would have been switched to his Lions position at loose head, where Barry Nelmes had an uneasy passage in the Welsh match, and that Burton would be retained on the tight head side. If Burton was dismayed by the selectors' decision, it is not revealed in a statement which for those who know this frank and fearless campaigner is phrased with remarkable diplomacy and fluency.

"If I don't get a game this weekend", he said, "I would arrive at next week's Cup quarter-final against Wasps having played just once in five weeks. I played for England against Wales on



Burton . . . his decision could mean the en international career.

February 4 and my only outing since then was against Gosforth in the second round of the knock-out. I simply must make sure that I am match fit for the Wasps game. I don't mean to inconvenience the selectors but I could not cry off earlier."

Because Northampton, Gloucester's scheduled opponents, were still involved in the second round of the Cup, I thought my club would not have a game this weekend anyway. But, yesterday, a match was arranged for tomorrow evening against St. Luke's, and when I heard about it, I felt I simply had to take the chance of playing in it. We take the club's interest very seriously down here. I thought long and hard about the implication of withdrawing from the international party since I have always regarded it as a supreme honour to play for England or to be in the squad."

That is handsomely said and one can sympathize with him in the circumstances. Yet one imagines that his decision must spell the end of his internatio at least as long as regime of selectors las sympathy, too, for throughout his career and down in selectors like a yoyo. For him same consequence apply.

Whatever the circum England selectors are look no more favour situation than those did in the case of A the London Scottish who declined to be c reserve last season an out of their internatio ing since. I believe selectors asked him whether he would b again, without guaran ther caps, but he change his mind.

In an amateur game, fully entitled to decide want to do. But sel be equally justified that, however extenuat cumstances, national come first.

England's pack in command throughe

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
England 16 goals 42

Portugal 0

Portugal is not a country that spares readily to mind in rugby terms, but it is symptomatic of the spread of the game in their land, and of the RFU's increased interest in encouraging an exchange of tours at this sort of level, that their team played at Twickenham yesterday afternoon.

It was virtually one-way traffic throughout, with or without the wind, and England's overwhelming victory, by a nice clean scoreline of three goals and six tries, might have been considerably extended. They made some handling and passing errors, many of them forgiveable in greasy conditions, and Ebsworth, their captain and stand-off, found greater difficulty in kicking the shorter goals.

It is said that the Portuguese have a flair and a constant desire to run with the ball, but such luxury, alas, was denied them on this occasion by a much heavier and fitter English pack that exerted almost total control in every phase, and especially so at lineout, ruck and maul. Their backs therefore can rarely have had it so good, but sometimes they fell prey to the natural temptation of going it alone rather than making the ball do the work for others.

For all their difficulties up front, where they scrummaged bravely, Portugal nonetheless looked a well-coached side in many respects. And they deserved full marks for a spirited defence sustained to the end in depressing circumstances. We should not forget that there are not more than 3,000 players, of every age group, in the country.

Portugal scarcely got clear of their own territory in either half. In the first, MacFarlane, Mills, Ebsworth and Haggart scored tries, Ebsworth converting his own. Mills, the tall back, a versatile and talented athlete who plays on the wing for Nottingham Forest reserves (his pace should be to the liking of Brian Clough), was always threatening danger as the extra man.

Downwind in the second half but without an accompanying drizzle, England's scorers were Heginbottom, a flight wing who revealed on several occasions a useful sidestep, Leonard, Mills, Murley, and Barber. Two of these tries were made into Ebsworth, that by MB off the far post from wide out on the mo side for a left-footed

Before the Portugu was played, there w exhortation over the by Colonel Bennis Ma RFU, for silence from crowd "in honour visitors". That such should be necessary the occasions such as this say much for the d the standards exerted parents and schoolmas

ENGLAND: G. R. Mil School); G. C. Heginbot Bridge, Gs); N. J. Ebs Gs); E. Leonard (North Haggart (Thornton Gs); P. B. Jeffrey (College); I. D. Austin School); G. W. Taylor (C High School); J. R. Mi Wandsworth School); A. (Bristol Gs); M. T. Bar Abbey Comprehensive); (St Brendan's College); Jane (Lawrence Weston Sc Keating (Teddington Schoo

PORTUGAL: G. Reis; A. de Almeida (sub. S. Macedo (sub. A. Motta); de Morais; A. de Andr Macedo; C. de Macedo, A. Keating; C. de Macedo, de Campos.

Referee: R. F. Johnson London Socteties).



Heginbottom scores a try for England at Twickenham.

Villagers show what can be done with ready-made facilities

Crowd limit set by authorities

Lake Placid New York, March 1.—The slogan chosen for the 1980 Winter Games is "Olympics in perspective" and the friendly people of this small northern New York resort village are determined to live up to it. "The original idea of the Winter Games was to have them in a mountain community where the facilities already existed. It's a concept to which we ought to return", Ronald M. Mackenzie, president of the Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee (LPOOC), told visitors during recent preview events.

Nestled under snow-clad peaks of the Adirondack mountains, the village of fewer than 4,000 people showed this winter what can be done with ready-made facilities, some of which gave service when they last played host to the Winter Games in 1932. While work went on to complete new sites for two years ahead, they coped admirably with the 25,000 visitors who came into the area when world championships were being held in speedskating and bobsleighing on the same weekend. There were big crowds again at the end of February for the United States national alpine ski championships.

But the question troubling many visitors was what will happen in 1980 when 51,000 visitors a day will be allowed into the region. That limit has been set by authorities controlling the whole Adirondack mountain park, and is seen as the maximum which can be accommodated at the sports site without putting excessive strain on roads, security forces, hotels and private housing and catering.

The area is about 220 miles, or six hours by car, north of New York City. Access is easier from Montreal, across the Canadian border, and thousands will swarm into the area from New England and Western New York State. Even with good weather during the recent championships, there were traffic bold-ups on the few narrow streets and the snow-ploughed roads to sites. Officials noted they hardly had to use the peripheral parking lots set up for private cars on the farthest limits of the Olympic region, from which spectators will be brought to sites on shuttle buses. The modest experiment this winter left Lake Placid officials more confident that they can handle the crowds. If there are big snow storms, New York State has promised to mobilize all available snow-clearing equipment.

One big problem will be to convince American sports spectators that they cannot simply jump into their cars and come into the Olympic region. All seats and standing room on the mountain slopes will be sold in advance. No one will be allowed into the area without valid tickets. Lake Placid has been a winter sports centre for 50 years and this year's big sport month coincided with an "I love New York in winter festival", so the number of spectators at the Olympic sites was swollen by visitors keener on their own recreation than on watching the world class competitors.

They thronged the mountain runs which will be reserved for Olympians in 1980, made good use of the cross-country trials, toboggan runs and the variety of indoor and outdoor ice rinks. There were big crowds, though, watching the 80 top international speed-skaters at the sprint championships. The Oval, set along the town's main street, now has only natural ice but an artificial-ice-making plant will be installed before 1980. Some European skaters had problems with the ice on the fast corners but most were very happy at the site. Work shut down for the festival month at some Olympic sites but will resume in the spring and Mr Mackenzie was busy assuring everyone that all is on schedule, and under budget.—Reuter.

Boxing

Solomons seeking Nash-Duran match

After Charlie Nash, of Londonderry, won the vacant British lightweight title in front of an ecstatic home town crowd on Tuesday night, his manager, Jack Solomons, was already talking in terms of a world title bout.

Mr Solomons said yesterday that in anticipation of Nash winning the championship he had already been in touch with the manager of Roberto Duran, of Panama, who took the world title from Britain's Ken Buchanan in 1972.

Duran is one of the most formidable of all the world champions and Solomons said that he had already opened negotiations. "Duran is quite prepared to box Nash, either in Ireland or England, but not before October. This is quite suitable as it will give Nash the chance to get in a few more contests", he said.

Nash provided his supporters with a memorable night, winning the first title bout to be staged in Ireland since 1963, by stopping Johnny Claydon of West Ham with a cut eye at the end of the twelfth round. Crowds invaded the ring when the decision was given and Nash was carried out shoulder high.

Claydon had boxed for nine rounds with blood leaking from a cut beside his left eyebrow. There was consternation throughout the hall when Nash, too, was badly cut in the ninth round but Nash's cut survived better than Claydon's. Roland Dakin, the referee, stopped the bout after examining Claydon's injury in his corner at the end of the twelfth round.

Hardy the live wire from Liverpool

By Richard Streeton

Liverpool 10 Lanchester 4

Liverpool, a shade more cohesive and stronger in support play, won the British Polytechnics Rugby Cup yesterday in a hard and close final at the Rosslyn Park ground. They beat Lanchester, Coventry, by two penalty goals and a try against a try in a match which remained tensely balanced to the end.

In wet and muddy conditions there was more handling and entertainment than might have been expected. Overall though, it was an occasion for two determined packs to show commitment and stamina without frills. For Liverpool, who won the Cup two years ago, the outcome brought some consolation for last year's final when they lost to Kingston on tries after the scores finished level.

Hardy, an England under-23 flanker, was the live wire of a Liverpool back row who roamed freely and profitably in the loose. Thorburn and Fletcher contributed much in the right—Liverpool's rucking was often swift and effective and Welch's quick, break and long pass made the most of the possession gained.

Woodman kicked two straightforward penalties in the first half when, for a time, it seemed Liverpool might take control with something to spare. Lanchester, however, were revived by an opportunist try by Carson immediately after the second score against them. A well-judged 40-yard touch kick to the right by Barraball brought a lineout 10 metres from the Liverpool line. Liverpool won it but Welch fumbled, his only error of the match, and Carson charged through to score. Murphy missed a difficult conversion.

The second half was mostly even with Lanchester showing greater flexibility in their attacking ideas. Liverpool, for a long time, threatened only through Woodman's boot but, with eight minutes left, they scored a fine try and nearly added another. Inside their own half Liverpool first won a ruck, Welch ran across the field before the ball was moved infectiously along the line and Morgan ran in to score on the left.

Wright, Hardy, De three or four others volved in Liverpool's which ended with Chap pass to Morgan on the astray. Lanchester for desperately and Mills strong runs but L threat. Thirty teams en year's competition, and for the second XVs early afternoon was won by L beat Liverpool, 12—6.

LIVERPOOL POLYTECH Woodman (Birkenhead Park sor; Headingley); I. Watso lan); J. Dooley (Wate Morgan, (Caerphilly); D. (Thomians); D. Welch (I I. Thomas (Davenport); (Waterloo); A. Thorbu Brighton); D. Fletcher (B Johnson (Coventry); P. Qua haven); R. Needham (Ch P. Hamilton (Carlisle); S. Mitchell); D. Boarlinger (B K. Carson (O. Emmanuel); (Everton).

Referee: R. G. Quittenton

Squash rackets

Top seed withers under Hoffman assa

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

Susan Cogswell of Birmingham, the top seed, was beaten 9—6, 9—5, 9—3 by Vicki Hoffman of Adelaide, aged 22, in the semi-final round of the British women's squash rackets championship, sponsored by Langham Life Assurance, at Wembley last night.

Miss Hoffman's success ensured the fourth consecutive all-Australian final. The remarkable thing is that she has reached the final at the first attempt by beating the favourite in straight games. No one has taken a game from the left-handed Miss Hoffman since the tournament began. She looked far more mature than her years may suggest.

Miss Cogswell did most of the scoring for both player is to say that she winning shots, but also more errors. The mistak because of the relentless opposite number by a and ambitious youngster the ball early, hit it nevertheless showed court craft in movin Cogswell about.

Yachting

RIO DE JANEIRO: World Soling championship: fourth race: 1, H. Dexter (Canada); Britannia; 2, H. Tugh (Canada); Lapdid Immigrant; 3, G. Brun (Brazil); Revolution; 4, B. Cochran (GB); Philia; 5, P. Bogerth (France); Keep Smiling; 6, W. Abbot (Canada); Hit-n-Miss; other all placing: 17, K. Hoskins; Misha Rose.

Overall standings: 1, F. Cretain (GB); 2, G. Brun (Brazil); 3, H. Dexter (Canada); 4, H. Tugh (Canada); 5, F. Tietz (W Germany); 6, V. Bandolowski (Denmark).

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3 DRAWS ..... £8.75 (NOTHING BARRED)
4 DRAWS ..... £1.50 (NOTHING BARRED)
8 HOMES £52.50
4 AWAYS ..... £376.50 (PAID ON 3 AWAYS)
EASY 6 ..... £60.00
Above dividends to units of 15p.
Expenses and Commission for 11th February, 1978—34.2%.
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WINNERS EVERYWHERE!..
OVER £1 MILLION
DIVIDENDS WON THIS WEEK!
8 GOES A PENNY TREBLE CHANCE
5 DIVIDENDS ONLY (See Rule 9)
24 pts £13.75
23 pts £0.45
22½ pts £9.25
for 1/8D
4 DRAWS ..... £1.65 (NOTHING BARRED)
9 HOMES ..... £43.20 (NOTHING BARRED)
5 AWAYS ..... £712.95 (NOTHING BARRED) (Paid on 4 Correct)
Above dividends to units of 15p.
Expenses and Commission for 11th February, 1978—33.4%.
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in this week's share-out of—
£1,152,268
TREBLE CHANCE
24 PTS £54.30
23 PTS £2.20
22½ PTS £1.25
22 PTS £0.25
21½ PTS £0.30
4 DRAWS ..... £2.10 (NOTHING BARRED)
10 HOMES £597.00
4 AWAYS ..... £1,896.45 (Paid on 3 aways)
EASIER 6 ..... £202.80
5 Dividends only—See Rule 9(g)
Treble Chance dividends in units of 15p.
Above dividends in units of 15p.
Expenses and Commission 11th February 1978—29.8%

HIGH HOLBORN LONDON W.C.1 295
SPORTSLUKE
½ PRICE CLEARANCE
ALL SKIS · BOOTS · STICKS · CLOTHING

SPORT

Cricket

Botham puts on a one in a hundred display for England

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Christchurch, March 1

England took ample revenge in the second Test match here today for the defeat they suffered in the first a fortnight ago. Having been dismissed then in their second innings for 64, they now bowled New Zealand out in three fewer balls for 105. Winning by 174 runs and so drawing level in the series. The third and last Test begins in Auckland on Saturday and will extend to a sixth day, if necessary.

After 85 minutes play this morning New Zealand were 25 for five and Burgess, their captain, had retired hurt, besides putting Burgess temporarily out of action, with a blow on the elbow, Willis had taken the wickets of Wright, Congdon, Anderson and Lees for nine runs in six overs. By then it was a matter only of when, and by how many, England would win.

Not many Test matches concerning England go by these days without Willis making his mark, and he did so this morning in spite of a nagging hamstring. The match belonged, all the same, to Botham and Edmonds. Botham could play one hundred times for England (and at 22, there must be a chance that he will provided he remains loyal to the cause) without ever having a much better game than this. He made 103 and 30 not out, took eight wickets for 111 runs and held three catches, two of them wonderfully good ones. Edmonds, for his part, made 50 in his only innings, took six for 60 and held five catches, four at short leg where he is such a specialist.

In some ways Botham is like a young horse still to be broken in to work. As Boycott says of him, he needs a restraining hand. Which is all very well so long as in applying one the fires within are not put out. Wherever Botham went in this match the ball came to him; whatever he did was compelling. Having caught Congdon this morning, diving to his left at third slip, he then caught Parker at backward short leg, also low and left handed. After that he had Collinge caught in the gully and Boock at the wicket, before catching Hadlee himself, off an awkward skier, and getting Chatfield leg before.

Boycott's most important contribution today was to declare at England's overnight score, rather than bat on for fear of being beaten. By forcing himself to do so he caught New Zealand on the hop. They had, I think, been hoping for, and expecting, half an hour in the field before being put to the sword. In theory, 280 in six hours was a feasible proposition; in practice, there was scarcely a chance of their getting them, especially when off the eighth ball of the first over, Wright was well caught by Roope, high up at second slip.

Wright was one of five New Zealanders who failed to score, and Howarth, caught off bat and pad at short leg, made only a single. Hadlee with 39 was the highest scores. To bowl New Zealand out for so few on what was still a reasonably good wicket took at least as much doing as bowling England out for 41 runs fewer, as New Zealand did in Wellington. England, in fact, have come back proudly, and there is now everything to play for in Auckland.

What is to be hoped for there is a match in which the bowlers are not constantly taking liberties in the way of underpitching and following through down what the players call "the business area". There was also the Randall affair on Tuesday evening. Although Boycott said today that he felt Randall should not have been given out when Chatfield whipped off the bails as Randall backed up, Randall certainly was out according to the law. The ball is in play as soon as the bowler starts his run-up, and when Chatfield did the deed Randall was out of his ground. What the television replay shows, though, is that he would not have been had Chatfield delivered the ball when Randall was entitled to expect him to. This was a wretched episode, but it showed how even a game of cricket can get out of hand when it is less than strictly controlled.

As in Wellington, so here, there was too much short-pitched bowling. When this is so it leads, inevitably, to retaliation. As for following through too straight, Willis was given a final warning for this this morning, which induced him to bowl round the wicket. Botham, too, was taken to task, and when the match was over an inspection of the pitch showed why. There were badly roughed up areas where there should have been none.

Boycott, believing these to have been made by Hadlee as well as by Botham and Willis, had a long and irregular talk with the umpires, which held up play for 10 minutes this morning. Then and at other times in the match I found myself feeling the need for the umpires to be firmer in saying what they wanted and seeing that it was done.

It was good to see England winning a Test match again, though these endless quibbles about "interpretation" did detract a little from the pleasure. Goodall, the New Zealand umpire, who is due to come to England this year to stand in championship matches and who warned both Willis and Botham today, will not be officiating in Auckland, Boycott having objected to his nomination. Goodall, I think, has been hard done by.

In the afterglow of their first Test victory the New Zealand selectors (Frank Cameron, John Reid and Bert Sutcliffe) announced an unchanged side for the second Test. This evening they made three changes for Auckland, of the players they had here, Dayle Hadlee, Lees and Chatfield are omitted, to make way for Edwards, a hard-hitting wicket-keeper, Edgar, a young left-handed opening batsman, and Cairns, a seam bowler and burly batsman. The main purpose is to strengthen the batting, after successive innings of 229, 123, 235 and 105.



The catch that started the collapse: Roope (left) holds on to a chance given by Wright.

ENGLAND, 418 (I. T. Botham 103; R. J. Hadlee 4 for 147) and 96 for 4 dec (I. T. Botham 30 not out; R. O. Collinge 2 for 29)
NEW ZEALAND: First innings, 235 (R. W. Anderson 62; I. T. Botham 5 for 73)

Second innings

J. G. Wright, c Roope, b Willis	0
R. W. Anderson, b Willis	15
G. P. Howarth, c Edmonds, b Old	1
*M. G. Burgess, not out	6
B. E. Congdon, c Botham, b Willis	0
J. M. Parker, c Botham, b Edmonds	16
†W. K. Lees, b Willis	0
R. J. Hadlee, c Botham, b Edmonds	39
R. O. Collinge, c Miller, b Botham	0
S. L. Boock, c Taylor, b Botham	0
E. J. Chatfield, l-b-w, b Botham	6
Extras (n-b 16, l-b 6)	22
Total	105

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—2, 2—14, 3—19, 4—25, 5—25, 6—59, 7—81, 8—90, 9—93.

BOWLING: Willis, 7—2—14—4; Old, 7—4—9—1; Botham, 7—1—38—3; Edmonds, 6—2—22—2.

Racing

Profit is not regarded as a dirty word in the breeding industry

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The Council of the Thoroughbred Breeders Association meets today to discuss the report of the working party on assistance to the breeding industry which was published last week. Set up by the joint racing board the working party was instructed to examine methods of assisting the breeding industry. Two important recommendations were made.

They are the extension of the owners premiums to include all fillies, and the introduction by the Levy Board of extended purchase arrangements which would assist British breeders in the acquisition of stallions of the highest class. The extension of owners premiums to include all fillies—the scheme will apply only to two-year-olds this year—would not only be of direct benefit to breeders racing their own fillies but also a great stimulus to the market for commercially-bred fillies.

One of the most effective methods of promoting quality breeding in Britain would be to facilitate the purchase of top class stallions. Stallion values in excess of £1m are no longer rare and the working party says that it seems likely that the total cost of the next top class stallion to be purchased for the National Stud could be £2m, representing a value of £50,000 a share. The number of British breeders who could take a share in such a horse would be limited by the sheer size of the payment.

The working party believes that such a stallion could be brought within the reach of enough British breeders to make syndication possible if the purchase price could be spread over three or four years. Apparently, such a method of payment is now common in the United States. It could be achieved here by the Levy Board either borrowing the money for the initial purchase or guaranteeing loans made by their bankers to approved purchasers of the shares.

The working party was informed by two of the leading clearing banks that, since they would regard the Levy Board as a minimum risk borrower, the rate of interest would be between one and a half per cent and two per cent lower than that charged to other clients. The Levy Board would need to incorporate stringent conditions to ensure that their own investment was safeguarded and it was recommended that the Board should consider drawing up a scheme in consultation with their bankers which would allow for the extended purchase of stallions by British studs.

The report also again places the emphasis on quality in prize money. It insists that the allocation to the flat pattern should enable those races to remain competitive internationally, that the differential between values of pattern races and other races is maintained and that the relative values of pattern races for which horses above the age of three are eligible should be increased to encourage horses to stay in training so that their constitution and soundness may be fully tested.

The report deals only with the short-term future and ends by saying that, in time, another committee ought to be commissioned to review the situation. The authors believe that the first requirement of a quality breeding industry is for successful breeders to make adequate profits for re-investment in high-class bloodstock.

They go on to say that improved profits can be achieved by producing a strong market for British-bred yearlings and that the industry must be capable of retaining bloodstock of the highest class and acquiring new blood lines from abroad. However, the kind of breeding boom which results in the production of a mass of moderate horses is clearly furthest from their thoughts.

STATE OF GOING (official): Ludlow: Soft (heavy patches on hurdles course). Tomorrow: Haydock Park: Hurdles course soft; steeplechase course good to soft. Newbury: Hurdles course heavy; steeplechase course soft.

Tote launch new type of forecast pool bet

The Tote are to launch a "Double Dual Forecast" pool at Newbury tomorrow and Saturday, March 3 and 4. In the new pool, backers will be asked to forecast the first two in either order in the fourth and fifth races.

Each attempt will cost only 10p and the dividend will be declared to a 10p stake. The minimum total stake will be 50p. After Newbury, the Double Dual Forecast pool will operate at all jackpot meetings. If there is no outright winner, the gross pool will be carried forward.

In the event of a non-runner, the substitute horse will be the shortest-priced horse in the Sporting Life betting forecast. If the shortest priced horse has already been selected by the backer, or is a non-runner, it will be replaced by the next shortest-priced.

Lingfield off again

Lingfield Park races, abandoned yesterday because of waterlogging, have suffered the same fate today. John Hughes, clerk of the course, said yesterday: "We had rain overnight and further rain today. After a number of inspections the stewards had no alternative but to abandon the meeting."

Gay Spartan could strike gold for Gisburn

By Michael Seely

Gay Spartan galloped home an easy winner of the Thorner Handicap Steeplechase at Wetherby yesterday. The seven-year-old's joint owners, Matt Armstrong and James Lilley, flew over from Belfast to watch the horse's victory and immediately announced that the Cheltenham Gold Cup was Gay Spartan's next objective. William Hill have cut his price from 20-1 to 16-1.

It has to be admitted that despite the manner of his win, Gay Spartan was not all that impressive. Neither Current Gold, who surprisingly started favourite, or Set Point gave their true running. Current Gold hit one of the early fences hard and could only stay on in the closing stages to finish a remote third. Set Point also made too many jumping errors and was never seen in the race with a chance.

Neither Tony nor Michael Dickinson were over-enthusiastic about Gay Spartan's chance at Cheltenham. "The horse never showed his usual sparkle" the jockey said after the race. But none of the Dickinson's team have been running well since the freeze-up. Earlier in the afternoon Waite had been a disappointing favourite behind Bill Elsey's Broomley in the Mickelthwaite Handicap Hurdle. And Tommy Joe, who will have to miss Saturday's Greenhall Whitley Steeplechase at Haydock Park because of a slight injury, had also run lifelessly behind Tamalin at Doncaster on Monday.

So perhaps Gay Spartan's five-length defeat of the moderate northern handicapper, Stag Party, is better than it appears on paper. The gelding showed all the love of heavy ground that was evident in his victory in the Sun Alliance Steeplechase at Cheltenham last March.

Provided the stable recovers its form in the next fortnight, Gay Spartan could well do Gisburn credit in the Gold Cup if the going is soft. Despite Dickinson's five victories at the National Hunt Festival, Gay Spartan will be his first runner in the Blue Riband of steeplechasing. The trainer also announced that True Wish would miss his clash with Midnight Court at Newbury on Saturday. Both True Wish and the Great Yorkshire Steeplechase winner, Autumn Rain, will travel to Hereford where their targets are the Sun Valley Novices Steeplechase and the Harry Isaacs Memorial Trophy, respectively.

In direct contrast to the Dickinsons, Peter Easterby was in ebullient mood. The Malton trainer and his jockey, John O'Neill landed a 22-1 double, winning both divisions of the Harewood Novices Hurdle with Spare A Dime and Little Owl. Easterby had a fright when Night Nurse was stricken with a severe attack of colic on Monday night. "These things are nasty at the time", he said, "they can go either way and a horse can die as easily as wink. But Night Nurse is now fully recovered and all set to win his third Champion Hurdle".

Easterby's words should always be taken with a pinch of salt but there can be little doubt that O'Neill's decision to ride Sea Pigeon has been caused as much by the champion elect's loyalty to the gelding's owner, Pat Muldoon, as by his faith in Sea Pigeon's ability to beat Night Nurse. As long as the going does not become firm, Night Nurse remains a worthy favourite for the big race.

Easterby is launching a powerful attack on Cheltenham. Apart from his two representatives in the Champion Hurdle, his unbeaten novice, King Weasel, must represent a threat to Jim Dreaper's Straight Row in the Arkle Challenge Trophy. Alverton, who may take on Sweet Joe at Newbury on Saturday, will revert to hurdles and tackle John Cherry in the Waterford Crystal Champion Stayers Hurdle.

Drummossie and Within The Law will be his representatives against Rodman in the Triumph Hurdle, and, provided he comes through his weekend test

Ludlow programme

1.45 BORDER HURDLE (Handicap: £364: 2m 1f 30yd)
2 p03214 Lloyd Ardua, B. Cambidge, 6-11-7 .... P. Barry
3 000-330 Belston, E. Warren, 6-11-6 .... M. Charles
4 p Teasle Formula Too, H. Lavis, 4-11-3 .... H. Davies
5 p03p03 Mace The Ace, S. Holland, 5-11-1 .... J. Bishop
7 00-f304 Irish Prince, J. Edwards, 5-11-0 .... T. McGue
9 00000-0 Swift Half, J. Wilding, 5-10-12 .... R. Wilding
11 0- Jennett Tree, Mrs B. Bray, 6-10-10 .... —
13 002000- Morning Princess, P. Bevan, 5-10-7 .... —
14 000004- Prince Carlos, D. Wintle, 5-10-6 .... R. Gardner
15 f02031 Lager Boy, A. Jones, 5-10-6 .... P. Richards
17 00002b- Pacuon, G. Burr, 6-10-4 .... T. G. Davies
19 00p-fp Shady Fox, F. Yardley, 5-10-1 .... A. Lovell
20 0040 O'Henry, G. Balding, 4-10-1 .... B. Reilly
21 0p0 Sheric Boy, J. Perrett, 5-10-0 .... J. Howe
23 000p- Broad Oak Ranger, D. Wintle, 6-10-0 .... P. Newth
24 0ff00-0 Look North, R. Price, 6-10-0 .... —
3-1 Lager Boy, 4-1 Lloyd Ardua, 5-1 Mace The Ace, 11-2 Belston, 7-1 Irish Prince, 8-1 O'Henry, 12-1 Morning Princess, 14-1 others.

2.15 BROMFIELD STEEPLECHASE (6-y-o Novices: £569: 2m)
201 42011 Governor's Last (D), R. Barton, 12-5 .... M. Floyd
202 02031f Line Shooter, F. Walwyn, 11-12 .... W. Smith
204 p0400 All Bright, D. Nicholson, 11-7 .... J. Suthern
205 000-000 Arctic Princess, D. Nicholson, 11-7 .... R. Dickin
206 p Bo-Marie, J. Bradley, 11-7 .... G. Jones
207 Bonner, H. Trigg, 11-7 .... Mr A. Walter 5
210 432-13p Deep Memories, T. Forster, 11-7 .... G. Thorner
212 Flexability, J. Bosley, 11-7 .... Mr S. Shilston 7
213 00-0100 Miss Dike, A. W. Jones, 11-7 .... R. Kington
215 f Ocean Voyage, A. Dickinson, 11-7 .... M. Dickinson
217 0-000 Random Light, W. Williams, 11-7 .... M. Barrett 7
218 p00000- Scoupee, L. Merson, 11-7 .... K. Bosley 5
220 403-00f Snow Mountain, H. Armytage, 11-7 .... S. Parkyn
221 0040-p Sydney Quin, W. Mann, 11-7 .... R. Mann
13-8 Line Shooter, 5-2 Governor's Last, 9-2 Ocean Voyage, 7-1 Deep Memories, 12-1 Snow Mountain, 16-1 Miss Dike, 20-1 others.

2.45 STOKESAY HURDLE (Handicap: £1,017: 3m 1f 80yd)
301 41-4430 Forlorn Raid, H. Lavis, 7-12-0 .... Mr A. Walter 5
303 f-p21ff Dawn Breaker, C. Davies, 8-11-9 .... C. Jones
304 221-010 Crack O'Doon, J. Edwards, 7-11-5 .... S. Morshead
306 02-0100 Portway Nick, F. Smith, 8-11-2 .... B. R. Davies
307 2-30000 Easy Commission, D. Morley, 6-11-3 .... —
309 04-p021 Roman Tiffin, P. Kearney, 11-10-11 .... S. G. Davis 7
310 0021-00 Willie May, D. Ancil, 5-10-8 .... A. Turnell
311 00u003 Burelor (C), D. Sasse, 5-10-6 .... R. F. Davies
315 0f0000 Saffron Cake, B. Cambidge, 9-10-5 .... R. Crank
316 010120 Magic Note, W. Williams, 6-10-5 .... M. Barrett 7
317 30-0ff0 Victa Steel, S. Mellor, 6-10-4 .... P. Blacker
321 1-00020 Solid Gold, A. Portman, 12-10-2 .... P. Carville 7
323 240030 Tamdhu, P. Bevan, 5-10-0 .... D. Sunderland
324 2-00300 Marsh Hey, J. Wilding, 7-10-0 .... R. Wilding 5
325 00-ffu0 Romany Car, Mrs S. Kent, 9-10-0 .... C. Candy
326 040231- Biggsie's Bird, W. M. Coles, 8-10-0 .... K. Bosley 5
327 0-000p0 Slippery Dick, J. Haine, 6-10-0 .... R. Mangan
328 100000 Fair Fool, Mrs R. Lomax, 6-10-0 .... A. Lovell 7
329 04-pp0p The Suckley Squire, M. Tate, 6-10-0 .... R. Hyett
330 000-fp0 Glenglush, P. Arthur, 6-10-0 .... N. Walker 7
4-1 Magic Note, 5-1 Crack O'Doon, 11-2 Portway Nick, 7-1 Victa Steel, 8-1 Forlorn Raid, 10-1 Willie May, 12-1 Roman Tiffin, Dawn Breaker, 14-1 Saffron Cake, 16-1 others.

3.15 FORBRA GOLD CUP STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,295: 3m)
401 4-10212 Master Spy (C-D), T. Forster, 9-12-3 .... G. Thorner
402 204234 Double Negative (D), F. Rimell, 8-10-8 .... C. Tinkler
405 0011f1 Angel Clare (D), A. Dickinson, 7-10-7 .... M. Dickinson
406 12-u042 Ronson Avenue (C), M. Tate, 9-10-5 ....
410 1341 Mr Snowman (C, D), T. Forster, 9-10-0 .... Mr C. Sample 7
411 1-20221 Alec Lewis (D), J. Haine, 8-10-0 .... Mr T. Thomson-Jones 7
412 3330-00 Eyecatcher (D), J. Bosley, 12-10-0 .... S. Parkyn
413 1-20f41 Game Gentleman (D), D. Nicholson, 7-10-0 .... R. Mangan
414 1-f2201 Border Mark (D), C. Miller, 10-10-0 .... D. Sunderland
416 032121 Ormonde Tudor (D), Mrs R. Lomax, 9-10-0 .... —
417 p33030 Fozzyel (D), Mrs R. Lomax, 9-10-0 .... —
419 123340 Spacer (D), S. Holland, 6-10-0 .... R. F. Davies
430 12p021 Three Gems (D), M. Oliver, 7-10-0 .... R. Crank
431 4f3a43 Patronage, J. Edwards, 8-10-0 .... S. Morshead
7-3 Master Spy, 9-2 Angel Clare, 6-1 Double Negative, 15-2 Alec Lewis, 7-1 Mr Snowman, 8-1 Ormonde Tudor, 10-1 Border Mark, 12-1 Three Gems, 14-1 others.

3.45 ALDON STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £936: 2½m)
503 12-u042 Ronson Avenue (C-D), M. Tate, 9-11-1 .... C. Smith
504 211110 Gay Kempley, R. E. Peacock, 11-11-1 .... R. F. Davies
506 34203f Great Park, T. Forster, 9-10-7 .... G. Thorner
507 00r124- Sandwilan, J. Wright, 10-10-3 .... R. Evans
508 0401-1p Casaleena (D), J. Powell, 8-10-0 .... John Williams
509 00f1 Don Pasquale, F. Rimell, 8-10-0 .... C. Tinkler
510 p-pf02 Vapour, L. Merson, 10-10-0 .... K. Bosley 5
511 041-240 Super Slave (C), T. Forster, 10-10-0 .... J. Marshall 5
512 uf3324 Limner, D. H. Jones, 7-10-0 .... C. Candy
514 04-3003 Lovejoy (D), W. Whiston, 8-10-0 .... Mr M. Brisbourne 5
516 344300 Sicilian Son (D), M. Tate, 11-10-0 .... R. Hyett
517 20-p120 Madison (C-D), J. Priday, 11-10-0 .... G. Jones
519 000000 Our Fantasy, Mrs R. Lomax, 10-10-0 .... J. Francome
522 000a0 Armed Robbery, R. Price, 10-10-0 .... Mr S. Bowen 7
2-1 Don Pasquale, 4-1 Ronson Avenue, 11-2 Great Park, 8-1 Lovejoy, 10-1 Gay Kempley, 12-1 Limner, 14-1 Super Slave, 16-1 Casaleena, 20-1 others.

4.15 CORVEDALE HURDLE (Div I: 4-y-o Novices: £364: 2m 1f 30yd)
605 p0 Arctic Gables, J. Bradley, 11-0 .... G. Jones
607 4030 Cannon of Milton, Mrs R. Lomax, 11-0 .... J. Francome
608 Charlies Incentive, R. Hollinshead, 11-0 .... J. Holt 7
619 p Cilla, W. Wille, 11-0 .... J. Powell 7
615 00423 Frozen Tiger, G. Balding, 11-0 .... R. Linley
617 440 Just Peep, V. Lay, 11-0 .... D. Sunderland
620 Lewis Homes, J. Edwards, 11-0 .... P. Blacker
622 f0320 Naval Victory, R. Hollinshead, 11-0 .... C. Astbury
625 0 Pride of Towy, M. McCourt, 11-0 .... G. McCourt
624 0000 Prince Quay, M. Tate, 11-0 .... R. Hyett
633 The Grub-Hatcher, M. Oliver, 11-0 .... R. Crank
636 00 Turo, M. Tate, 11-0 .... C. Smith
639 0 Wistful Lady, J. Spearing, 11-0 .... H. J. Evans
9-4 Frozen Tiger, 11-4 Naval Victory, 9-2 Turo, 7-1 Lewis Homes, 10-1 Cannon of Milton, 12-1 Just Peep, 14-1 Charlies Incentive, 16-1 others.

4.45 CORVEDALE HURDLE (Div II: 4-y-o Novices: £362: 2m 1f 30yd)
3 0031 Taparon, S. Mellor, 11-10 .... P. Blacker
6 Bir Bent, R. Bridgwater, 11-0 .... J. Walsh 7
12 000 Early Thirties, J. Haine, 11-0 .... J. Suthern
13 430000 Heldorty, R. Hollinshead, 11-0 .... J. Holt 7
16 00 Jack Somers, C. Miller, 11-0 .... D. Cartwright
18 00 Kareba, G. Kindersley, 11-0 .... R. Evans
19 Kate's Boy, J. Edwards, 11-0 .... —
26 Rusty Rondo, J. Edwards, 11-0 .... S. Morshead
27 000 Sammy Souza, Mrs R. Lomax, 11-0 .... J. Kear 7
28 04p0 Scalegation, J. Spearing, 11-0 .... A. Webb 5
31 00f Swift Hussar, M. Tate, 11-0 .... R. Hyett
32 00 Tamsin, J. Johnson, 11-0 .... Mr I. Johnson 7
33 0 Top Spot, D. Llewellin, 11-0 .... H. Davies 7
5-4 Taparon, 11-4 Early Thirties, 5-1 Kareba, 16-1 Heldorty, 20-1 Rusty Rondo, Swift Hussar, 25-1 others.
* Doubtful runner.

Ludlow selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.45 Lord Ardua. 2.15 Governor's Last. 2.45 Willie May. 3.15 Alec Lewis. 3.45 Super Slave. 4.15 Frozen Tiger. 4.45 Early Thirties.

Wetherby results

1.45 (1.46) HAREWOOD HURDLE (Div I: 4-y-o novices: £517: 2m)
Spare a Dime, b c, by Tudor Melody—Sans le Sou (P. Muldoon), 11-0
J. J. O'Neill (9-4) 1
Tudor Jig ... C. Tinkler (4-6 fav) 2
Treasure Island ... K. McCauley (33-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 25-1 Pteridium (4th), Velvet Boy, Wellfort, Leading Rose (f), Dean's Guy, Backgammon Boy, Bulgaden, Gold Bar, Halls Treasure, Horse Lane, Marren Dene, Pepe Lobarro, Royal Budget, Sweet Dorris. 17 ran.
TOTE: Win, 33p; places, 20p, 11p, £1.31; dual forecast, 17p. M. H. Easterby, at Malton. ½l, 8l.

2.15 (2.15) EAST KESWICK STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,044: 2½m 100yd)
Vatican Express, b g, by Espresso—Lira (E. Courage), 7-10-6
T. Andrews (5-1) 1
Fine Talk ... A. Harrison (8-1) 2
Border Brig, A. Brown (11-4 fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 Free Motion (f), 7-1 Super Chant (4th), 10-1 Frigid Fox, 33-1 Vulore. 7 ran.
TOTE: Win, 56p; places, 20p, 16p; dual forecast, £1.88. E. Courage, at Banbury. 5l, 4l. Royal Ring II did not run.

2.45 (2.46) MICKLETHWAITE HURDLE (Handicap: £1,151: 3m)
Broomley, b h, by Blakeney—Blue Lino (W. Beaumont), 5-10-12
G. Holmes (13-1) 1
Fogbound ... P. Tuck (10-1) 2
Eatwell ... A. Webb (8-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-2 fav Waite, 15-2 Grecian Fighter (4th), 9-1 Tree Breeze, 10-1 The Froddler, 12-1 Braemar, Only A Monkey, 14-1 Estate Agent, Miss Fanackapan, 20-1 Galah Bird (p), Hemingway (f), Woldyknow, Indian Emperor, The Tinker. 16 ran.
TOTE: Win, 56p; places, 14p, 25p, 13p, 11p; dual forecast, £15.66. W. Elsey, at Malton. 1l, sh hd. Chartwari did not run.

3.15 (3.17) SICKLINGHALL STEEPLECHASE (Novices: £720: 2m 50yd)
Doctin Win, gr g, by Right Boy—Vital Win (Mrs O. Fowler), 6-11-1 ... Mr A. Fowler (8-1) 1
French Pin ... D. Goulding (6-5 fav) 2
Coleraine ... M. Murphy (25-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 3-1 Fighting Cock, 14-1 Moorside, Oakley Cross, 20-1 Spring Stone, 25-1 Border Brief (4th), Big Fred (f), Kathy's Boy (p). 10 ran.
TOTE: Win, 62p; places, 12p, 13p, 57p; dual forecast, 63p. F. Dever, at Nowark. Hd, 12l. Part One did not run.

3.45 (3.47) THORNER STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,301: 3m 100yd)
Gay Spartan, b g, by Spartan General—Copper Lace (M. Armstrong), 7-12-7
M. Dickinson (9-4) 1
Stag Party ... D. Atkins (16-1) 2
Current Gold D. Goulding (85-40) 3
ALSO RAN: 4-1 Set Point (p), 7-1 Silkstone (u), 10-1 Brasidas (4th), 11-1 Roystar (p), 20-1 Willow Walk (p). 8 ran.
TOTE: Win, 34p; places, 19p, 39p, 13p; dual forecast, £10.22. A. Dickinson, at Gisburn. 5l, 20l. Farewell did not run.

4.15 (4.20) HAREWOOD HURDLE (Div II: 4-y-o novices: £610: 2m)
Little Owl, b g, by Cantab—Black Spangle (Mrs B. Gundry), 11-0
J. J. O'Neill (6-1) 1
Pennine Derek ... C. Tinkler (13-2) 2
Frobert ... K. Gray (25-1) 3
ALSO RAN: Evens fav Noli Me Over (u), 11-1 Smooth Display, 16-1 Lord Melbourne, Ronksley, Vat Man, 18-1 Mystic Star, 20-1 Swallow Hill, La Consirana, 25-1 Moor Close (4th), Merganser, Bla-Kross, Culloden King, First Boy, Furness Falls, Manton Castle, Mrs Higgins, Padovanna, Greenings (p), Mexican Lady (f), Windy Spring (p). 23 ran.
TOTE: Win, 59p; places, 31p, 21p, £3.43; dual forecast, £3.55. M. H. Easterby, at Malton. 8l, ½l.
TOTE DOUBLE: Broomley, Gay Spartan: £37.95. TREBLE: Vatican Express, Doctin Win, Little Owl: £296.80. PLACEPOT: £61.60. JACKPOT (not won): £1,269 carried forward.

Tennis

S Africa to play tie with Mitton replacing Moore

From Eric Marsden
Johannesburg, March 1

South Africa intends to fulfil its Davis Cup engagement against the United States in Nashville, Tennessee, from March 17 to 19, in spite of the decision of Ray Moore to withdraw from the team for the North American zone final. Moore announced his withdrawal in Memphis yesterday, saying that he was opposed to apartheid but resented the interference of politics in the Davis Cup.

The president of the South African Tennis Union, Blen Franklin, said in Johannesburg that he neither condemned nor criticized Moore, though his withdrawal was a pity as he was South Africa's number one. "We have no intention of withdrawing from the final", Mr Franklin said. Bernie Mitton would replace Moore in the singles.

Mr Franklin said the ideals of the Cup's founder, Dwight Davis, of "friendly rivalry between tennis nations", were being destroyed by world politics. Moore had withdrawn from a sporting event that was being turned into a political demonstration.

Last month the SATU announced that a Coloured (mixed race) junior, Peter Lamb, and a white junior, Robbie Venter, would join the team for the Nashbille tie to gain experience, but would not play in the match.

Earlier Moore was reported to have received a death threat while on tour in the United States and other players have also been threatened. Conflicting opinions have been expressed by former tennis players and officials over whether to go ahead with the tie. Abe Segal has called for it to be cancelled, asking: "Must we wait till we stand at the graveside of one of our players?"

Ashe supports Moore

Memphis, March 1.—Arthur Ashe today applauded Ray Moore's decision to withdraw from the South African Davis Cup team, who play the United States next month. But he said that Moore could face repercussions when he returns home. "He has to go home one of these days. He's a white South African and it's a very momentous decision." A coalition of civil rights groups have threatened demonstrations when the South Africans play at Vanderbilt University in Nashville on March 17-19.

Moore, in Memphis for the United States national indoor tennis championships, announced his decision after losing his first round match. "I am a South African and I intend to remain one", he told a news conference. "I neither embrace nor endorse the policy of apartheid. However, I do resent the interference of politics in the Davis Cup." Reading from a prepared statement, he said "In particular, I wish to play no part in a situation which threatens to turn a sporting event such as the United States-South African Davis Cup into a political demonstration."

Ashe, who was forced to withdraw from the indoor event with vision problems, said "I think what he did today was the best thing for Ray Moore as a person." Ashe plans to be in Washington for another tournament during the Davis Cup competition, saying he could not "in good conscience" play against South Africa. He said he supports any demonstrations at Nashville, as long as they are peaceful.

The 1975 Wimbledon champion criticized other South Africans—particularly the golfer, Gary Player—who have not spoken out against their country's racial policies. "Anyone who says sports and politics are not related is guilty of the worst form of naivete." He said Player was one of those who "cop out" and tries to avoid the issue.—UPI.

Riessen takes his chances to surprise Gerulaitis

Memphis, March 1.—Marty Riessen, an unseeded player of the United States, beat his compatriot, Vitas Gerulaitis, the No 2 seed, 7—6, 6—4 to cause the first upset of the United States national indoor tennis championships last night. Riessen, aged 36, had to play in the qualifying rounds to get a first-round match against Gerulaitis.

Jimmy Connors, of the United States, the top seed, won his first-round match when Dick Stockton, a fellow countryman, dropped out with a back injury in the second set. Stockton won the first set 7—6, but was trailing Connors 5—2 when he defaulted.

Riessen volleyed well against Gerulaitis, the Italian and Australian champion. "I used to hit my backhand volleys like that a lot", he said. "It's been a while. It was one of those cases where I didn't have much to lose. I was going for the shots—and that's the way I try to play all the time."

Stockton has been having back problems for several years. He also defaulted in his last tournament three weeks ago in St Louis, Missouri. "I just wasn't ready to return yet", he said. "I wasn't really in extreme pain. But it got to the point where I couldn't run for shots."

In earlier matches, Bob Lutz, of the United States, defeated Balacs Taroczy, of Hungary, 7—6, 7—5; Phil Dent, of Australia, beat Ray Moore, of South Africa, 6—4, 3—6, 7—6, and Jose Higueras, of Spain, easily accounted for Frew McMillan, of South Africa, 6—0, 6—3.

Sandy Mayer, of the United States, defeated Geoffrey Masters, of Australia, 7—5, 6—2 and Cliff Drysdale, of South Africa, who lives near Dallas, Texas, defeated Dean Martin, Jr, of the United States, 6—3, 6—3. Martin is the son of the entertainer. He replaced Arthur Ashe, who withdrew several hours before the match because of eye trouble.—Reuter.

Miss Wade not at her best

Kansas City, March 1.—Virginia Wade, of Britain, was not happy with her tennis tonight in the first round of the tournament here, even though it was good enough to defeat Greer Stevens. "I wasn't exactly in startling form", Miss Wade said after eliminating an inconsistent Miss Stevens, 7—5, 6—2. "I was doing better just pushing the ball back."

Miss Wade believed her trouble was partly attitude. "Playing week after week with the same players, people get prepared to fall into a slot", Miss Wade said, explaining that players often subconsciously assess some opponents as better or unbeatable and others as easy matches. "I think that happens at every level. There's a couple of people I'd consider it a disgrace to lose to, and others I'd let myself off on." Not letting herself off is what Miss Wade has been working on.

Rowing

No joint practice periods for Boat Race crews

By Jim Railton

In recent years the fact that Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race crews have rowed their full course trials on the same day on the same tide within the hour has been sufficient to turn Blues puce with rage. Supposedly, from the comparisons made, the year's hare and tortoise could be easily identified. The news that this year's Oxford president, Andrew Michelmore, invited the Cambridge crew to join Oxford for a training spin on the Tideway recently could well have swelled the obituary columns. But the Cambridge president, Mark Horton, found it was an offer he could refuse and as a consequence isolated preparations are being made for this year's Boat Race on March 25.

Evidence of form remains sparse. Much depended on Cambridge's recent appointment with the national heavyweight eight on the Thames but that affair needed an ombudsman to settle differences, not only before the crews met but also for post mortems afterwards.

The crews were at the rendezvous almost on time and the intention was that Cambridge would join in for one of the national team's computer-like training periods, which left Oxford somewhat in the doldrums a fortnight ago. But Cambridge wished to renegotiate part of that exercise. Unfortunately such arrangements are best not made on the water with coaches bouncing around in their rubber "doughnut" dinghies and addressing each other through inaudible Tannoys. Tempers frayed and the national heavyweight eight set off solo.

With the hard graft finished against the tide, the national eight turned to complete their workout. Cambridge, now uninvited and certainly unwanted, joined in for part of an eight-minute row ahead of the national eight. They could not have chosen a better time for when the two crews passed Oxford. Cambridge gave the appearance of having taken two lengths off the national eight. If that had been true in a side-to-side race, the Boat Race could have been declared over. Understandably, Oxford, ignorant of the facts, looked on miserably.

By now the national eight were very angry. In their last five-minute piece, Cambridge, again uninvited, joined in ahead and were somewhat of a nuisance. The national eight gnashed their teeth and a two and a half length deficit resulted in an overlap and near collision. The former Cambridge president, Henry Clay, riding in the bows of the national eight, summed up the affair: "Cambridge lost possibly a good chance to show that they are faster than Oxford."

Oxford were superior over the weekend by varying margins over the British lightweight eight, who supposedly finished on equal terms with Cambridge two weeks ago. But the annual crop of colds, changes in crews, and large helpings of gamesmanship sound an inconclusive note. Ladbrokes, the sponsors of the Boat Race, must have inside information. They have opened with 5—2 on Oxford, and 7—4 against Cambridge. All that I can say at this stage is that Cambridge have announced their crew but not their order while Oxford seem to be dithering over a choice between Burgess and Sutton for the final seat at bow. Oxford are expected to make their announcement soon.

OXFORD: T. Sutton (Oundle and St Catharine's) or N. D. V. Burgess (Radley and Oriel), R. Crawford (Prince Henry's High and Corpus Christi), *J. M. Moran (University of British Columbia and Keble), N. B. Ranlor (Radford GS and Corpus Christi), J. H. Crawford (Winchester and Pembroke), *J. W. Shealy (Harvard and University), J. Wood (Hampton and Pembroke), *A. G. Michelmore (Melbourne University and New College) (stroke), J. Fail (Bedford Modern and Oriel) (cox).

CAMBRIDGE: *M. D. Bathurst (Merchant Taylors', Crosby and Pembroke), *S. J. Clegg (Shrewsbury and St Catharine's), W. R. Dawkins (Westminster and Trinity), *C. M. Horton (Eton and Downing), *R. C. Ross (King's, Chester and LMBC), A. E. Cooke-Yarborough (Eton and Caius), A. N. Jelfs (John Mason, Abingdon and Fitzwilliam), R. N. E. Davies (Shrewsbury and St Catharine's) (stroke), G. Henderson (Radley and Downing) (cox).
* A blue.

Hockey

American forwards shut out by South defence

By Joyce Whitehead
South 0 United States 0

On a hard court pitch in the lovely setting of Hurstpierpoint college the United States women's hockey team played the first match of their tour yesterday against the South, the English territorial champions.

The visitors, who arrived on Monday primarily to play England at Wembley on March 11, have changed not only their colours but also their pattern of play. They have adopted the 4—2—4 system.

In yesterday's match there was much front running but neither goalkeeper was greatly troubled. The United States had bright spells near the South circle in the first half but never really looked dangerous and the South goalkeeper Pauline Gibbon of Berkshire never touched the ball. The South defence in which C. Craggs and A. Baker stood out was able to keep control.

In the second half the South were on the attack for much of the time and S. Harding on the left wing was the most creative player. The United States defenders were once or twice in panic but with Gwen Cheeseman in goal being well supported the South could get in only a few shots, none of which was good enough to get past her.

As Gwen Wentz she kept goal for the United States at the International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations tournament in Edinburgh in 1975 and proved herself one of the best goalkeepers in the game.

They have already tried 12 of their 14 players. N. Stevens was brought in to the defence after half-time in place of K. Shelton. They will play Surrey, the Southern county champions on the GLC ground at Sutton tomorrow.

SOUTH: P. Gibbon (Berkshire); S. Batten (Sussex), J. Pool (Hampshire), A. Baker (Sussex, captain), F. Doal (Berkshire), C. Craggs (Surrey), N. Mork (Hampshire), B. Holden (Sussex), D. Ortet (Hampshire), J. Powell (Sussex), S. Harding (Middlesex).

UNITED STATES: G. Cheeseman; S. Anders, P. [illegible], A. Miller, K. Shelton, B. Bre'in, J. Swisher (captain), R. Cash, J. Grant, C. Larson, S. [illegible]
Umpires: A. Appleby and M. [illegible]

All 45,000 seats for the England women's hockey match against the United States at Wembley on March 11, have been sold and a crowd of more than 70,000 is expected.

ENGLAND: P. Gibbon [illegible]

Bombay, March 1.—The chairman of India's hockey selection committee, Louis Cardeiro, said here today that the Indian team for the World Cup hockey tournament in Argentina was about the best they could field.

"It is a blend of youth and experience. Selections can give rise to some criticism at times, but the team, and especially the newcomers, were selected after mature consideration", he said. "India's prestige in hockey, I feel, will be very safe with my boys", Mr Cardeiro added.

Motor racing

Lauda is fast and furious in S Africa

From a Special Correspondent
Johannesburg, March 1

The world formula one champion, Niki Lauda, of Austria, stormed angrily from the Kyalami track outside Johannesburg today after setting the best practice time for the South African Grand Prix on Saturday. According to Lauda, who was severely burnt in a crash in Germany two years ago, the South African track did not conform to safety standards.

Lauda's complaint concerned stretches of the catch fences—the layers of chicken wire barriers which line parts of the circuit. These were damaged in unofficial practice and not repaired in time for today's first timed runs. A 90-minute official practice period this morning was cancelled after drivers refused to go out on the circuit. The drivers eventually went out for practice in the afternoon.

LEADING TIMES: 1. N. Lauda (Austria), Brabham-Alfa Romeo, 1min 14.65sec (122.97 mph); 2. M. Andretti (US), Lotus, 1:14.90; 3. J. Hunt (GB), McLaren, 1:15.14; 4. P. Tambay (France), McLaren, 1:15.30; 5. J. Scheckter (S Africa), Wolf, 1:15.32; 6. J.-P. Jabouille (France), Renault, 1:15.36; 7. H. Rebaque (Argentina), Lotus [illegible] 1:15.62; 8. J. Watson (N Ireland), Brabham-Alfa, 1:15.63; 9. G. Villeneuve (Canada), Ferrari, 1:15.80; 10. P. Depailler (France), Tyrrell, 1:15.97.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	U	Piste	Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Courmayeur	210	310	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	1
Excellent skiing conditions							
Crans-Montana	70	230	Good	Varied	Fair	Fair	7
Good skiing on upper slopes							
Flaine	105	325	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	4
Weather remains warm							
Kitzbühel	20	60	Worn	Heavy	Poor	Fine	14
Bare patches everywhere							
Seefeld	50	100	Good	Heavy	Good	Sun	14
Wet snow on lower slopes							
Verbier	50	200	Fair	Varied	Fair	Fine	-1
Still some powder snow							
Voss	40	85	Fair	Heavy	Closed	Thaw	5
Slush on all slopes							
Wengen	55	105	Fair	Crust	Fair	—	5
Good skiing above 1,800 metres							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

	Depth (cm) L	U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
AUSTRIA					
Axamer-Lizum	—	80	—	—	-1
Badgastein	5	60	—	—	2
Berwang	90	120	—	—	-3
Brand	20	120	—	—	-1
Gargellen	70	150	—	—	-1
Hochsölden	10	150	—	—	-3
Igls	0	30	—	—	0
Ischgl	50	160	—	—	-3
Kaprun	—	180	—	—	-8
Lech	90	200	—	—	-5
Lermoos	50	115	—	—	-1
Lienz	55	110	—	—	1
Mayrhofen	0	70	—	—	0
Mitterndorf	60	170	—	—	-1
Obergurgl	20	210	—	—	-1
Saalbach	35	40	—	—	-1
Schruns	5	100	—	—	-3
Serfaus	50	90	—	—	0
Windischgarsten	20	85	—	—	-3
Zürs	175	305	—	—	-6

Warm weather has produced wet snow in most areas and left south-facing slopes bare.

	Depth (cm) L	U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
NORWAY					
Finse	140	170	Good	—	-1
Geilo	120	140	Good	—	3
Gol	60	70	Good	—	-3
Lillehammer	70	110	Fair	—	0
Norefjell	140	180	Fair	—	2
Oslo	90	140	Fair	—	2
Rjukan	140	150	Good	—	2

FRANCE (snow depths L and U, cm): Alpe d'Huez, 185-305; Chamonix, 45-300; Courchevel, 95-200; La Clusaz, 80-240; La Plagne, 190-280; Le Corbier, 100-350; Les Arcs, 100-230; Les Contamines, 90-350; Les Deux Alpes, 170-780; Les Gets, 80-150; Les Menuires, 90-300; Megève, 40-180; Pra-Loup, 80-220; St Gervais, 100-220.

SCOTLAND: Cairngorms: Main runs and lower slopes: All runs complete, wet snow. Vertical runs: 1,800 ft. Access road: Clear. Snow level: 1,400 ft. Glenshee: Main runs: All runs complete, wet snow. Lower slopes: Ample nursery areas, wet snow. Vertical runs: 1,000 ft. Access road: Clear. Snow level: 2,000 ft. Glencoe: Main runs and lower slopes: All runs complete, wet snow. Vertical runs: 1,300ft. Access roads: Clear. Snow level: 2,100 ft.

Sports Council

Council will consult new chairman

By John Hennessy

Although Mr R. E. G. Jeeps will not take office as chairman of the Sports Council until June 1, he will be consulted at all levels on the appointment of a new director to succeed Sir Walter Winterbottom, from April 1.

Mr Jeeps takes office, in succession to Sir Robin Brook, on June 1, but he is to be formally presented to the council at their meeting in London on May 15, when the name of the new director is expected to be announced.

There is unlikely to be a repetition of the acrimony attending the appointment, and subsequent non-appointment, of the Rev Nicholas Stacey, whose selection was vetoed in December by Denis Howell, the minister responsible for sport. This time Mr Howell's endorsement, as well as that of Mr Jeeps, will be secured before any public statement is made.

Number two to Sir Walter in the pecking order is John Coghlan, the Sports Council's Administrator, and he is expected to mind the shop until the new appointment is made. The Sports Council have already advertised the post and have also written to the 80 or so applicants, who were unsuccessful in the first instance, inviting them to reapply.

Ronald Butt

Who keeps stirring the immigration row?

Every day, new witnesses testify that Mrs Thatcher is a politician with so few scruples that she is prepared to exploit the problems of race and immigration for the purpose of winning votes. As with one voice, they affirm that she is almost, if not quite, as bad as the National Front in her attitude to race, and that, for her own ends, she has deliberately brought it into the political battlefield by using emotive words and making promises she cannot fulfil.

This, in effect, is the testimony of Mr Callaghan, Mr Merlyn Rees (again and again), Mr Hattersley, Mr Ennals, Mr Booth, Mr Barnett and Mr Healey, all of them Cabinet Ministers.

The precise nature of the accusation is seldom clear. Sometimes it appears to be that Mrs Thatcher is *motivated coldly by nothing but tactics*; sometimes it suggests that she is herself "racialist" at heart. Mr Healey, as befits a man who always prefers to use words as bludgeons than as precision instruments, accuses her of acting as a "recruiting officer for the National Front" which could be interpreted either way or both.

These are grave charges and if they are to be assessed by the quantity of the witnesses, they are also formidable. Yet far from it being the Conservatives who have kept the race issue burning in recent weeks, it has been the Government that has done so. You may say: but what possible motive could they have for that? They have, in fact, two very clear motives, but we can examine these when we have looked at the facts.

How did the present bout of quarrelling over race start? If the things that Mr Callaghan, Mr Rees and the rest of them have been saying, in their disinterested way, are taken at face value, it all began with Mrs Thatcher going on television in order to announce that people felt that they were being "swamped" by immigrants, and that a Conservative government would do something (as yet undisclosed) to meet these fears by cutting immigration.

In fact, the present phase in the immigration argument began not with Mrs Thatcher's interview but in mid-December, when a Labour Party political broadcast launched an onslaught on the National Front as potential destroyers of democracy. This led to considerable public discussion about whether the Labour Party publicity men were not dangerously publicizing the National Front and building it up beyond its real importance.

This, initially, was the Cabinet's fear, but minds were quickly changed as the advantages of these tactics dawned on them. Labour is now on the defensive with the electorate on almost every issue. Every vote counts, and the racialist National Front takes votes, not principally from the Conservatives, but from normally Labour voters. It recruits them in working class areas from people who are not for the most part intrinsically racialist (that is to say, from people who feel neither hate nor superiority towards those of other races) but who experience a kind of despair at the extent of the changes in their environment caused by immigration, and feel that they themselves are becoming alien to it.

The danger is that such people will turn from the major parties (but particularly from Labour) towards the National Front, and it obviously made sense in Labour tactics to try to establish clearly, even at the risk of publicizing the Front, that it is a body which, if it had power, would be a threat to the democratic freedom which almost everybody cherishes.

There then followed a quite different episode which set the pot boiling faster. Judge McKinnon, in acquitting Mr Kingsley Read of racial incitement, did so in terms which were interpreted by race relations activists as expressing sympathy with the acquitted rather that as simply presenting the judgment that there was no case against the accused. This episode led to angry and intemperate demands on the left for the sacking of the judge and to accusations against the judiciary as a whole, which caused much anger on the Conservative side.

Then, on January 15, the *News of the World* produced a story about the new policy document on immigration which was being prepared for the shadow Cabinet on ways in which large scale immigration could be drastically reduced. This immediately caused an uproar in race relations circles and in the Government which feared the electoral consequences to itself of such proposals. The Conservatives were questioned, and they confirmed that such a study was going on. But they also make it clear that no final conclusions as to solutions had been reached; that the whole exercise was nothing new but merely fulfilled Mr Whitelaw's public commitment in 1976 that, in the interest of good race relations, immigration as we have known it, must cease.

But the Government did not let it rest. Mr Rees, in a calculated speech trailed for days beforehand among journalists, accused the Tories of "immigrant-bashing". It was shortly after this that Mrs Thatcher during a television interview, was asked about immigration and replied that, "If we do not want people to go to extremes, and I do not, we ourselves must talk about this problem, and we must show we're prepared to deal with it". She spoke about people's fears of being "swamped by people with a different culture," and said that for the sake of good race relations fears about numbers must be allayed.

Uproar followed. Ministers, in and out of the Commons, launched into the present series of bitterly personal attacks on Mrs Thatcher as next door to a racialist. So in a speech the next weekend at Harrogate, Mrs Thatcher made it clear that the Conservatives intended to fulfil legal commitments, and stressed again that removing anxieties about future immigration would be the best way of promoting good relations with the immigrants already here.

You might have thought that this would have been the opportunity for Ministers to let the argument die down. Far from it. Almost every day since then some senior Minister (and it is interesting to note that almost all those I have mentioned have a particularly strong personal connexion with Mr Callaghan) has attacked Mrs Thatcher as a near-racialist who is promising the impossible. But for this the whole argument would have died away by now.

Daily another minister has intervened with ever stronger words with which to besmirch the Tory leader. This has plainly had much to do with the Ilford by-election. For no sooner was the threatened trouble there between the Socialist Workers and the National Front circumvented last weekend, and peace again seemed in sight, than Mr Healey put his boot in to make sure that the race question should not die down. Why?

The explanation goes deeper than Ilford and looks forward to the next general election. It is here we have to look for the motives. First, having done its best to establish the National Front as an anti-democratic party (there is, of course, no difference between Labour and Conservatives over this) and hoping thus to prevent Labour voters drifting to it, the Government is desperately anxious to make sure that very many more voters do not turn to Mrs Thatcher on this *and on other* issues.

It therefore seeks to establish, well before the general election, that she is powerless to do more than they are doing to cut immigration and curb its abuses (or to do more than they can about law and order or the economy). They even want to prove that a register to establish the precise extent of the commitment to dependants, so as to prevent this from being permanently elasticated, is impossible.

The best way to achieve all this in the view of Mr Callaghan and his friends is to keep the racial argument boiling, at whatever cost to racial harmony and confidence, and whatever the fears it creates among the immigrants already here.

But as well as hoping to dissuade unhappy indigenous voters from voting for Mrs Thatcher on the grounds that she can do nothing for them, Mr Callaghan has another motive. Labour needs every immigrant vote it can get to save itself in certain seats. The bulk of the immigrant vote is already loosely attached to Labour, but there are two qualifications to this.

The first is that many immigrants are disinclined to vote at all, and Labour wants to make sure they turn out on the Labour side by frightening them with a Tory bogyman. Secondly, there are some immigrants (particularly among Indian small shopkeepers and businessmen) who, the Tories think, are their natural supporters. Mr Callaghan also hopes to frighten them to Labour by persuading them that the Conservatives are their natural enemies.

If he can achieve all this before the general election comes, what does it matter to Mr Callaghan if the pot has to be kept boiling a little longer? It might even give him time to get out some plans himself for curbing immigration further as he did when he was Home Secretary.

In the past few weeks, we have seen the deliberate application in British politics of the Goebbels principle of the big lie. Say it often enough, and it becomes accepted as truth. Everything has been done to suggest that the Tory Party is the immigrants' enemy and to suggest that it needs the immigration issue to win. It plainly does not. The Conservatives can win on the economy and unemployment alone, and on both of these the prospects seem increasingly bleak for the Government.

Gloom now palpably envelopes Mr Callaghan and perhaps even Mr Healey. The Prime Minister behaves daily in the Commons as though he were seriously rattled. The attempt to brand Mrs Thatcher and the Tories as racialist is likely to make the larger part of the nation laugh if it doesn't make it angry.

Of course, Mrs Thatcher also has a duty to say how she will respond to public concern on immigration, lawlessness and many other issues. But the central field of battle will be economic management and in that battle, the immigration red herring which Mr Merlyn Rees emotionalizes, and Mr Healey brutalizes, will not save the day for Labour.

America feels the backlash of the Allan Bakke 'medical' case

Why Jews and blacks are at breaking point

The long and fruitful alliance between American Jews and blacks in the cause of civil rights is almost at breaking point. The final rift could well be brought about by the Bakke case now before the Supreme Court. On October 12, 1977, the court heard arguments on the case and reserved judgment. The appellants, the Regents of the University of California, were represented at the hearing by Mr Archibald Cox, the former Watergate prosecutor.

Bakke's case is comparable to Watergate in the volume of the polemics it has produced. Few issues are more passionately discussed in the United States today than the programmes of special preference for minority groups (essentially blacks) in education and employment and the extent to which they conflict with the principle of equal treatment.

The Bakke case, which is about preference on grounds of race, raises constitutional and social issues of major importance for the future of America.

Allan Bakke applied first in 1973 and again in 1974 for admission to the medical school of the University of California at Davis that operated an action programme designed to give preference to black and other disadvantaged minority students.

Applicants for admission were therefore asked whether they described themselves as "white/Caucasian" or "minority group". Of the 100 places available, 16 were set aside for minority group applicants.

Allan Bakke, who is white, applied for one of the 84 places and was twice rejected while black students with lesser qualifications were accepted for the 16. The medical school has conceded that Bakke would probably have been admitted were he black.

He sued the university claiming that he had been denied admission solely because he was white and that the university was therefore in breach of the equal protection provision of the 14th Amendment.

He succeeded in the court of first instance and an appeal to the California Supreme Court in September 1976 resulted in a 6—1 decision in his favour. The university then asked the Supreme Court to review the case.



Police hold back crowds in Washington waiting to get into the Supreme Court hearing of the case of Allan Bakke, right.

Hearings in the Supreme Court are generally the icing on the cake. Most of the solid stuff comes in written briefs from both sides as well as in "amicus curiae" briefs submitted by interested parties. No records are kept of these things, but court officials believe that more amicus briefs have been filed in the Bakke case than in any other case in the past. There have been 68 of them: 42 support the medical school's admission programme and 26 support Bakke.

For the first time in the history of the civil rights movement, Jews and blacks are on opposite sides. All the black organizations support the university while all the Jewish organizations which submitted briefs favour Bakke's claim. He is not a Jew.

This is in startling contrast to the history of Jewish solidarity with the blacks in the fight for civil rights. American Jews were prominent in the leadership and the financing of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured Peoples (NAACP). Rabbis marched with Dr Martin Luther King at Selma and Jews (some of them lost their lives) participated in all the major civil rights demonstrations.

Jews and blacks stood together with this common aim—so long as the fight was uphill. But with the beginnings of success in the 60s, interests began to diverge.

Both Jews and blacks in America are mainly urban people. In the major cities therefore, employment advantages for blacks often means disadvantage for Jews.

The teaching profession in New York, for example, is heavily Jewish and the demand for more black teachers directly threatened their employment. In the cities, too, Jewish businessmen, particularly in real estate and retailing, were in close contact with blacks under circumstances which hardly encouraged goodwill.

Jewish organizations nevertheless continued the fight for civil rights and worked harmoniously with the blacks. It is not quite so harmonious today for the black establishment is solidly in favour of the quota system (as practised by the Davis medical school) and there is a tendency to look on those who oppose it as enemies.

Jewish leadership firmly and unanimously opposes the quota system and all the Jewish amicus briefs to the Supreme Court say so. They favour affirmative action to help disadvantaged students but reject the application of racial quotas as a method of achieving it. Jews recall that quotas were used in the United States and elsewhere to exclude them.

They fought and overcame Jewish quotas and have been successful in a system of preferment on merit.

Jews fear quotas—even those intended for the benign purpose of benefiting the disadvantaged. All the Jewish amicus briefs make the point that a principle is involved, that of non-discrimination and that a principle abandoned for a benign reason *is none the less still a principle abandoned.*

Once a quota system is accepted what is there, they ask, to stop it being applied to restrict Jewish participation in activities in which they are at present over-represented in relationship to their proportion of the population?

So at the risk of increasing anti-Jewish feeling among blacks, Jewish leaders—in this case following rather than leading Jewish public opinion—have decided to take their stand. They feel that it is important for the blacks to know of Jewish opposition to quotas and, as one of them put it to me: "If they want our help on civil rights, they should be sensitive to our interests and concerns."

Blacks and their supporters are equally emphatic in their position. They are convinced that racially conscious admissions policies to schools and universities offer the only real hope for black advancement. Anything less they see as perpetuating the inferior position of the black minority.

The Supreme Court is not expected to pronounce on the Bakke case before the summer. Knowledgeable observers believe that the ruling is unlikely to be a broad statement of principles but will restrict itself to the immediate issues of this particular case. If this is so, many other cases of what is now being called "reverse discrimination" are likely to come before them. Whites all over the country are claiming to have been discriminated against as a result of special advantages given to blacks.

The continuation of this controversy will further underline the disagreements between the Jews insisting on the merit system under which they have prospered while the blacks seek preferential treatment to compensate for the historic injustice perpetrated on them.

Recognizing the dangers of this divergence, 40 American organizations including the American Jewish Committee and the NAACP, in a statement on the Bakke case, said: "It has been suggested in many quarters that the differences among us are evidence of an irreversible rift that foreshadows the end of the coalition that helped bring about the civil rights laws and advances of the past two decades. We reject all such predictions. Our differences on the merits as well as on the ultimate impact of the Bakke case are deep and not to be minimized. But neither should they be permitted to obscure the shared goals that still unite and bind us together."

That this statement was issued at all is a measure of the seriousness with which this problem is viewed. But something more than hopeful aspirations will be required to overcome the fears on both sides that the Bakke case has exposed.

William Frankel

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The Portuguese paradox

It is now rather more than two years since Portugal dis- appeared from the world head- lines. The events of November 25, 1975 ended the Portuguese revolution, as those of 9th Thermidor Year II ended the French. The parallel is quite a close one, except that the Portuguese (arguably the most civilized people in Europe as well as the poorest) *prefer to* behead statues rather than people.

November 25, like Thermidor, ended the period in which "the people" could directly impose its will on the politicians by a show of strength. It restored the politicians to power, and confined the people to their proper role of choosing between rival sets of politicians at regular intervals. For the time being they retain the right to do that, which of course they did not have under Caetano, any more than under Louis XVI.

The politicians now in power are good Thermidorians, that is survivors from various earlier stages of the revolution. They have a strong interest in preserving the people, and themselves, from the emergence of a new Bonaparte, or from a restoration of the old regime, but it is not yet certain they will be able to do it.

Their problems arise in part from the fact that they are the heirs of two revolutions, which some see as complementary but others as contradictory. The revolution of April 25, 1974, was the classic "bourgeois" revolution—1789 or February, 1917—carried out in the name of freedom, democracy and modernization but without any specific economic model.

By contrast the revolution of March 11, 1975 (after which General Spinola fled the country) was a collectivist revolution, modelled loosely on October, 1917. Like Lenin before them its leaders—the left-wing officers, supported by the Communist Party—allowed the election of a constituent assembly but proceeded to disregard the result, attempting instead to instal direct rule by "the people" (*poder popular*) exercised through committees of workers, peasants, soldiers and housing-estate residents, not unlike the original soviets.

In their eyes such a political system was the necessary concomitant of the socialist economy which they began to build by nationalizing banks, encouraging takeovers of farms, and so on.

On this point, of course, they were in agreement with the right, which in Portugal as elsewhere considers a collectivist economy incompatible with the maintenance of liberal parliamentary democracy. But in between came a middle group which wished to preserve both the political model of April 25—liberal democracy—and the economic model of March 11.

This was the group of officers, led by Major Melo Antunes, who signed the "Document of the *Nine*" in August, 1975, and formed an alliance with the Socialist Party, which had won the constituent assembly elections. (The key mistake of the leftists was, perhaps, that unlike Lenin they shrank from actually dissolving the assembly. This would have been a decisive break with liberal democracy.)

It was this alliance which emerged victorious, at first tentatively with the overthrow of Vasco Goncalves and the formation of the Sixth Provisional Government in September, then decisively with the suppression of the half-hearted leftist insurrection of November 25, which led to the restoration of military discipline by General Eanes, who is now *President of the Republic.*

Portugal is thus left with an economy which is 45 per cent state owned and with a constitution which specifies that the state "has the objective of assuring the transition to socialism". The guardians of this constitution are the President of the Republic and—at least until 1980—the Council of the Revolution, representing the armed forces.

The most influential members of this council are still those officers who in the summer and autumn of 1975 were regarded as "moderates", but now tend to be referred to as "left-wing". That is because those to the left of them, the believers in *poder popular*, have either been driven out of the armed forces or silenced, like ex-General Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, who formally an officer on —and therefore for make political pronou —but is awaiting trial alleged participation November 25 insurrec therefore not assigne military duties.

Otelo (as he is k known) thinks that Po now a "straightforwa gebis democracy". D Cunhal, leader of th guese Communist Pa agrees. He thinks revolution has destroy monopoly capitalism "transformed the base society". The politica now in power, he beli caught in a contradict tion because they are agreement with the r Portugal today".

He points out with p they have not yet n lized a single firm, even the 70,000 hectar back to private owne very small proportion total area of land ta by the farmworker changes, he says, are found that they can't them". Counter-revol possible, he admits, not be easy.

Significantly, his pa favours prolonging th the Council of the R beyond 1980, even th present members are cers who intervened ag communists in 1975. those officers share t munists' desire to pres economic and social quests of the revolutio to keep Portugal on t to socialism prescribe constitution.

They probably still h President Eanes, wit most of them have lo ing ties of friendship, them do it. But they doubtedly much disil with their ally of 1 Socialist Party led by M Soares, the present minister.

"I thought it was socialist party", Maj Antunes is said to ha plained recently to a "If I had known wha happen I should nev signed the Document Nine."

Indeed, the differ policy terms between and social democra become increasingly detect. If the latter ar opposition it is lar personal reasons, and them even claim th oppose the new govern socialist-conservative co from the left rather th the right. Dr Soares justifies the coalition absolute priority of co ing democracy and ge economy under control ism, he candidly adm have to wait until the c climate is more promis

The new government mic programme lays e on developing the sector, which still empl fifths of the labour f produces 90 per cen country's exports. If t gramme is jeopardize less likely to be by any of socialist conscience the IMF's insistence country's current deficit be cut from 1,300 to 800 million dollar single year. Any serious to achieve this would b bankrupt many of the firms that still survive.

The irony is that o Portugal is already what in other Latin Europea tries (France, Spain, Ita it wants to achieve: where a collectivist e model is superimpose liberal parliamentary model, instead of swee away.

In the good old days Comintern, communists refer to the Soviet U the "homeland of soci Today's Eurocommunist no "homeland of socia freedom" to point to, it be Portugal—ironica one Latin European whose homegrown com resolutely refuse to be "

As one very well place ver put it to me: "I soon to know if this cos (between collectivism liberalism) can solve o blems in the long term short term it has certain them worse".

Edward Mos

THE TIMES DIARY / PHS

Taking the strain on board the St Columba as the first duty-free day dawns over the Irish Sea

I spent the early hours of St David's Day floating away from Wales across the Irish sea to Laoghaire. It was the first-ever voyage berween Britain and the Irish Republic under the new duty-free arrangement between the two countries.

Much more interesting than this new agreement, however, was the insight it provided into the paranoia currently affecting the long-suffering publicity men whose job it is to improve the image of British Rail/Sealink.

Try as they might, it seems something always goes wrong for them and the strain is beginning to tell.

Yesterday, Sealink organized a lavish reception on board their posh new ferry, the 8,000-ton St Columba. But when they lined up newspapermen to interview the first passenger to take up the new duty-free goods, Patsy Brogan, a 45-year-old Irish taxidriver from Birmingham wiped the smiles from their faces.

Why was he on board? "I am going home to a funeral", said Mr Brogan, who was born in Donegal. I was sorry to see the Sealink official next to me bury his face in his hands and say something like: "Oh no. Why does it always happen to us?" He retired to his cabin, not to be seen again on the voyage. Mr Brogan, who had spent one and a half hours queueing to be the first-served, proceeded to drink his duty-free whisky before travelling on to his wake.

He was one of fewer than 300 who sailed on the St Columba yesterday, thanks to fears that the threatened rail-strike might leave passengers stranded somewhere short of Holyhead. I understand a larger company is expected over the weekend as the Welsh rugby hordes make their way to Dublin for the international against Ireland.

Welsh people who made the trip yesterday generally failed to respond to Sealink's magnanimity. One woman from north Wales wanted to know why there was no Welsh whisky from the new distilleries at Brecon on board.

"We never seem to win", my Sealink friend said to me.

Dispiriting footnote from Heathrow airport: Passengers flying to the Irish Republic yesterday were left low and dry because the British Airports Authority has not yet obtained a licence to sell alcohol.

How Mr Callaghan echoed Lear

Patrick Lewin, of Blackheath, south east London, who knows a good winter's tale when he sees one, points out that James Callaghan was not the first personage to call for the minister for sport in a metcorological emergency. What did storm survivor King Lear cry near the end of Act Five as he carried in the dead Cordelia? "Howl, howl, howl, howl".



Red, white and Blues

Oxford beat Cambridge by 317 points to 280 in the 25th annual wine-tasting varsity match yesterday, to go three up in the series. The match took place in the Twickenham of the sport, the London cellars of Harveys of Bristol, lined with the oenophile's favourite wallpaper of old bottles.

Cambridge led by 40 points at half time, after attempting to identify the grape, predikat, Aubaugebok, and vintage of six white wines. But Oxford came back strongly on the reds, encouraged by a telex from their captain last year (a, perhaps *the*, noted Chinese wine lover) offering a bottle of Chinese wine to the winners and two bottles to the losers, and a bottle of soya sauce to the drunkards from Cambridge.

Ted Hale (Master of Wine and manager of table wines for Harveys) refereed with his customary firmness and geniality, never letting the hawking and spitting go on for too long before blowing his whistle.

Some cutting remarks on 1900

Bernardo Bertolucci, the Italian film director, has been in London to attend a screening of his four-hour epic *1900* which opens here on March 23. The film is an account of 40 years of conflict between the wicked landowners and the good peasants of northern Italy.

You will remember Mr Bertolucci's long and acrimonious legal struggle to have his film shown in the original five-hour version. The copy to be shown here represents a compromise between the five-hour version and the three-hour one which we would have seen if the case had not gone to court.

I saw the highly political *1900* the other day and told Mr Bertolucci at an impromptu press conference afterwards I felt it would benefit from even more cuts. For one thing, I found the violence of the Fascism sequences excessive, sickening and unacceptable.

The Italian disagreed with me. So did Tariq Ali, editor of the Marxist weekly *Socialist Challenge*, who quoted the case of Chile.

Mr Bertolucci wondered aloud whether he had, in fact, made a political film. I could not have been more amazed if I had heard Constable wondering whether his *Hay Wain* was about the English countryside.

I also told Mr Bertolucci I thought *1900* was over-melodramatic. He countered by saying he meant it to be, which is why he had a hunchback, in Rigoletto costume, at the start of the film. Curiouser and curiouser....

The Consumers' Association will be better placed in future to advise on burglary alarms and home security systems, the subject of a recent report in their publication Handyman Which? They have just themselves been burgled. Exactly what was stolen from their offices off the Strand has yet to be determined, but the burglars will have had at least one surprise during their raid. One of the drawers they broke open was stuffed with brassieres, the subject of current tests for an article in a future edition of Which?

Sound advic naturally

Is your trilling less th ing? Are you having with your triplet qua crotchet rhythm? Th Fanny Waterman's ad cock-an eir to the mis the trees.

Miss Waterman, a p also joint chairman of t International Piano C tion. Last night she lecture at the Royal Sc Arts, expounding her that sounds of everyday inspire a musician.

She said there was lation between birds' so Beethoven trills, betwee wheels and the triplet and crotchet rhythm in between crashing wa Debussy's *La Mer*.

Taken to extremes, hu could be disastrous, but good talking point and really only reinterpretin Samuel Butler wrote in "To know whether you enjoying a piece of mu not you must see whet find yourself looking advertisement for Pears the end of the program

هكذا من الأصل

a Special Report on the role of the company director

A SEAT ON THE BOARD

Spring clean for capitalism

by Andrew Goodrick-Clarke

It only needs a politician to say something like Mr Heath said in 1972 to unleash the hounds. He may or may not regret his remark about the unacceptable face of capitalism, but it seemed to be justified at the time.

Is there a case for saying politicians ought to make remarks like that provided they have calculated the effects will be. But not if the Lonrho fracas had not occurred and had so greatly embarrassed Conservative government, capitalism was destined for a rough ride.

Conservatives, as Lonrho and a stream of uncharacteristically interventionist moves after the famous U-turn showed, were anxious to see free enterprise demonstrate its potential for efficiency and, given the changing social environment, acceptable image as well. Labour has been more specific in taking up the case of cleaning up capitalism and directors, partly because they are symbolic of a capitalist society, have naturally attracted political flak.

In a few cases this has been richly deserved, though it is worth remembering that there may be as many as half a million company directors of whom perhaps 50,000 hold jobs of real responsibility.

Moreover, although there have been some celebrated instances of boardroom misconduct during the past five years, they have been no more frequent, one imagines, than at other periods of economic stress. Nor have examples of boardroom misbehaviour been confined to Britain.

Nevertheless all these things—the conduct revealed inside a few boardrooms, corporate bribery, even rank incompetence—have combined to form a catalyst for change in the attitude of government and society towards the responsibilities of directors and the conduct expected from them.

While this change is happening many directors feel persecuted, a point perhaps reflected in the fact that this year's Institute of Directors convention has adopted as its theme "the state and the individual". Many feel that by implication they are being blamed for the misdemeanours of the few; their management function —"the right to manage"— is increasingly usurped by trade union power and legislation and they feel badly paid and highly taxed to boot.

Managers have not taken this lying down, of course; their representative bodies have become noticeably more voluble, more willing to enter the political arena —and sometimes they have become more effective. Yet still they are left with the frustrating impression that their views are not getting through.

The Government's specific measure for laying down rules for corporate behaviour is a White Paper, *The Conduct of Company Directors*, published in November. Some aspects of this are due to be included in a company law Bill which is expected to go before Parliament this spring.

The Government has spelt out its motives for proposing such changes quite clearly. When he introduced the White Paper Mr Stanley Clinton Davis, Under-Secretary of State for Companies, Aviation and Shipping, said the proposals were "intended to discourage potential abuse and help expose and punish abuse by the small minority of directors who do not behave in accordance with the high standards which society and the law expect of them".

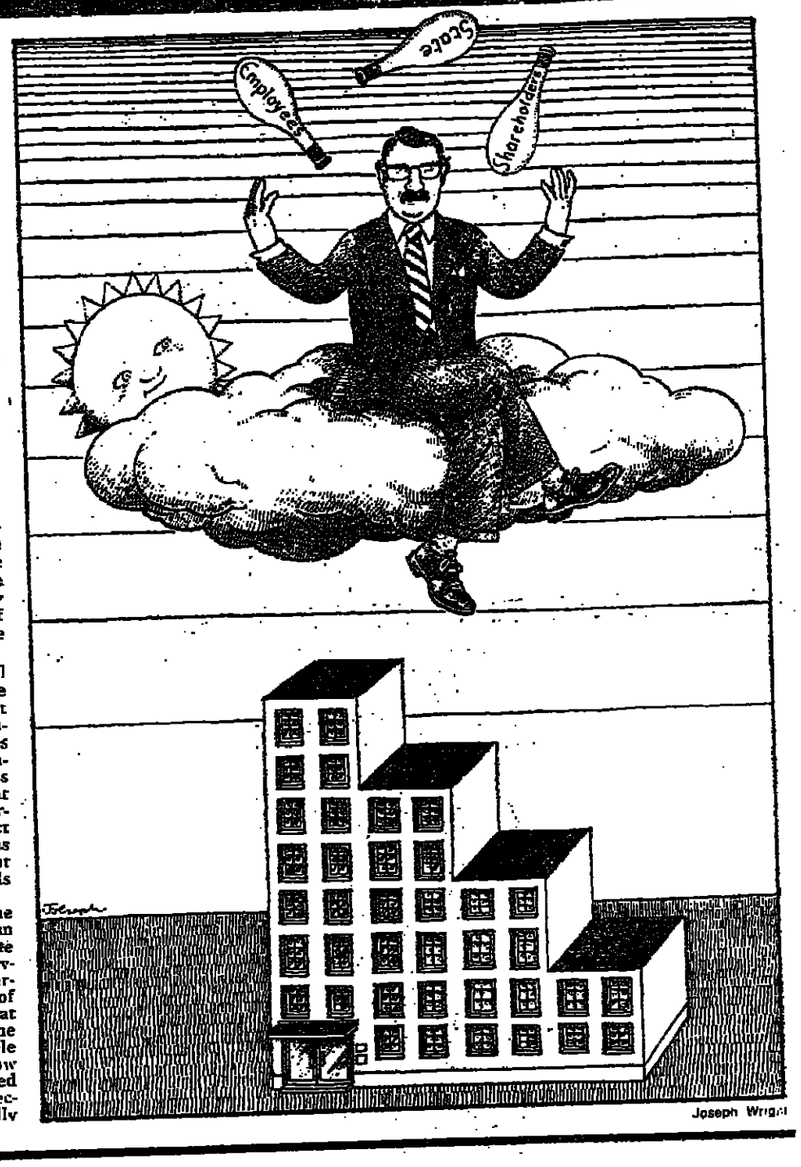
Reform was necessary, he said, to "fortify confidence in directors and companies", though the Government was conscious of the need to avoid legislation which would impede legitimate business enterprise, the purpose of which he acknowledged was to create and increase wealth.

The central point of the White Paper is to put the duties of directors on a statutory footing. For the first time employees as opposed to shareholders would be given legal recognition in law so that directors would have to take account of their interests as well as shareholders. Provision would have to be made for employees as well as creditors and shareholders when part or all of a company is closed down. At the moment the standard expected from a director in exercising his or her duties is based on case law which was established in 1925.

Then Mr Justice Romer in the City Equitable Fire Insurance case laid down that "a director need not exhibit in the performance of his duties a greater degree of skill than may reasonably be expected from his knowledge or experience". The White Paper, taking the view that the law draws a distinction between standard of skill and standard of care, has proposed that the 1925 formulation should be codified in legislation; that a director should be required to exercise "that degree of care and diligence that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances and the degree of skill which may reasonably be expected of a person of his knowledge and experience".

Given that the original case law was capable of wide interpretation, one might have expected the Government to go further on this occasion. Is it that government thinking in this area is tied up with its commitment to employee or worker directors, and that a too strict ruling on the qualifications required of a director might hinder progress towards boardroom participation?

The question for the future though is what form the board will take. Despite strong opposition, the Government still seems determined that the concept of full worker participation at board level should come about; efforts to reconcile the different views are now going on. If they succeed the role of the British director is going to be radically altered.



Picking a course through the rocks

by Jan Hildreth

Machiavelli pointed out five centuries ago, while we may not know the future, we can discern a general trend in the stream of events. By opportune stages and pushes, we may be sure that our progress, while inevitably downstream will nevertheless towards a point of our own choosing. The chief executive, with stages and pushes, is doing like that in acting as pilot picking his way through the rocks.

Like any good pilot, such a leader has to have a very clear concept of where he is headed, so what is the aim, and what are the aims of the chief executive? Clearly he has to be aware of the primary social purpose of any business enterprise is to create wealth for the community.

It achieves this by taking part in that process of mutual service which we call business and which was born of the division of labour. To the extent that the enterprise is successful in creating wealth, it is able to satisfy the separate purposes of all those parties with a proper interest in its affairs.

So who are these interested parties that, even in the turmoil of the busiest days, the chief executive must never lose sight of?

The four most immediately interested are the shareholders as owners, the workers from boardroom to shop floor as employees, the suppliers and creditors as the beginning of its train of mutual service, and the public for whom ultimately the enterprise generates wealth and moulds environments.

But above all the chief executive will be aware that the judge and paymaster of any business enterprise must be the customer, for the customer determines the value of the product. The extent to which he is satisfied determines the success or failure of the company.

In a free and competitive society, the business leader will see the customer operating his control over all business by means of what I describe as customer democracy.

In such a society it is the vote of the customer at the cash till—and we are all customers—that determines success or failure. This is, of course, a far cry from the so-called industrial democracy, a concept which if it has any meaning at all describes a society geared to the interests of the producer; it is concerned with protection of the group and the distribution of wealth.

Customer democracy is concerned with individual freedom of choice, the welfare of the consumer and the creation of wealth. It is a most useful yardstick for any chief executive who inevitably finds himself tossed around daily in an ocean of conflicting interests.

So if the role of the enterprise is to serve the customer and create wealth, what is the role of the board and chief executive?

The joint stock company with its board of directors has an honourable history. It promotes the distribution of capital by spreading it through shares to shareholders, and shareholders need to secure their interests.

History gives warning against the dangers of one man dominating a human organization. The solitary leader can be most effective, but all too often power conflicts with responsibility. It is therefore unwise, if not impossible, for one man to manage alone.

A board of directors can ensure that power does not corrupt and that conflicts of interest are properly reconciled. A board can also provide the company with access to more advice and support than one man can provide.

The board needs to be a well-integrated team whose members all contribute to its effectiveness. Like any team, it needs a leader. This may be an independent chairman, a chairman who combines his role with that of chief executive, or an inner team of chairman and chief executive.

It is perfectly feasible for a board to appoint a general manager to run the company according to the rule book if initiative, judgment and quick reactions are not needed.

But growth in the size of companies and the development of modern trading methods have increasingly brought with them the need for quick adjustment in order to exploit the changes rarely absent from the business scene. Accordingly it has frequently become necessary to extend the powers of the general manager beyond those of supervision.

The general manager becomes the managing director with a seat on the board. And from there, those same pressures are likely to lead to the emergence of the chief executive.

If there is a distinction between the role of the managing director and the chief executive—and I believe there is—it is one of the degree of leadership required from each.

The managing director must run the show from his position as an equal among his fellow board members. The chief executive must lead both the board and the organization; this includes running the people who are running the show.

In essence, the chief executive represents a fine compromise between the need of any human organization for a recognizable leader, and the needs of the parties interested in an enterprise for a committee to protect and balance their interests.

To succeed, or even to survive, in this most difficult of roles requires of the chief executive good health, humour, a resilience not given to many, and the powers of persuasion and personal leadership needed in both boardroom and workshop.

The chief executive must be able to operate at the trot and remain cool under fire. He must be able to programme himself to dealing with the minutiae of management while he picks out a path to strategic success.

Above all, he must be able to transcend science and employ art in decision making. He needs to start with the analytical, sequential logic of the manager. But in that great leap from analysis to decision art must enter.

There is no yardstick by which he can assess in advance if he has made a right decision. Only time, and the eventual reaction of the customer, will tell.

It is in this area of judgment that the chief executive must prove himself as a businessman. This is one area of human skill and behaviour of which we know too little—we lack even the language to describe it. All we do know is that some men continually succeed where others fail.

Given such demands, it is one of the greatest tragedies of British industry that these remarkable leaders of men are not given greater incentive to emerge.

For as a nation we desperately need the best chief executives and business leaders. It is not just the qualified but, as Napoleon said of generals, those who also have luck on their side that we must encourage.

The author is director general, Institute of Directors. The institute's annual convention was held at the Royal Albert Hall on Tuesday.

Shopfloor wisdom

by Innis Macbeath

Any debate about worker directors tends from the beginning to stray. We can at least avoid the first confusion by saying that to be an employee and a director is not an adequate definition.

A worker director is someone given a position of influence at the level of direction of an organization to represent the interests of employees, as distinct from someone who represents the interests of shareholders or some objective external measure or authority, like comparative share price or some measure of overall productivity or the bundle of pressures and influences that affect nationalized industries and public authorities.

The different accountability is the cardinal point. Such directors may be directly elected by employees or nominated on their behalf; there are even some who are nominated by the executive directorate, but they hardly meet the definition.

The concept of "industrial democracy" requires that they should be ultimately elected by all employees if one regards the democracy as purely local, confined to the company itself. The Bullock report, and trade union movements in several countries, put the concept in more general terms: the trade union movement provides industrial democracy already, and putting people on the board to preserve employees' rights is merely an extension of what exists already.

The distinction between management and direction—conducting the affairs of the company and setting the bounds within which they should be conducted—is now widely accepted. The Watkinson report produced by the CBI accepted it, but said that the distinction has to be resolved in the consciences of individual executive directors.

The report strongly recommended the appointment of non-executive directors, for the comparative impartiality and freedom from departmental interests that they could bring to the board. But they were not seen as representing anyone that other directors did not represent; they should be chosen for their personal wisdom and character.

Many of the arguments for worker directors overlap with arguments for other classes of board members; having a view which gets away from concern for running a departments is one of them. Indeed, advocates of non-executive directors with constituencies—whether they are employees, consumers or the "public interest" otherwise defined—usually emphasize not only the day-to-day preoccupations of executive directors but the drawbacks of a self-perpetuating oligarchy. That is what a functioning hierarchy tends to become when the ultimate electors, the shareholders, are a body so diffuse and inactive in the business that the election becomes a formality except in a crisis.

Without a constituency a non-executive director has no power in the organization except his personal standing and his ability to manipulate publicity. He may still do good, but the argument about worker directors is not an argument about individual ability to contribute to the running of an organization. Consultants or personal friends can counsel the board for a fee or for friendship's sake. The basic mixture is unchanged.

There is, of course, a functional argument for worker directors, but it operates at second hand, so to speak—that, by having representation at the highest level, employees will work with a better spirit, accept change more readily because it will appear more legitimate, and feel that their interests are properly protected when decisions are made that ultimately affect their working lives. This is a particularly pressing argument when organizations are big.

The principal difference between working for a big organization and a little one is that the employee of the little one can see its boundaries. If the business goes down, everyone goes down. The commercial terms and conditions may be (and often are) much worse than in a large organization. But in a large organization a large factory, for example, may be closed for reasons that have nothing to do with its own operation and a lot to do with the operation of other

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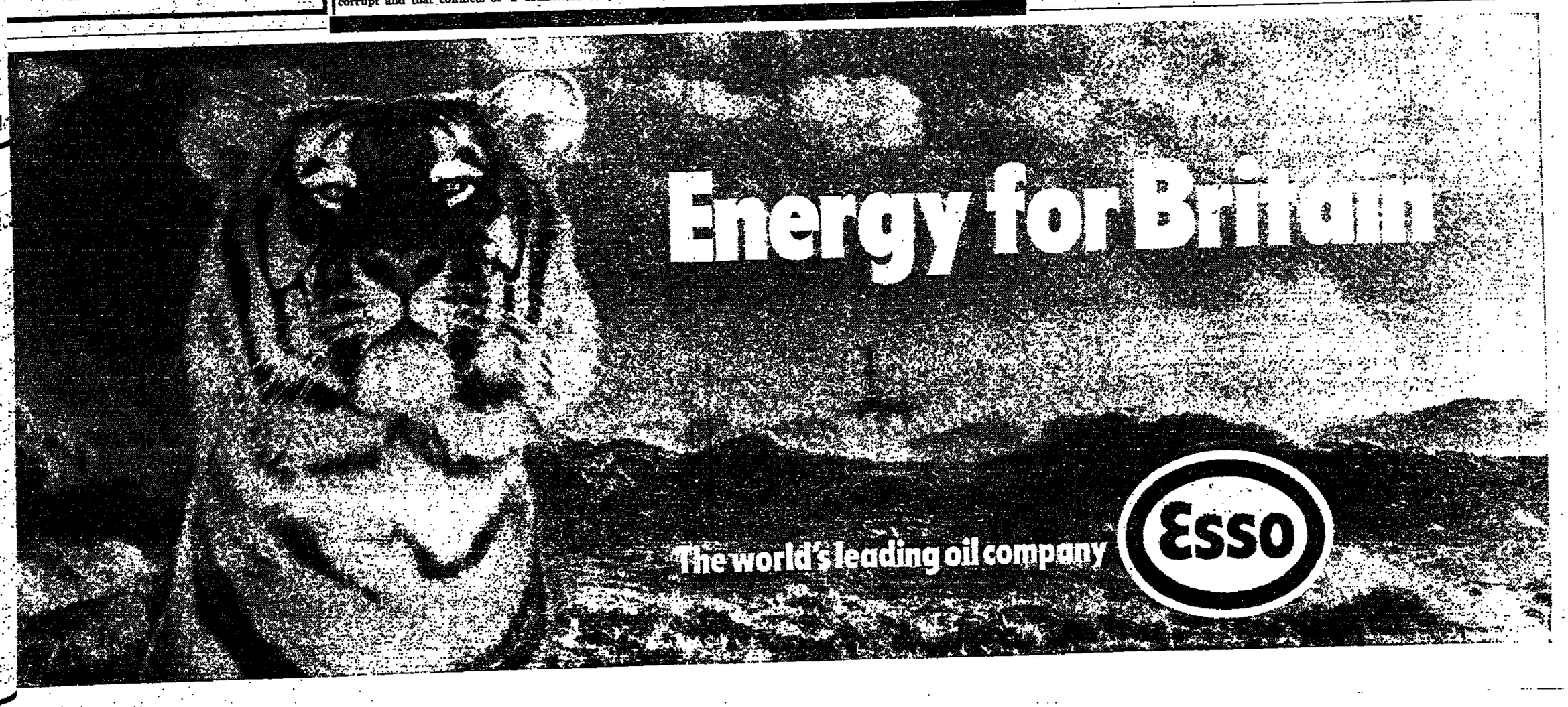
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Auditors' defects shown up in reports

by Nicholas Hirst

Over the past few years auditors have acquired a public image of an unpredictable watchdog with irregular teeth and a tendency to bite the innocent while the guilty got away.

The image is at least partly deserved. Criticisms of auditors in Department of Trade inspectors' reports on a wide variety of unsatisfactory company conduct have revealed deficiencies within the accountancy profession which its leaders are still trying to resolve.

But there is also a great deal which is unfair in the virulence of the attacks on auditors—partly because of a misunderstanding of the auditors' role, and partly because of the heightened opprobrium which is inevitably heaped on the heads of those who deign to judge others and are found wanting themselves.

Auditors must be allowed to make mistakes. Mistakes may, however, have been too frequent and too spectacular.

It is not the well-publicized mistakes which most upset the average company director but what is often seen as an unnecessary interpretation of the rules, leaving accounts qualified for only minor transgressions.

Auditors have made a rod for their own backs by promoting, through their profession, accounting standards which are supposed to be universally applicable and which constantly need interpretation in individual cases. The production of auditing standards, which is under way, should help to bring in a more unified approach, at least to qualifications, but more rules could increase the irritation within companies.

It is often forgotten that it is the directors of any company who are primarily responsible for the production of accounts. The auditors' job is to check the directors' figures and say whether they produce a true and fair view of the company's position.

Many auditors feel that *many directors do not understand their fiduciary responsibility* in relation to the production of accounts. Although now eight years old, this responsibility is set out clearly in a joint publication of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and the Institute of Directors called *Financial and Accounting Responsibility of Directors.*

Should the "Government's Green Paper on the future of company reports published last year become law, then the responsibility of directors will increase as the amount of information to be *included in accounts* increases.

Although the Department of Trade has given a warning of the danger of confusing comprehensiveness in company reports with comprehensibility, it is nevertheless apparent that the trend towards greater disclosure is spreading. Consequently the contacts between auditors and directors should be growing as well.

The big accountancy firms certainly believe that a good audit involves far more than merely checking the books.

Qualifying words between disagreements

In many cases the auditing firm is, in effect, providing a continuous consultancy service to the client on financial matters with courses for financial staff within the company, and for smaller companies advice even on day-to-day financial control.

Within large companies, however, the financial skill will often rival that of the auditing firm and it is easy to see how disagreements over accounting standards occur and how they result in technical qualifications. The publication of auditing standards should remove the sting from this kind of qualification while still providing the essential information on accounting treatment for the account user.

The way in which this will be done will be differentiating in the qualifying words between disagreements over standards and uncertainty over the information supplied. While a firm may be perfectly sound it may be impossible, for instance, to ascertain the true value of stocks in an overseas subsidiary where there has been a revolution, or there may be doubts over the value of its property.

But these minor difficulties are all being resolved. Differences of opinion over accounting standards are never likely to be ended.

The recent dispute over the application of a depreciation standard to property companies is a case in point. *What should a director of a* property company do if he believes fervently that it is wrong to depreciate his properties in a similar way to manufacturing companies? Should he agree with an accounting standard or have his accounts qualified? The accountancy profession has backed off from this particular confrontation but others are likely to occur.

In most cases a director will want to produce the best results he can, but there will always be difference of interpretation. There have been cases—Fairey immediately springs to mind—where auditors have been forced to get the directors to agree to producing a much lower profit figure than the directors had hoped for.

This is what the job is all about. The difficulties arise when the directors, or at least the top executive directors, have the kind of personality that is difficult to cross. It is almost impossible to legislate against a dominant managing director having his own way, but the 1976 Companies Act has strengthened the auditor's hand. It insists that when an *auditor resigns* he must either make a statement that there are no circumstances involved in his resignation that should be brought to the attention of the members or creditors of the company, or say exactly what those matters are.

Relations will clearly have had to deteriorate to a very unsatisfactory state before such a statement would be made. In most cases disagreements would never run so deep, but there is a danger that boards can hide facts from auditors. A substantial *body of opinion in and out of* the accountancy profession would like to see the creation of audit committees composed of non-executive directors and companies' auditors which could act as a continuous check on management.

A private member's Bill to do that has been promoted, with all-party support, by Sir Brandon Rhys Williams, the Conservative member for Kensington. It is unlikely, however, to become law as opinion within the Department of Trade favours the setting up of voluntary committees initially.

The drawback with that is that only companies that do not need audit committees will get them, but a more fundamental objection is that they do nothing but shunt responsibility for acounts away from the main board.



The spirit of the individual

The Institute of Directors means business

by Ross Davies

It is rather ironic that the Institute of Directors should be moving from Belgrave Square to, of all places, the former house of the United Service Club.

The director-general for the past three years is the son of a general, Mr Jan Hildreth, a former territorial, whose writings and speeches are often as pugnacious as those of an old soldier.

He came to the institute from a construction company, John Laing's, where he was assistant chief executive, and is a former board member for finance of London Transport.

Having made a reputation as an executive and an administrator he has to make another as persuader. "Now", he has written, "directors, their companies, indeed the whole system of free enterprise industry, are once again under attack and in need of a voice to speak in their interest."

The aims of the institute, he contends, are first, "to provide an effective voice to represent its members"; second, to use their experience for the common good and third, to improve their professional competence.

How then does 1978 find the institute able to fulfil those aims? The answer must be: a lot better than when Mr Hildreth took office.

The institute, founded in 1903, lost £250,000 in the year he arrived and £129,000 the year before. Last year there was a surplus of £120,000, and this year there should be another surplus even after spending over £500,000 on the move of headquarters.

Membership, which plummeted to the mid-20,000s from the mid-30,000s early last year after subscription increases is now inching up towards the 30,000-mark and new branches are being opened.

There has been a turnaround of about £200,000 in the fortunes of *The Director*, the institute's monthly magazine which thanks to a livelier approach to advertising and cost control is now making money instead of losing it.

Mr Hildreth is having undoubted success in preaching *institute policies*, on incentives, taxation and industrial democracy as measured in newspaper column inches and broadcasting air time.

He is contributing a regular leading article to *The Director* to get institute policy more widely discussed and understood by members.

Mr Hildreth is interested in what he calls "customer democracy", the notion that "economies grow when the customer is provided with increasing value by way of more of the same if that is what he wants or, more importantly, by way of new goods and services".

The secret of providing that value, he asserts, is in sparking off the enthusiasm of the business community rather than having politicians and bureaucrats managing from the centre.

The director-general has also cast his stamp on the institute's annual get-together. This year's again had a theme (The State and the Individual) and was a convention where people came to listen rather than a conference where they came to speak.

Lastly, there is this year's move from the four houses formerly leased in Belgrave Square to the splendours, part Nash and part Decimus Burton, of 116 Pall Mall.

Mr Hildreth makes two points about this move, one that although the premises were once those of a club, he has no intention of having the institute regarded as such.

The second is that, palatial as the new surroundings are, the move came about not through empire building *so much as* empire saving. The institute, he says, was short of cash and the rent is "significantly" less than it was in Belgrave Square.

However, is is the potential of the new premises rather than their cost that takes pride of place. Pall Mall, the institute feels, makes it easier to provide that "effective voice" for its members if for no other reason than it is nearer those important centres for *lobbyists*, Whitehall, Westminster and Fleet Street.

Institute facilities are now within easier reach of members in the City and in the London head offices that group in St James's and to the east of Victoria station.

The new headquarters have two thirds more floor space than the old, although the extra usable space is not commensurate because the institute is not free to go about knocking down walls.

None the less, it will be possible for the first time to offer work space and secretarial *services to out-of-town* members up for a board meeting. There will room for improve and research facilit bedrooms and there a quick turnover for the director in

Despite the milit ground of the pres indeed of the dir eral, Mr Hildreth d *the "Dunkirk spiri* informs the langu therefore the thi many politicians, vants and even so unionists.

He describes as the command econ which he sees u "an economy ope remote and arrogan crats on a level customers become and individuals statistics".

Similarly, he d the use of words "strategy" in this act of governmen arguing that this is guage of armies, leadership is free mand, not of pers a society of m free individuals.

The revival of the of Directors has co at much the same that of the CBI, and the question whether a place for both.

Mr Hildreth ar the two are compl the men and wom on CBI committees ing the firms a associations that are federation's membe

The men and (often the same sitting on the bodies do so as i pressing their o through a professi tation.

This they certain for example, ha prominent member institute take issue Hildreth in public most unCBI-like pr But then had th more cut-and-thrus years ago, the re might have been e the Institute of Di



Mr Jan Hildreth: believes in "customer democracy"

Why elderly members can be a drawback

by Dr Tony Smith

How many of an average board of directors will still be serving in 10 years' time? And how many of them will still be giving worthwhile opinions at that time? As the population of Britain becomes older these are questions that should not be ducked—indeed they are being forced into prominence by the changing age structure of the populations.

Forty years ago, Britain had six million pensioners—two million men aged over 65 and four million women over 60. Now there are nearly eight million past retiring age and by the end of the century there will be 10 million. Yet people are not living longer; the average expectation of life of a man aged 60 has remained at close to 15 years for the past 25 years. What is happening is that a higher proportion of the population than ever is reaching the age of 60; death in youth and middle age is less common than it used to be. Between 1870 and 1960 the expectation of life of British males at birth went up from 41 to 68 years.

The practical effect of these changes is to be seen in institutions such as universities, in politics and in business. Almost all of a typical board of directors appointed in middle age will reach the age of 60. If there is no set term of office and no fixed retirement age then 10 out of every 20 of these 60-year-olds may still be serving at the age of 75.

Does it matter if many board members are closer to 70 than 60 years? Surely their accumulated experience must be enormously valuable to the company? Without doubt some men do retain their intellectual faculties well into their seventies and eighties—two recent outstanding examples were Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany and President de Gaulle of France. These are, however, exceptions.

The bleak facts are that 10 per cent of men aged 65 have recognizable dementia and that the proportion rises to 20 per cent by the age of 75. *Dementia is not just* a technical term for senile changes; it is a brain disease with *specific features*—loss of memory, loss of the ability to sustain a rational conversation, loss of physical coordination and, in severe cases, incontinence.

Florid dementia is, indeed, obvious enough; but for every man who is recognizably demented there are two or three more with a minor degree of senile changes.

Some of the mental characteristics of old age are attractive and welcome—patience and tolerance, for example. Unfortunately these may be overshadowed by adverse features. All too often an aging executive becomes notorious for his stubbornness and inflexibility, for his conviction that younger men are conspiring against him behind his back, and for his increasing tendency to talk rather than to listen. The long monologue from a senior member is a familiar feature of many meetings.

Dr Alex Comfort, one of the few research workers in the field of aging, says in his book *A Good Age* (Mitchell Beazley, £5.95) that "older people avoid risk-taking behaviour in decision-making. Part of this is due to the wilness of experience, and part to self-defence". This caution leads to a negative, defensive attitude to innovations and new projects that is as much due to biological changes as are grey hair and wrinkling of the skin.

So far there has been only patchy recognition of the danger of allowing men (and women) to continue taking important decisions as they grow older. The NHS requires hospital consultants to retire at the age of 65; surgeons can continue operating only on their private patients (or as locums). General practitioners, however, have no retirement age. Most civil servants retire at 65—or even earlier—but judges seem to go on for ever.

Part of the pressure on Government and other large employers *to have a compul*sory retirement age comes from young men in the promotion pipeline; part comes from the people concerned, who want to enjoy some years of retirement; but the crucial factor is the effect of aging. people show any of intellectual decli the age of 60; f time a steadily i proportion do dev mistakable signs o and an unfortunate become dementi safety-first approac problem is compu tirement at 60 or blanket compulsor ment policy is a option than having cretionary retirem with some form of i assessment.

Yet a flexible essential if society the best use of its Forced retirement a tragic waste for t cent of men who mentally fit and v that age, but any must include powers to require t —for few men who has declined have to to recognize it.

A company which realistic retirement then, should set independent medical examine staff after of, say, 60, offering of short-term contrac basis of annual ass Such a policy should that experience is no —but also that making is not left hands of men or wo are no longer fit to that power.

The author is Med respondent, The Ti

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★ To provide good working conditions and to ensure effective communication at all levels, so as to develop better understanding and help decision making.

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★ To act with integrity at all times, and with a sense of responsibility towards the public.

★ To support managers and their staff in the use of their initiative to improve the quality and profitability of their work, while following the Company's policies.

★ To recognise the individual importance of every employee, and their contributions to the Company's objectives.

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COMMUNICATIONS

A Special Report in THE TIMES

It would be hard to exaggerate the importance of telecommunications in our daily lives both business and personal. The scope and importance of this subject has grown enormously over the past few years and the scale and speed of new developments continues to accelerate.

On March 29 The Times plans to publish a Special Report on this fascinating area which will examine the current applications and future potentialities of telecommunications.

The following topics are among those which we intend to cover :—

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* Defence telecommunications—the needs of the modern armed forces.
* Teleconferencing—for large or small meetings.
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TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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هكذا من الأصل

Commitment at the top: Derek Harris and Patricia Tisdall asked 12 directors to comment on their responsibility to shareholders, employees and their colleagues on the board



Morley
Chairman and managing director, Mecca, London

Turnover £110m.
Profit before tax but after interest £17m.

Age 69. Educated Whitstable Grammar School and British Army School. Mecca from 1946; dancing director 1951, director 1954, managing director 1961, joint managing director 1967, managing director 1968, chairman 1969 ... introduced commercial bingo to United Kingdom, created Miss World contest and Come Dancing, longest running television programme ... shareholders' interests come first. But if you motivate your staff effectively and see they are all right, that produces the results that are good for shareholders. Mecca introduced an employees' charter in the sixties covering everything from sick pay to profit sharing. Employees should have the right to see the director they work for. The man in the front line deserves particular treatment; I always feel there is one chance in a hundred of getting a real motivator as opposed to getting an accountant."



Sir Arthur Sugden
Chief executive, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Manchester

Turnover £1,260m. As supplier to retail societies CWS does not maximize profits.

Age 69. Educated Thomas Street School, Manchester. Certified accountant and chartered secretary. CWS accountancy assistant 1946, office manager 1950, factory manager 1954, group manager 1964, food division controller 1967, deputy chief executive 1971, chief executive (but not a director) 1974. Director of Co-operative Bank, Co-operative Commercial Bank, Co-operative City Investment.

"Establish the prime interests and objectives of those who own the company, then reconcile these interests with responsibilities to others, such as employees, customers, suppliers, government, the community and the public at large. Qualifications of the ideal director include intelligence, general knowledge, knowledge of the particular business, a constructive critical faculty, ability to distinguish between strategy and tactics, sensitivity towards people and events, perception, energy and integrity. Mostly, that is, common sense."



Sir Daniel Pettit
Chairman, National Freight Corporation, London

Turnover £400m.

Profit before tax just over £13m.

Age 63. Educated Quarry Bank High School, Liverpool and Fitzwilliam House, Cambridge. Unilever management 1948-57 and associated company's director and chairman 1958-70; part-time board member of NFC 1968-70 and chairman since 1971.

"I have found no major difference between the public and private sectors. Both are concerned with organization and management, cost control, improving productivity and service and widening margins and responding to new marketing opportunities. Accountability is no less searching. We have a key interest in industrial relations. But the ethical requirement is more challenging and demanding than in private business."



Ronald Halstead
Chairman, Beecham Products, Brentford, Middlesex

Turnover £720.8m.
Profit before tax £126.8m.

Age 50. Educated Lancaster Royal Grammar School and Queens' College, Cambridge. Research chemist, H. P. Bulmer, 1948-53. Joined Beecham Group, 1954; assistant managing director, Beecham Research Laboratories, 1960; vice-president (marketing) Beecham Products Inc, 1962; member of Beecham Group board and chairman, food and drink division, 1964; present post held since 1967.

"The philosophy I use is based on three principles: 1. The satisfaction of consumer wants is the social and economic justification for a company's existence; the provision of this satisfaction is also the means of attaining consumer patronage and earning a profit. 2. Profits are a major incentive for being in business and a prerequisite for remaining in business. 3. The profitable satisfaction of customer wants requires an integration and coordination of all business activities."



Alan Stocks
Chairman and managing director, TAS Cargo Airlines, Horley, Surrey

Turnover £23m.
Profit before tax £510,000.

Age 48. Educated privately. Joined Skyways 1946 as clerk, then commercial assistant; Hunting Air Travel (later Hunting Clan Air Transport) in 1950, commercial traffic superintendent in early 1952; 1960-66 management appointments with two airlines. In December 1966 he established International Aviation Services, now Britain's largest carrier of non-scheduled air freight.

"Stimulate the enthusiasm of the management team and provide encouragement to all staff who reflect aptitude and effort; determine general corporate policy and basic marketing philosophy but, at the same time, allow senior personnel the authority and flexibility to operate the day-to-day management infrastructure to ensure a cost-effective and profitable operation."



Robert Perkins
Managing director, Ransomes & Rapier, Ipswich

Turnover £21m.
Profit before tax £2.6m.

Age 53. Educated Derby College of Technology. British Rail apprentice; director, public works department, Jamaica, 1956-61; since then various directorships in construction equipment manufacturing, latterly as director and general manager ... Aveling-Barford and director special products at British Leyland. Present position since 1973.

"A director's duty to the company is of prime importance. Decisions mean questioning the effect long and short term on the company and on employees' interests. But the greatest consideration must always be given to that most important asset of the company, people. A director must find time to show interest in community activities."



Sir Marcus Sieff
Chairman, Marks & Spencer, London

Turnover £1,064.8m.
Profit before tax £102.4m.

Age 64. Educated Manchester Grammar School, St Paul's and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Joined Marks & Spencer 1935, director 1954, assistant managing director 1963.

"I believe that the kind of industrial leadership indispensable to a modern democratic society can be forthcoming only if top management is seen to be, by its deeds, committed to: 1, implementing practically a policy of good human relations with all employees; 2, practising open management, so that everyone is aware of what is happening within the organization in which he or she works; 3, receiving and giving proper rewards and incentives for all."



Daisy Hyams
Director, Tesco Stores (Holdings), Waltham Cross

Turnover £721.3m.
Profit before tax £30.2m.

Age 65. Educated Coborn Grammar School for Girls, Bow. Joined Tesco (as secretary to Mr Jack Cohen) 1931, director Tesco (Wholesale) 1955, managing director Tesco (Wholesale) since 1965.

"As one of its first employees, I feel a deep sense of responsibility and loyalty to the company. I also feel I have a responsibility to customers to give them good products which are good value for money and to keep our stores interesting."



Brian J. Viner
Deputy chairman, Viners, Sheffield

Turnover £10.3m.
Profit before tax £448,000.

Age 43. Educated Malvern College. Joined Thomas Turner, cutlery manufacturers, in 1953 and then Viners at takeover, becoming executive director in charge of production (1958), a main board director (1962), and deputy chairman in 1976. Special responsibilities for personnel and manufacturing; also managing director of Irish subsidiary.

"There are three prime responsibilities — shareholders, customers, employees. But first you make sure the company survives. Capital invested must be protected and a return made on it. Customers should get goods or services of reasonable value for money and they should not be misled. Employees should have satisfactory working conditions and wages. The good name of a company needs to be protected and it should be run honestly."



Alan White
Employee director, British Steel Corporation, London

Turnover £3,059m.
Loss £95m.

Age 57. Entered steel industry 1935; rejoined the former Steel, Peech and Tozer Works 1948; member of works council 1962, and chairman 1968 to 1971. Present appointment since 1973.

"I represent the human interests of all grades of employees, including middle management, whose welfare can get squeezed between shopfloor and board-level demands. Large-scale industry works to all sorts of restraints and there is a danger that aspects connected with social responsibility may get left out. My role is to help to create a balance. The task is demanding since, simultaneously, I need to maintain my own job within BSC. Although the original theory was that management affairs should occupy only about 50 per cent of my time, in practice it takes up much more. A lot of my work is done at home, after hours, partly to maintain confidentiality and partly because of the sheer volume of information which needs to be absorbed."



Richard Miles
Managing director, Fluidrive Engineering, Isleworth, Middlesex

Turnover £8.2m.
Profit before tax £920,000.

Age 44. Educated Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Graduate apprenticeship W. H. Allen & Sons for two years; production manager at Mawdsleys, Dursley; two years as assistant works manager W. H. Allen (Bedford), then three years as works manager; production and engineering director with Penwalt Corporation subsidiary; joined Fluidrive as managing director, 1973.

"Those who are both directors and executive managers need to distinguish between these roles. A director in his role as an executive manager is concerned with day-to-day running. But a director crucially is concerned with forward looking policy and the overall direction of the business. A well balanced company board will have both non-executive and executive directors on it."



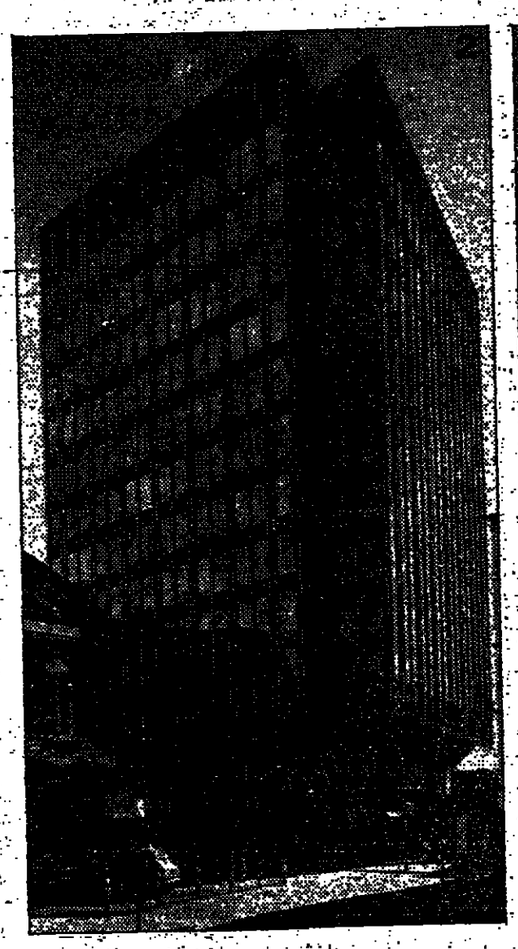
Sir Adrian Cadbury
Chairman, Cadbury Schweppes, London

Turnover £787m.
Profit before tax £46.4m.

Age 48. Educated Eton College and King's College, Cambridge. Joined Cadbury Brothers 1952, appointed to board 1958, chairman 1965. Director of the Bank of England and IBM United Kingdom, member of the Covent Garden Market Authority, chairman, Confederation of British Industry's Economic Policy Committee, member of the council of the CBI.

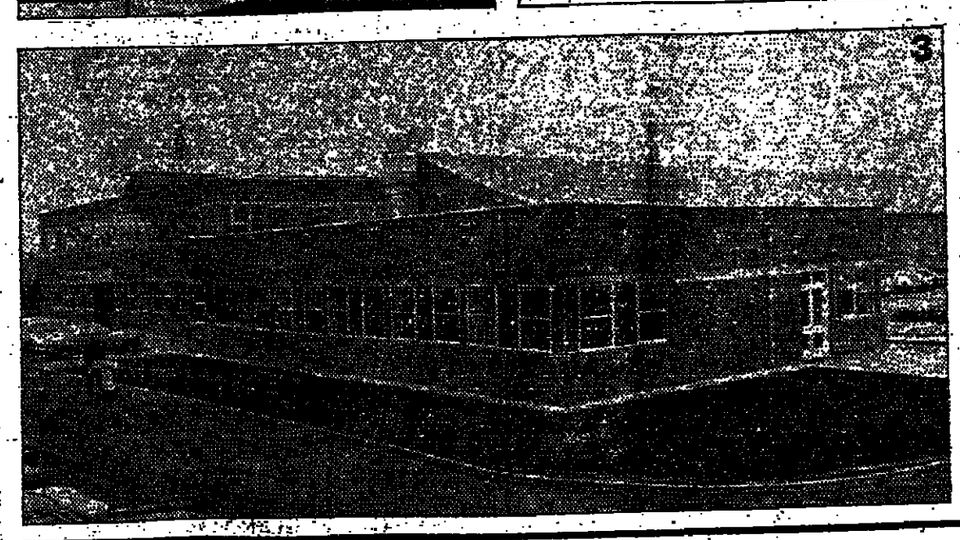
"It is my responsibility to ensure that the board remains effective during a period of profound change in the environment in which we operate. It is the board which has to reconcile the pressures of society for performance and social accountability and those of employees for security and satisfaction from work. This means that boards must evolve and adapt while continuing to give the necessary lead to their companies."

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Two views on the functions and qualifications of the non-executive director

Image brightened by achievement

by Rodney Cowton

Ten or 15 years ago there were few roles in British business life that had a more uncertain reputation than that of the non-executive director. Yet today it is a role which, if well fulfilled, is widely seen as an important safeguard of the medium and long-term interests of a company.

The whole concept of the non-executive director used to be tarnished by the idea that too often it amounted to an individual giving respectability to a company, by lending it his good name, —possibly embellished by a title, and not much more, in return for a modest fee.

The names of its non-executive directors *can still* add respectability to a company, but it is no longer the names alone that matter. Today, especially given the relative decline of the small investor and the increasing importance of institutional—and therefore professional—investors, a name by and large, and particularly among quoted companies, carries weight only if it is also backed by achievement. Aura is no *longer* sufficient in public companies: substance is what is looked for.

The role of a non-executive director is a subtle and complex one, but some of its more important aspects can be summarized as the provision of sound broadly-based counsel derived from qualities of character and experience; the ability to stand back and look at the affairs of a business with a greater degree of dispassion than executive directors can commonly manage. Ultimately, that means the willingness to prompt drastic action—including possibly the displacement of executive directors—if he believes this is necessary for the good of the company.

Such a role requires considerable diplomacy and discretion, for it implies that where a company is well run the non-executive director will be available for advice and consultation when needed, but will avoid getting unduly under the feet of the executive directors. On the other hand when serious defects in decision taking, or, more generally, in the top direction become apparent he must be willing to act decisively and possibly ruthlessly.

This role is not made any easier by the fact that non-executive directors will not normally be expected to give more than about two days a month to the company. That means that they can seldom hope to match the executive directors in terms of detailed knowledge of the company or in the minutiae of the arguments over some particular issue.

It is the interaction between the subtle yet important roles which they have to fulfil and the limited extent of their involvement with the company which makes it essential that non-executive directors should be people of experience, achievement and weight, if they are not to be mere ciphers on the board.

Their relationship with the chairman will be a particularly delicate matter. A non-executive director will normally be appointed only when the chairman and most of the executive directors believe he is someone with whom they can work well, and in whom they can have confidence, yet he must not merely be the creature of the executive director.

This implies that ideally non-executive directors should be outsiders. It is not uncommon for executive directors to remain on the board in a non-executive capacity for a few years after retirement, yet for such people it will probably be a great deal more difficult than for the true outsider to achieve a proper degree of dispassion over the affairs of the company and of its executive directors.

Again, it is not uncommon for legal advisers, merchant bankers or other professional advisers to be non-executive directors, but there is a strong school of thought which argues that such an arrangement is unwise, and that expert technical advice should be brought in as a service, on which basis it can be more easily accepted or rejected, than if it is being supplied "in-house" by a non-executive director.

If a non-executive director is to be capable of fulfilling his role it is important that he should be able to put the good of the company before his own personal interests.

This necessary independence is facilitated by the fact that fees for a non-executive directorship will normally range only between, say, £1,500 and £4,500 a year, so that no single boardroom seat will loom excessively large in the individual's finances.

One tendency which has been strongly apparent in recent years, and which chimes well with the requirements of the role of non-executive director, is for such positions to be taken up by individuals who are full-time executive directors with other companies. Possible conflicts of interest have clearly to be avoided in such appointments, but they do offer considerable advantages.

The two roles can be mutually reinforcing. An individual's effectiveness as a non-executive direc enhanced by the fac his executive role in a company keeps him in touch with comm realities; at the same the broadening of hi izons which comes fro ing a non-executive di in a field outside that principal company enhance his function an executive director.

People who are exe directors with one co but who are also av for non-executive di ships, form the backb a service provided b Institute of Directors, is run by Sir David Pi a former Comptrolle Auditor - General. register is largely ba from suggestions by men and managing dir who put forward exe directors in their com whom they believe also serve usefully in executive capacity on boards.

When other chairme are seeking non-exe directors make an i Sir David can then on his register. There however, to be quite courtship between int duction and an engag as the two parties g each other.

Value of adviser with nothing to lose

by Sir Eric St. Johnston

In 1972 a survey made by the British Institute of Management disclosed that on the boards of 200 companies taken from a cross-section of British industry, no fewer than 163 included one or more non-executive directors. Of the 450 directors sitting on the boards of the top 30 companies in the *Financial Times* Index, 115 or 30 per cent were non-executive, though there was no uniform pattern, and some of the largest and most successful, such as Marks and Spencer, had only executive directors. The Bullock report mentions that out of 942 taken from the FT 1,000 companies, 739 included non-executive directors.

Every director has in law an individual responsibility to watch the interests of the shareholders, but in practice he now has a moral, if not a legal responsibility to the employees and to the community; and it is this aspect of the company's affairs that a non-executive director can especially watch.

Executive directors wear two hats: as full-time paid employees they owe allegiance to the chief executive under whom they work, at the same time as a director of the company, they have a strict legal responsibility to the shareholders of the company.

As a general rule, there is nothing incompatible in these two separate responsibilities; they work happily with the chief executive to make the firm profitable and, in so doing, they fulfil their responsibilities to the shareholders.

But there can be instances where there is a clash of interest, especially when as occasionally happens, they consider that the chief executive is not competent to carry out his responsibilities or is neglecting his duties in some important way. It is difficult for an executive director, in such circumstances, to complain, for his own livelihood may be at stake, and he can be accused of disloyalty. Here the non-executive director has an important part to play for he can deal with a predicament of this kind with much less embarrassment for all concerned.

The chief executive and, indeed, all the executive directors are so immersed in day-to-day operations that sometimes they do not have the time to sit back and contemplate the direction in which the company is moving, or what long-term policy the company should pursue. As Mr Leslie Smith, the chairman of BOC International, once wrote of the role of the non-executive director, his job is keeping one eye on the present and both eyes on the future.

Moreover, being close to each other, a chief executive may not notice—and even for sentimental reasons may not wish to notice—that one of his colleagues has lost his drive and is not so good as he was in years past.

If a non-executive director has taken a personal interest in the company, he is better able to form an objective view on managerial competence than those who are working full time.

The Bullock report endorses that view, saying that "the cooption of additional directors will enable people with a broader view of the company's affairs to take seats on the board". It goes on to quote the evidence of the CBI that they can make a valuable contribution by reason of their ability to bring to bear an independent and entirely objective and detached approach to policy matters, and to give the board the benefit of their knowledge and experience in other areas.

A non-executive director must make and keep himself familiar with the environment in which the company operates. This means that he must have the time to visit the various factories, stores and warehouses operated by the company and should obtain a personal knowledge of the senior executives below board level.

At the same time he should not interfere in any way with the management of the company and if he sees in the course of his visits, matters which in his view should be altered, he should bring them to the notice of the chairman or chief executive and not try to put things right himself.

It is an important part of a non-executive director's responsibilities that he should be available to give advice privately to the chairman and the chief executive. The chief executive is a lonely man and though he can often discuss matters with his immediate colleagues and executive directors, there are occasions when he would like to discuss difficult and confidential matters with someone who is remote from the day-to-day work of the company and yet who has enough knowledge of the company to be able to give wise advice.

In many companies where there are non-executive directors, there is a committee of management consisting only of the executive directors. At meetings of these committees, all matters of substance are discussed in detail before a recommendation is made to the main board, and in some cases the non-executive directors are expected to rubber stamp the decisions made by the committee of management. When this occurs the non-executive directors, who are usually in the minority, are of no value to the company and they, as individuals, may place themselves in a position to be criticized if things go wrong.

Executive directors must realize that non-executive directors have a right to know and be able to discuss in detail policy matters on which executive directors are already agreed. But one must avoid the executive directors ever thinking that that non-executive directors merely waste the time of the board.

Although technically appointed by the shareholders, non-executive directors are appointed on the recommendation of the chairman and therein lies a danger, for they may well be close personal friends of the chairman and as such will be loathe to criticize his decisions and actions.

A non-executive director is of no value if he is not prepared when necessary to argue against the proposals of the chairman and the executive directors. He must be a man of strong personality and of high principles.

The question of the remuneration to be paid to a non-executive director is a difficult one. The valuable non-executive director must be a man active in business which means that he will be a busy man with plenty of other interests. He is probably already in a high taxation group so that the net financial gain to him of his director's fees will be negligible.

If, on the other hand, a non-executive director is paid handsomely, he tends to become a creature of the chairman and if the director's fee is a large part of his total emoluments it will mean a great deal to him if he resigns. A non-executive director who receives a director's fee of £5,000 a year and the use of a car and chauffeur is going to think twice before he does battle with the ch and the board, for r tion is the only s open to him.

An article in the E *Review* two years ended: "The non-ex director's job is direc in being the company cialized informant, professional adviser, devil's cate, sixth sense and sight". In other wor job is to advise, to rage, to cajole, to war if necessary, to resign

The author is a executive director of 4 Total Security and private companies.

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Shopfloor wisdom

continued from page 1

parts of the business. Equally, terms and conditions may become uniform, or tend to become uniform, across the whole of a large organization regardless of local preferences and conditions.

On the other side, there is a strong case for saying that considerate and decentralized management does more for employees' morale than the presence of a representative on a distant board would do, and that a large organization will remain committed to overriding interests that can cause the closure of a small plant however many constituencies are represented in its decisions: the process will merely take longer.

Beyond this is the argument in equity: that employees contribute their careers and talents to the company, and therefore deserve a hearing in it equal to that of the people who contribute merely money. This is a slightly unsatisfactory argument, since employees and shareholders both come and go. One can make a qualifying period in terms of service for taking part in elections to represent employees, of course, but the concept of two interest blocks is static.

In fact, a more important and probably determining argument for worker directors is one of disclosure—of operating the main responsibilities of direction where representatives of interests other than the directors' can monitor their conduct. The advantages of taking this step are debatable, and the disadvantages have been heavily emphasized. Confidentiality, competence to understand what is being discussed, prolongation of argument in a crisis which calls for decisiveness: they are all important, of course, particularly on the day of decision.

They are, however, marginal arguments because the worker directors would have to attain only a minimum level of competence to cope with their roles. Indeed, director is one of the most important roles in modern life for which there is no general professional qualification that everyone considers necessary and valid.

In West Germany, where the front-runner of such systems in Europe began, the institutional separation of the supervisory board and the executive board had nothing to do with democracy. The role of the supervisory board was to act as trustees for the shareholders against skulduggery by the management.

That type of company constitution had been in operation for more than 80 years before employee representation became a statutory norm. All the initiative still lies with the executive; the supervisory board has access to all information and power to appoint and dismiss the executive, subject to an overriding appeal to the shareholders.

Bullock proposals and other proposals or experiments go much farther, and give more initiative and explicit functions to participative boards, unitary or not. Others claim that if the special interests of employees are to be safeguarded in this way, the special interests of others should be safeguarded too—from age concern and immigrants to local authorities.

But it is fair to say, whatever the rights and wrongs of the general arguments and however strongly the other claims are pressed, the phrase "worker director" is beginning to sound natural, and it will be surprising if they are not introduced in some form even if the EEC does not get round to making them mandatory.

© TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 1978, Printed and Published by Times Newspapers Limited at New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone: 01-837 1234. Thursday, March 2, 1978.

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THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

PHASE AFTER PHASE

The economic recovery to which Government's electoral hopes are pinned seems increasingly likely to be a short and feeble one. The gloomy forecasts of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research this week confirm that celebrations over the fall in inflation rate below 10 per cent, belated as they are, will probably be soon dashed. The evidence is that inflation and unemployment will be rising again by the end of the year, that productivity will remain as sluggish as ever, and that the much proclaimed benefits of North Sea oil will be smaller than had been hoped.

These pointers add weight to the general expectation that the Government will go to the country in the autumn. An early election early this year after a generous Budget would be seen for the circumstances as excessively opportunistic, and the Prime Minister has strong reasons to see the Scotland Bill on to the statute book. The alternative of holding out until 1979 is virtually closed if by the evidence of failure is likely to be so unmistakable. All this gives an extra significance to the Government's prospects and intentions for the wage bargaining season that will be starting just as the election is held. The control of inflation will probably be quite as prominent in the campaign as it was in the two 1974 elections.

Ministers were casting their minds towards phase four and beyond long before it was possible to discern whether phase three would have any real effect on the rate of wage settlements. At the TUC Congress last September Mr Callaghan went further than his predecessors towards rejecting the idea that free collective bargaining is in principle desirable. At the NEDC meeting last month, Mr Healey and Mr Varley presented a paper whose forecasts were based on the assumption that wage increases would be well below 10 per cent not just next year but for several years to come. Yet nothing has been proposed as a means of ensuring that this will be so, other than a continuation of existing methods.

Before the power workers have settled and before the true cost of innumerable more or less bogus productivity deals throughout industry has been counted, it would be rash to claim that phase three has been a success. Nevertheless, it has had more effect than many would have feared, or hoped, six months ago. But this has been at some cost. The industrial tensions caused by prolonged restrictions on the readjustment of pay relativities have been very little relieved. The strain of loyalty to a Labour Government that strays so far from orthodoxy in the matter of incomes policy has grown. The Government's unabashed use of improper pressures to compel companies to respect its guidelines has done much to undermine the general public support for the motives behind its actions.

It is one thing to shuffle through one year by such means; it is another to propose five years of the same sort of thing in an election manifesto. Managers in particular will see less and less point in knuckling under the unfair influences from a government likely to fall in the near future. As for the unions, the imminent prospect of an election will restore some glow to the embers of party solidarity. But if Mr Healey is proclaiming an indefinite future of phase after phase, the spirit of cooperation will be openly challenged on the militant wing, and may seem too fragile to survive the winter. By next October, the practical impossibility of sustaining a fourth year of imposed pay restraint may well have become obvious to all.

THE PANAMA TREATIES IN THE SENATE

There has been further confirmation in the United States Senate that the final voting on the ratification of the Panama Canal treaties is likely to be very close. Last week, in a procedural vote, supporters of the treaties defeated the opponents by sixty-seven votes to thirty; and this week they have defeated an amendment, which would have allowed American troops to remain in the Canal Zone for ninety years after Panama takes over control in the year 2000, by sixty-five to thirty-four. When the treaties themselves come to the vote, they will require a two-thirds majority, or sixty-seven votes, while their opponents will only have to rally thirty-four votes to block them. So the Carter Administration has been warned that it will have to maintain the pressure on its supporters as the debate continues.

The most encouraging aspect of these initial votes is that few Senators appear to have been swayed by the argument that the treaties should not be ratified because of the alleged involvement of General Omar Torrijos, Panama's military ruler, or at least of members of his family, in drug smuggling. Opponents of the treaties made a great deal of this issue, maintaining that the Torrijos regime was disreputable, dictatorial and untrustworthy, and that that was reason enough against ratification. But it lost much of its force when the Senate was told in secret session that there was no evidence to link General Torrijos himself with drug smuggling, even though there were charges against his brother.

There is every reason for the Americans to want to be sure that the terms of the treaties will be respected by the Torrijos Government and its successors. But the drug smuggling accusations against General Torrijos looked too much like a smear campaign, designed to distract attention from the real desire of their authors to maintain the status quo in the Canal Zone.

The Senate decision, when it comes, will be an historic one. The Panama Canal has long been a source of pride to Americans, just as continuing American control of its operations and the status of the Canal Zone have been a symbol of American domination for Latin Americans. General Torrijos wants the prestige which he will get from finally negotiating a Panamanian takeover, and he has been prepared to make considerable concessions to reach agreement, in spite of growing opposition to the generosity of the terms in Panama. By all accounts he is prepared to have two new elements incorporated in the treaties, providing for the American right to intervene after 2000 and for American ships to go through the canal first in a crisis.

For President Carter, too, the treaties are of crucial importance, and not just for their intrinsic merits. Mr Carter badly needs a success in Congress. He is certainly up against strong feelings on the Panama Canal among the American public. In the Senate, too, account has to be taken of much public hostility to the treaties. But many Senators are showing themselves aware of the broader implications of the issue, and its part in American foreign policy, even if they risk trouble from their constituents. The hope must be that there will be enough of them when the time comes to vote.

CANALS GOING DOWN THE DRAIN

Sir Denis Howell, whose power over the weather is one of the administrative marvels of the age, has had less success with the Select Committee on Nationalized Industries. The committee, continuing its series of enquiries of relations between particular public corporations and their sponsoring departments, has been looking at the British Waterways Board. It falls within the empire of the Department of the Environment, the bit of which Mr Howell is viceroy. The relationship is pronounced cold and the blame for it placed wholly on the department.

The charge is one of neglect; and when not neglecting the affairs of the British Waterways Board, the department has been promoting plans for its dismemberment. The board has been in existence for fifteen years. After five years its statutory basis was changed. For the past seven years official plans to merge the waterways board with the reorganized water industry have been floated, sunk, refloated, refuted and left high and dry. The board has been given neither the encouragement nor the means to concentrate effectively on its statutory duties of maintaining and fostering a system of canals and navigable rivers for commercial and recreational use.

The following recital, given by the select committee, puts one in the picture. The board has a duty laid upon it by legislation to maintain its commercial and cruising waterways (together about 1,400 miles) in a condition suitable for their respective uses. In 1970 the board informed the department that to fulfil that obligation work of an estimated cost of £22 million would have to be done to make safe, repair and bring up to standard. The department did nothing for four years. It then exemplified the degree of its confidence in the board by appointing independent consultants to go over the same ground. They broadly confirmed the board's assessment. Another two years elapsed before the Government announced that it was allocating £5 million in 1978-79 for urgent maintenance involving public safety—that was thirteen days before the Minister of State was due to give evidence before the select committee, and the total requirement had by then risen to £60 million.

There are of course two opposed views, and several intermediate ones, which may be taken of canals and navigable rivers. The first, which appears to have a lodging in the department, holds that the system is virtually obsolete as track for commercial transport, that it has to be kept in some sort of repair for the purposes of drainage and water supply, and that its exploitation for leisure and pleasure is a useful bonus worthy of encouragement. The other view, held by the waterways board and sundry well-wishers, is that there is much commercial potential in a properly maintained and improved system of inland waterways; that new technology in freight handling and barge construction has revolutionized the prospects; and that considerations of fuel economy and environmental damage give that form of transport a clear advantage over alternatives for certain types of load. That view gains support from the policies and practices of several of the continental countries of Europe.

The department's scepticism about the commercial potential of the waterways, and therefore about the wisdom of spending money on them, is not necessarily misplaced. But it has the hallmark of a preconception rather than a conclusion. Indeed, it is hard to see how the department could have arrived at any valid conclusion in the matter in the absence of common methods and criteria for the appraisal of all forms of transport investment. That it omits to assess investment in the waterways system on a common basis with competing proposals is a sure sign of the department's neglect of its responsibilities towards that industry.

Bureaucracy in Britain

From Mr L. Keith Robinson

Sir, I should like to clarify if I may the remarks attributed to me by Mr John Young, the writer of our recent articles on bureaucracy in Britain.

During the whole of the interview I was at some pains to point out how well local government reorganization was working in Hampshire and how well the districts and the county work together in all fields—including planning.

What I did say, and now repeat, is that the planning *legislation* is a mess and unhappily in some parts of the country has led to confusion and duplication. The result, alas, is plain to see. There are now very many more people employed in planning throughout the country than there were before 1974. When I examined this with some care a year ago I found that there were fewer than 7,000 local government planners in post in England and Wales in 1973 compared with more than 20,000 in 1976. Figures such as these must clearly be treated with caution but the trend is unmistakable.

In giving the New Forest District Council as an example of the national growth in planning staff, I regret that I erred on the high side. That excellent authority have very special planning problems and have to employ a higher than average number of planning staff to cope with their exceptional work load. I believe that in Hampshire we are riding the rickety planning machinery as skilfully as any authorities in the country; but sadly I know this is not the case in many other parts of the country.

Yours faithfully,
L. K. ROBINSON,
County Chief Executive,
Hampshire,
The Castle,
Winchester.
February 24.

Awarding student grants

From Miss Kathleen Ryan, and others

Sir, It is all very well for Professor Morris to claim (February 22) that the loan system would encourage more students from lower income families to take up places at universities. The only result that we as students can see will be for further education to be confined to those with the money to pay for it.

Whilst the loan system has advantages for the middle classes we cannot see those with lower incomes willingly saddling themselves with a debt of perhaps £4,000. The limited resources of lower income families would be under an intolerable burden of debt for many years.

Moreover as recent correspondents to this paper have pointed out the increases in fees for overseas students especially will mean that only the richer ones will be able to attend British universities. If further education by loans is introduced this trend will inevitably increase. It is illogical to argue that because sums of money would be available for educational loans that the proportion of students from lower income backgrounds would increase, indeed we feel quite the opposite would occur.

Yours faithfully,
K. RYAN,
ROBERT COLMAN,
MARTIN BIGG,
R. SMITH,
Department of Chemistry and Applied Chemistry,
University of Salford,
The Crescent,
Salford,
Lancashire.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Economics of farm employment

From Professor Denis K. Britton

Sir, Mr John Pardoe, according to your Parliamentary report of January 31, considers that "Britain should emulate West Germany and have another million people on the land". If this idea continues to gain acceptance without regard to the consequences for the people concerned, the result can only be that many hopes will be bitterly disappointed.

The number of people now engaged in British agriculture is between 550,000 and 700,000. (No one can give an exact figure because a great many farmworkers, as well as farmers and their wives, give only part of their time to agricultural work.) So Mr Pardoe's suggestion is that the number should be raised to about two-and-a-half times the present size.

In 1977 these people together earned a total net agricultural income of £2,283 million (excluding stock appreciation, estimated at £447 million), or about £3,300-£4,000 per person (before tax). The figure reflects a much better state of affairs than that which prevailed on our farms in the not-too-distant past.

This improvement has come about largely as a result of very significant gains in labour productivity extending over a whole generation. The land has been coaxed into yielding more and more output with fewer and fewer people working on it. It is true that they have been supported by a growing number of people working in industries which serve agriculture. These numbers may increase further, but theirs is for the rural way of life which Mr Pardoe evidently envisages for vast numbers of our unemployed.

Analysis of the labour-saving process in agriculture does not at all encourage the view that labour productivity per man can be sustained with an expanding labour force. The fabric of modern agriculture is a "one-way stretch" material. Even if our national self-sufficiency in food were to be raised to 75 per cent, this would probably not provide more than an additional £1,000 million of farm income at present farm-gate prices.

There are only two ways in which more people could gain a livelihood from the land; either farmers must offer them employment or they must be given access to land as occupiers. It is most unlikely that farmers who have made great efforts to transform their production systems so as to save labour would be willing to reengage the redundant workers unless the wages were in some way subsidized by the state.

The second way would seem to imply a land settlement scheme which would take land away from existing farms—presumably the larger ones—and divide it up into smaller "family-size" blocks. Farm accounts suggest that at today's prices and costs a two-man farm would need to be of about 30 hectares (75 acres) in order to provide a modest income of £2,000 per person. At present-day prices this land would cost about £75,000.

This letter may provoke the response that it considers only the economic aspects and ignores the social benefits of small-scale farming. Undoubtedly large-scale, highly mechanized farming can in some circumstances threaten the well-being of the traditional rural community. Even so, anyone who positively commends the idea of breaking up our existing structure of farms and replacing it by something nearer to the obsolete German pattern must face the question: what kind of living will the new farms provide, and at whose expense?

Yours faithfully,
D. K. BRITTON,
29 Chequers Park,
Wye, Ashford, Kent.

Country before party

From Lord Brown

Sir, There cannot have been very many occasions upon which a member of one political party publicly expresses high approval of the behaviour of another party. I do so now. I am a member of the Labour Party and believe that the policies and attitudes adopted by David Steel and his parliamentary colleagues over the last year have been of inestimable value to our society. Had it not been for their support of the Government I believe that we would have been today in the throes of near economic disaster.

Every time Mr Steel opens his mouth in public he gives me the feeling that he is putting country before party; that he is giving a lead to those who are heartily tired of extreme, adversary politics.

I am and will continue to be a loyal member of the Labour Party but if it were to turn out, in the event of the next general election, that unselfish politics which put the nation first benefits party interest also, then I should rejoice. It would teach other parties a salutary lesson.

Yours sincerely,
WILFRED BROWN,
House of Lords.

Sale of a Gainsborough

From Mr Timothy Miller

Sir, It is hardly surprising that the brewing industry has failed to respond to the Tate Gallery's appeal for funds to keep Gainsborough's portrait of Sir Benjamin Truman in England. The portrait is, after all, the trademark of a rival. It appears on every bottle of Ben Truman Export Pale.

What is surprising is that Truman's have so little respect for their picture. It was extraordinary enough for the board to sell it to their chairman for £175,000 in 1972. It is even more extraordinary that the chairman is now selling it abroad for £450,000.

The right place for this picture is in the Tate. Hanging there it would be a fine advertisement for Truman's beers. For Truman's to produce the £125,000 the Tate is short would make good sense. Surely the chairman could persuade the board to save his picture?

Yours faithfully,
TIMOTHY MILLER,
74 Lissenden Mansions,
Lissenden Gardens, NW5.

Campaign against the neutron bomb

From Mr Geoffrey Pattie, MP for Chertsey and Walton (Conservative)

Sir, Mr Smith, in his letter (March 1) asserts the remarkable proposition that "nuclear weapons are changing from instruments to deter war into instruments to fight war". If the deterrent theory has any validity at all, and I would suggest that it has, then there is no distinction to be made. The only way in which nuclear weapons can act as a deterrent is if they are known as potential instruments to fight war.

As far as the carefully orchestrated pro-Soviet campaign is concerned, Western governments have allowed a march to be stolen on them in two respects. Firstly, the description of the weapon as a neutron "bomb" is not accurate and, more seriously, hands a propaganda opportunity to the other side. A better description would be the neutron shell which conforms both with the method of delivery (by artillery) and the intended battle field use. Shells are used by armies and navies in the popular imagination, whereas bombs are dropped, often on civilian population.

Secondly, the assertion that this weapon destroys "people" and not property, taken in conjunction with the title "bomb", is meant to conjure up a picture of the populations of Manchester or Frankfurt or Kiev having been totally destroyed, while the physical framework of the city remains intact. The facts are that the "people" referred to are soldiers engaged in a battle and, while undoubtedly creatures of flesh and blood, they can hardly be described as innocent elements of the civilian population which is the intended inference of Soviet propagandists and their fellow travellers here.

The problem about tactical nuclear deployment on the Central Front is the problem of collateral damage, the probability of destroying German towns and cities which may lie to one side of a Warsaw Pact armoured advance. The neutron shell minimizes that risk and, therefore, increases the value of the NATO deterrent. The row being made by the Soviet Union should be a good indication that we are on to something which is in our best interests and not theirs.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY PATTIE, Secretary,
Conservative Defence Committee,
House of Commons.
March 1.

From Mrs B. Wall

Sir, A new law, like Parkinson's, should be formulated. It would run along these lines: "However horrifying a new weapon seems when first described, within six months men will have rationalized it into acceptability." Your leader on the neutron bomb (February 23) is a nice illustration of this law. It makes a plausible case for believing that the killing and maiming of millions of people by radiation, and the very slow death and permanent damage "in a number of nasty ways" (including brain damage) of millions more, are evils preferable to the evils of the potential enemy's way of life. A lot of us must have started to wonder whether this is true. At least the time has come for the pros and cons to be put into the balance.

The recent outcry at the violent deaths of 14 victims in Northern Ireland by men in favour of "going ahead with the neutron bomb" only shows that small is not beautiful, but pitiable, and that the more the zeros the fewer the heroes. Let us try very hard not to be the people of whom it was said: "Those whom the gods destroy they first make mad."

Yours sincerely,
BARBARA WALL,
Swan Cottage,
Rackham,
Pulborough,
Sussex.
February 23.

From the Reverend C. Gordon Wilson

Sir, Your leading article on the neutron bomb (February 23), after acknowledging that this weapon is a monster, finds "on balance" that it ought to be retained as a counter to such fearsome weapons as the Russian SS20 missile and also to the Russian deployment of an overwhelming preponderance of massed tanks.

Such is the voice of expediency. But where in the cumulative process of accepting ever more horrible weapons of human destruction is the voice of the Christian conscience? Is there no longer a Christian conscience in this matter? Has the issue become so vastly beyond the scope of man's ability to form moral judgments that the Christian conscience turns away and concentrates instead upon matters such as aberrant sexual behaviour where moralising seems so much simpler and more straightforward?

If so, then the Christian conscience has become useless, and a dumb silence on all questions of morality would be more becoming than a vociferous straining at the gnat of human peccadilloes accompanied by a silent and shameful gulping down of the camel of total denial of all that the Christian gospel stands for.

Everyone can see the horrible and cynical denial of the Christian view of man in the incinerating of innocent people in a Belfast restaurant by home-made napalm; yet not so many recognize that Christian humanity is no less denied when this weapon forms part of national armouries, its function still being the cruel incineration of human beings whether in uniform or not. Everyone is horrified by the deliberate selection of a "soft target" by terrorists; few seem to grasp that the principle of attacking soft targets as the most effective means of gaining total victory was born at Hiroshima, when for the first time a weapon was used whose sole function was to annihilate not armies but areas of population.

Is there nothing now that the Christian conscience won't swallow in this insidious process?

Yours faithfully,
GORDON WILSON, Chairman,
Anglican Pacifist Fellowship,
St John's Vicarage,
14 Dane Bank Avenue,
Crewe,
Cheshire.
February 23.

The repatriation of Russian prisoners

From Mrs Beryl Hughes

Sir, While successive British Governments are being reviled for repatriation of some Soviet citizens at the end of the war it is only fair to put on record the very generous treatment accorded to others by a bankrupt and exhausted nation; consideration not accorded by the relatively unscathed USA and Canada.

In 1946, the entire Ukrainian Division of approximately 10,000 men, which had been captured in Italy while fighting with the German Army, was brought here with all its sick, wounded and often rather dubious dependants. This was done on the authority of the Prime Minister, to relieve political pressures from the USSR in the forthcoming Italian election. Also, from Italy, about the same time, the Polish Army of General Anders, which contained many Ukrainians whose homeland was now part of the USSR, was accepted for resettlement in the UK.

Effective screening was quite impossible at that time, and there is little doubt that a number of war criminals managed to conceal themselves among these groups; the notorious Dr Dering being one. Such persons, quite reasonably, would go to any length to avoid repatriation.

The Reverend John Vaughan (February 22) quite rightly enjoins us to recall the spirit of the times when the decision to repatriate Soviet citizens was made. People in this country were supremely grateful for the heroic efforts made by the mass of the Russian people to defeat our common enemy, and they were not disposed to regard with much sympathy those who, for whatever reasons, had given help and comfort to the Nazis, thus prolonging the war. They were, of course, not aware of the fate that would overtake prisoners of war on their return.

Yours faithfully,
BERYL HUGHES,
Crossways,
Mill Street,
Islip,
Oxford.
February 23.

From Mr Miles Hudson

Sir, In April, 1945, as a young officer (age 19) I was involved in the forcible repatriation of two groups of people. I travelled in a boat full of Russians which sailed from Liverpool to Odessa. (I disembarked at Taranto). The Russians had been in the German army. There were indeed some tragic scenes during the journey and one or two of the prisoners—for that is what they were—jumped off the ship as we passed Gibraltar. But in general the mood was one of resignation. On arrival in Italy my first task was to assist in the rounding up of Chetniks, near Trieste. I understood that these people were to be sent back to Yugoslavia, where their lives would be in jeopardy.

Although it may look bad now, it never occurred to me that there was anything wrong in what we were doing. Not only had we been brought up in an atmosphere where in order to win the war it was necessary to obey orders without question and where the Russians were our allies (Uncle Joe), but we were told that these people had been fighting for the enemy—the Russians actually in the German army and the Chetniks cooperating with the Germans. Of course in retrospect this may well be a vast over-simplification, but the fact remains that, for whatever reason, these people had been aiding our enemy.

I cannot see that any other decision could have been taken in those circumstances long before the Iron Curtain, when the prospect (however mistaken as it turned out) was of post-war cooperation between the allies. The question of the forcible repatriation of Soviet citizens who had not aided the Germans seems to me to be a totally different matter on which much remains to be answered.

Yours faithfully,
MILES HUDSON,
The Prior's Farm,
Mattingley,
near Basingstoke,
Hampshire.

From Sir Geoffrey Cox

Sir, Mr Christopher Mayhew has set out, in his letter to you of February 22, the screening procedure established by Mr Ernest Bevin to ensure that "only a small number of the worst offenders" amongst Yugoslavs who had escaped to Italy should be repatriated. This did not apply however to the main bodies of the Croatian and Slovenian Home Guards, who had been handed over to Tito's forces by British troops in southern Austria in 1945. When I was doing research for my book *The Race for Trieste*, the only evidence about the fate of these troops—and their families—came from anti-Tito émigré sources. They claimed that at least 10,000 of those who were repatriated were immediately executed by machine gun squads in the Kocevje Forest. Since then Milovan Djilas, Tito's close wartime colleague, has confirmed that such indeed was their fate. In his recent book, *Wartime*, Djilas writes of these forces "all were killed, except for women and young people who were under 18 years of age—so we were told at the time in Montenegro, and so I heard later from those who had taken part in these senseless acts of wrathful retribution. These killings were sheer frenzy."

Djilas adds: "A year or two later, there was grumbling in the Slovenian Central Committee that they had trouble with the peasants from those areas, because the underground rivers were casting up bodies. They also said that piles of corpses were heaving up as they rotted in shallow mass graves, so that the very earth seemed to breathe."

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY COX,
St John's Wood Road, N.W.8.

Quality of political debate

From Mr Robert Jackson

Sir, Dafydd Wigley is surely right (see his letter of February 20) about those journalists and Members of Parliament who describe the debate about devolution as "boring".

From being a long established term of abuse in *Private Eye* (where it means "serious"), the word "boring" seems to have acquired a more general currency in the vocabulary of British politics. Welsh devolution is "boring", Scottish devolution is "boring", Europe is "boring", etc, etc.

Dare it be suggested that those who use the word are too easily "bored"? Watching the same sorts of questions being discussed here in Belgium, or in France or in Germany, the much higher level of the debate on the continental side of the Channel is striking, both in terms of the quality of public interest, reflected in the media, and in terms of the grasp, imagination and intellectual energy of politicians and journalists.

Certainly the procedures under which Westminster discusses these, and other, issues hardly make for inspiration. Let us hope that this is the root cause, for otherwise this prevailing ennui would suggest a rather sad lack of vitality in our political culture.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT JACKSON,
2 Rue Ravenstein,
1000 Brussels.

Forces of Arab Emirates

From the Ambassador of the United Arab Emirates

Sir, On February 6, you published a report entitled "Gulf Sheikhs in angry dispute over decree merging armed forces" to which I would like to take strong exception. The allegations in the report concerning "troop movements" in Dubai in response to the decision to reorganize the armed forces and appoint a new General Commander, are entirely without substance.

The report, moreover, makes use of innuendo, rumour, and self-confessed "unconfirmed reports" to give a patently slanted picture of the internal situation in the United Arab Emirates. This can only be to the detriment of the sincere efforts that the Rulers of the United Arab Emirates, headed by President Sheikh Zayed, have exerted to achieve unity and harmony in an area of the world long plagued by division and discord. These efforts, by all objective accounts, have succeeded beyond the most optimistic expectations.

I look forward in future to witnessing in your highly-esteemed and respected paper a more sympathetic treatment of the process of nation-building under way at such a unique pace (and in the face of such awesome challenges) in our young country.

Yours faithfully,
MOHAMED MAHDI AL-TAJIR,
Ambassador of the United Arab Emirates.
30 Princes Gate, SW7.

Rugby football penalties

From Mr J. Godfrey Smart

Sir, Presumably Lord Wakefield of Kendal (February 23) would want his proposed new points system (three mandatory penalty points against foul play, cheating etc, anyway on the field) to apply to all levels of the game. If so I would ask his lordship to consider the plight of the many impecunious smaller clubs who would doubtless find it beyond their means to purchase the requisite computerized data bank or similar equipment which would be necessary to arrive at the final score particularly when the fourth team are in action.

As to his wishing to make the game more enjoyable to watch, has he ever tried *incognito* to get a ticket for an international?

Yours faithfully,
J. GODFREY SMART,
195 Worcester Road,
West Hagley,
Worcestershire.

From Mr Patrick Delafield

Sir, Lord Wakefield of Kendal's proposed reform of the penalty rules, far from easing the task of referees, would place on their shoulders the awesome (and sole) responsibility for awarding, for example, three points to the visitors to (say) Cardiff Arms Park in the closing moments of an international match thus (possibly) tipping the balance in their favour.

Far happier he who can fairly rest the responsibility for the outcome of the game on the skill or ineptitude of the goal-kicker selected by the offended team, who for their part would surely not wish to be deprived of the satisfaction of inflicting the penalty for themselves.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK DELAFIELD,
The Hockett,
Cookham Dean,
Berkshire.

Marxism in education

From Professor John Griffith

Sir, According to your report (February 16) Professor Gould now says that he does not object to Marxist analysis as such and that he is attacking only "vulgar" Marxists. Their mark was that "they conducted their analysis in such a way as to produce a false or distorted view of reality, and refused to allow any perspective on truth other than their own". In other words, they are bigots.

Has all the fuss then been not about Marxists and radicals, but about bigotry? If so, Professor Gould presumably wishes to prevent the "infiltration" of non-Marxist bigots also. And especially, I suppose, anti-Marxists bigots. All that is now needed is the ingredient which, when added to an "analysis", will show whether a particular "view of reality" is false and distorted or true and shapely. Perhaps, for his next trick, Professor Gould will supply this, together (as before) with a list of likely suspects.

Yours truly,
J. A. G. GRIFFITH, Hon Sec,
Council for Academic Freedom and Democracy,
186 Kings Cross Road, WC1.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 1: The Viscount Dunrossil was received in audience by The Queen this morning upon his appointment as British High Commissioner to Fiji.

The Viscountess Dunrossil had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

The Queen held a Council at 12.20 o'clock this afternoon.

There were present: the Right Hon Michael Foot, MP (Lord President), the Right Hon John Morris, MP (Secretary of State for Wales), the Right Hon Peter Archer, MP (Solicitor General), the Right Hon Edward Bishop, MP (Minister of State, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) and the Right Hon Sir William Douglas (Chief Justice of Barbados).

The Right Hon Sir William Douglas, having been previously appointed a Privy Councillor, was sworn in a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Mr Neville Leigh was in attendance as Clerk of the Council.

The Right Hon Michael Foot, MP, had an audience of Her Majesty before the Council.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh were present this evening at a Reception at St James's Palace given by members of Her Majesty's Ecclesiastical Household.

The Hon Mary Morrison, Mr William Heseltine and Lieutenant-Commander Robert Guy, RN, were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Captain-General of the Royal Marines, this afternoon received Major-General R. J. Ephraums upon relinquishing his appointment as Major-General Royal Marines Commando Forces and Major-General Sir Steuart Pringle, Bt, on his assumption of this appointment.

His Royal Highness, President of the European Organization for Research on Treatment of Cancer Foundation, attended a Reception at 27 Grosvenor Crescent Mews, SW1.

Lord Rupert Nevill was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales today travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and visited the National Centre for Alternative Technology at Machynlleth, Powys.

His Royal Highness, Chancellor of the University of Wales, later met student leaders at the University Registry Cardiff and was entertained at luncheon with representatives of the teaching staff of the constituent institutions of the University.

The Prince of Wales this afternoon toured the National Coal Board's South Wales Area Betws Drift Mine, near Ammanford. His Royal Highness unveiled a commemorative plaque inaugurating the Mine as an operational unit.

The Prince of Wales this evening presented the Mick Burke Photographic Awards and took part in the filming of the BBC's *World About Us* programme at the BBC Studios in Bristol.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron of Riding for the Disabled Association, was present at luncheon in Saddlers' Hall to meet members of the Association.

Mrs Andrew Feilden was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Colonel-in-Chief, the Royal Corps of Signals, and Captain Mark Phillips this evening attended a dinner given by the Royal Corps of Signals at Skinners' Hall, and were received upon arrival by the Master of Signals (Major-General P. E. M. Bradley).

Mrs Malcolm Innes and Major Nicholas Lawson were in attendance.

The Hon Mary Morrison has succeeded the Lady Rose Baring as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

KENSINGTON PALACE
March 1: The Duchess of Gloucester, as Patron of the British Library of Tape Recordings for Hospital Patients, visited their new premises in Lant Street, London, today.

Miss Susanna Cryer was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
February 28: The Duke of Kent this evening dined with the Senior Officers of Surrey Constabulary at the Surrey Constabulary Headquarters, Guildford.

Captain James Greenfield was in attendance.

Prince Michael of Kent will attend an International Gala of Opera and Ballet in aid of KIDS at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane on April 2.



Thomas Rowlandson's "Viewing at the Royal Academy", which is part of an exhibition of 120 of his drawings and watercolours at the Royal Academy from Saturday until May 23. Rowlandson is probably the best appreciated English caricaturist today (Huon Mallalieu writes). He was one of the most prolific, but in 1853, only 26 years after his death, Thackeray did not think him worth of mention in The English Humourists. That neglect was due to the lewdness of some of his subjects and his uninhibited treatment of deformity. Nowadays, such is the reputation of the caricatures, that the diversity of his output in other fields can sometimes be overlooked.

The exhibition at the Royal Academy is from the collection of Mr Paul Mellon. Another, of 36 items either recently sold or owned by Spink & Son and Morton Morris & Co, will be on view at Spink & Son, 5 King Street, St James's, from next Tuesday until March 23, and most of the exhibits will be for sale. Together the exhibitions provide an impressive survey of Rowlandson's work.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. Morton-Clark and Miss J. Beale
The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr and Mrs J. A. Morton-Clark, of Migvie House, Tarland, Aberdeenshire, and Julia, daughter of the late E. H. Beale, ARIBA, and Mrs A. Sawyer, of Barley Close, Kingston Deverill, Warminster, Wiltshire.

Mr F. C. Tarttelin and Miss C. A. Price
The engagement is announced between Frederick, younger son of the late Mr F. Tarttelin and Mrs Tarttelin, of 24 Dane Road, St Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex, and Caroline, only daughter of Dr and Mrs T. M. L. Price, of 18 Blackheath Park, London, SE3.

Mr R. Paumgarten and Miss J. Mackenzie
The engagement is announced between Richard, elder son of Dr and Mrs K. Paumgarten, of Vienna, and Jane, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Ian Mackenzie, of Stone House, Parktown, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Marriage

Mr A. Brewster and Senhorita M. J. L. de Sousa
The marriage took place in London yesterday between Mr Alden Brewster, son of the American Ambassador and Mrs Kingman Brewster, and Senhorita Maria Joao Leao de Sousa, daughter of Senhor Fernando de Sousa and Senhora Marieta Leao, of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and granddaughter of the Ambassador of Brazil and Senhora Roberto de Oliveira Campos.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr Gordon Reece, special adviser in Mrs Thatcher's private office, to be Director of Communications at Conservative Central Office, in succession to Mr Tom Hooson, who is to be party consultant on communications.

Miss Clare Mulholland, IBA regional executive in Bristol to be regional officer for the Midlands in succession to Mr Peter Bath.

The following have been appointed to the Scottish Central Committee on Social Subjects which has been reconstituted by the Consultative Committee on the Curriculum, the Secretary of State's principal advisory body on curricula:

Chairman: Mr A. B. Niven, Armadale Academy. Members: Mr I. C. Aird, Dunoon GS; Dr J. M. Gilbert, Selkirk HS; Mrs L. Hardy, Broughton HS; Mr M. R. M. Hendry, deputy director, SCEEB; Mr J. S. Johnstone, adviser in social subjects, Tayside; Mr M. Kajawski, lecturer in geography, Dundee C of Commerce; Mr J. McArthur, Stirling HS; Mr D. McDonald, George Watsons C; Mr W. Mair, St Columba's HS, Gourock; Miss E. M. Miskimmin, Cumbernauld HS; Mr A. G. Nicolson, Jordanhill C of Ed; Mr J. K. Purves, Director of Education, Dumfries and Galloway; Mr L. Roy, Queen Anne HS, Dunfermline; Mr J. Russell, Kingussie HS; Mr A. L. Smith, Forres Academy; Professor A. J. M. Sykes, Strathclyde Univ; Mr J. N. Robertson, HM Inspector of Schools. Secretary: Mr T. K. Robinson, Director, Glasgow Centre, SCDS.

Det Chief Supt Roy Allen to be second in command of Thames Valley Police CID in succession to Det Chief Supt Cyril Jones, who retired.

Inspector Colin Daff, Thames Valley Police road safety officer, to be press and public relations officer in succession to Chief Inspector John Burton, who is moving to Milton Keynes on promotion to superintendent.

Legal

Mr Stephen Cretney, fellow of Exeter College and lecturer in law at Oxford University, to be a Law Commissioner in succession to Mr Norman Marsh, QC.

Birthdays today

Lady Moyra Browne, 60; Baroness Burton of Coventry, 74; Lord Cottesloe, 78; Lord Crook, 77; Sir Leonard Crossland, 64; Instructor Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Darlington, 68; Lieutenant-General Sir John Eldridge, 80; Sir Cyril Haines, 83; Cardinal Hume, 55; Professor Sir Anthony Lewis, 63; Air Marshal Sir Philip Livingston, 85; Mr Edward Martell, 69; Dame Pattie Menzies, 79; Sir Anthony Milward, 73; Lord Thomas, 81.

Buckingham Palace luncheon party

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh held a luncheon party at Buckingham Palace yesterday. The guests were:

Miss Susannah York, actress; Mr Robert Alexander, QC; Sir Adrian Cadbury, chairman, Cadbury Schweppes; Mr James Galway, flautist; Dr Edward Hall, Professor, Research Laboratory for Archaeology and History of Art, Oxford University; Mr Robert Maguire, architect; Mr Peter Robeson, showjumper; and Mr David Watt, Director, Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Institution of Geologists

At the inauguration and first annual meeting of the Institution of Geologists held at the Midland Hotel, Birmingham, on February 24, under the presidency of Dr R. H. Cummings, chairman and joint managing director, Robertson Research International, the following officers were elected to the council:

Professor J. L. Knill, professor of engineering geology, Imperial College, chairman; C. J. Dixon, senior lecturer in mining geology, Imperial College and P. J. Hawkins, senior geologist, Ready Mixed Concrete, secretaries; Dr J. D. Mather, principal hydrogeologist, Institute of Geological Sciences, treasurer.

Arts Council bursaries

Arts Council bursaries for composers include:

£4,600 to Edmund Rubbra and John Buller.

Minor bursaries, from £1,000 to £2,600, to Elisabeth Lutyens, Richard Arnell, Giles Swayne, Robert Saxton, Bernard Benoliel, Tom Eastwood, David Matthews, Stephen Reeve, Michael Blake Watkins, Naresh Sohal, Peter Lawson, John Lambert, Christopher Headington, Brian Chapple and Justin Connolly.

Fan Makers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Fan Makers' Company for the ensuing year: Master, Mr G. G. J. Davis; Free Warden, Mr R. F. C. Mobbs; Foreign Warden, Mr L. G. Kingdom; Clerk, Mr E. J. H. Geffen.

£2,000 scholarship

Mr Christopher Osborn-Jones, head of science at Hemel Hempstead School, has been awarded a £2,000 scholarship to enable him to complete an individual learning scheme for teaching science.

Gray's Inn

Sir Zelman Cowen, QC, Governor General of Australia, has been elected an Honorary Master of the Bench of Gray's Inn.

Receptions

Speaker
The Speaker gave a reception in Speaker's House yesterday evening to mark St David's Day. Guests included ambassadors and high commissioners, representatives of the churches and of the public service, civic authorities, industry, press and television and members of both Houses of Parliament.

Institution of Municipal Engineers
The President and Council of the Institution of Municipal Engineers held a reception at 25 Eccleston Square last night. Mr Norman Pritchard, president, and Mrs Pritchard received the guests, who included:

Lord Nugent of Guildford, Lord Shackleton, Mr Denis Howell, MP, Mr William Rodgers, MP, Mr F. T. Willey, MP, the Hon Charles Morrison, MP, Sir James Hamilton, Commander Sir Duncan Lock, RN, Sir James Swaffield, Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, MP, Mr Norman Fowler, MP, Mr David Ginsburg, MP, Mr David Stoddart, MP, Mr Richard Hargreaves, Mrs E. Crker, Mr P. Duncan, Mr J. H. Locke, Mr A. M. Muir Wood, presidents and secretaries of kindred professional institutions, local authority associations and representatives of the Civil Service.

Luncheons

Victory Services Club
The Lord Mayor of London and Mr Alderman and Sheriff Michael Hinton were the guests of the Victory Services Club at luncheon yesterday. Among those present were:

General Sir Geoffrey Musson, president, Rear-Admiral F. B. P. Brayne-Nicholls, chairman; The Lord Mayor of Westminster, Major-General Sir Raymond Coale, Mr D. E. Coffer, Admiral Sir Desmond Dreyer, Major-General J. H. Foster, Major-General H. E. M. L. Garrett, Captain L. N. Goddard, RN, Mr S. F. Noale, the Ven B. A. O'Ferrall, Major-General J. M. Sawers, Major-General J. Swinton, Chief Supt M. Trotman, Chief Officer Adrienne de Trey-White, WRNS and Major-General Sir Philip Ward.

West Africa Committee
The West Africa Committee gave a luncheon in honour of Mr John Davies, MP, at the Charing Cross Hotel yesterday. Mr E. C. Judd, chairman, presided.

Dinners

Earl Howe and Lord Black
Earl Howe and Lord Black, past presidents of the Institute of Road Transport Engineers, entertained, honorary fellows and honorary officers of the institute at dinner in the House of Lords last night.

Barbers' Company
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs and their ladies were entertained at a ladies livery dinner by the Master and Wardens of the Barbers' Company at Barber-Surgeons' Hall on February 28.

Timber Trade Federation
Mr Nicholas Goodison, Chairman of the Stock Exchange, was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the Timber Trade Federation which was held at Grosvenor House last night. Mr J. L. Gamnde, president of the federation, presided. Among those present were:

The Ambassador of Poland, the Ambassador of Romania, the Ambassador of the Soviet Union, the Ambassador of the Ivory Coast, the Ambassador of Finland, the Ambassador of Norway and the Ambassador of Czechoslovakia.

Today's engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh opens fifth annual conference of Tree Council, Royal Institute of British Architects, Portland Place, 10.30.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, attends parade night in aid of Army Benevolent Fund and Gurkha Welfare Trust, Wembley Conference Centre, 7.30.

The Duchess of Kent, Patron, Spastics Society, visits paediatric unit, Guy's Hospital, 3.

Lecture: Professor Nelson W. Polsby, California University, on presidential Cabinet-making: lessons from the American political system, London School of Economics, 5.

Lunchtime: Court of Common Council, Guildhall, public welcome, 1; St Mary-at-Hill, Bach cantata series, director, Peter Lea-Cox, 1; Science Museum, film, *Ring of Iron*, 1; City University, brass ensemble, Buxton Orr, 1.15; Gresham College, Northampton Square: the General Strike of April, 1926, Sir Robert Birley, 1.

Bristol Arts Centre, gallery: Ivan Rose photographic exhibition, 10-8.

Fairfield Halls, Croydon: London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by John T. Williams, film music, 8.

Medici Gallery, 63 Bold Street, Liverpool: Bradford metal sculpture, Peter Williams, 9-5.30.

Memorial service

Mr M. A. Sisson
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster were present at a memorial service for Mr Marshall Arnott Sisson held at St John's, Smith Square, yesterday. The Very Rev Dr E. F. Carpenter, Dean of Westminster, the Rev William Baddeley, Chaplain of the Royal Academy of Arts, Sir John Betjeman, Mr Peter Foster (representing the Governors of Kimbolton School) and Mr Sidney Hutchison, Secretary of the Royal Academy, took part in the service. Others present included:

Mr David Sisson, Mr George Sisson, Mr and Mrs Edward Fox, Miss Andrea Potter, Mr Peter Fox, Mr Butter, Mrs Timothy Cairns.

The Duke of Grafton, Lord and Lady Sandford, Sir Peter Agnew, Sir Duncan Oppenheim, Lady Mornington, Mrs S. Hutchison, the Provost of Southwark, Mr J. D. Limentani, Mr A. Sprshem, Mr and Mrs Humphrey Brooke, Mr David James, Mrs Christopher Beran, Mr I. O. Chance (Georgian Group), the Rev Gerard Irvine, Mr Ivor Bulmer-Thomas (representing Friends of Friendless Churches), Mrs D. Spearman, Mr W. R. J. Pullen, Mr John Wood, Mr and Mrs Martin McLaren, Mr St John Gore (National Trust), Dr D. B. Harden, the Rev John Lewis, Miss Constance Anne Parker (Reynolds Club), Mrs E. A. Lane (King's Lynn Preservation Trust), Mr M. Saunders (secretary, Ancient Monuments Society), Mrs M. Dance (secretary, Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings), Mr R. H. Harrison (representing St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe with St Anne), Mr Laurie Bray, Mr K. J. Turner, Dr Philip Whitborn (Southwark Diocesan Advisory Committee), the Rev Jonathan Young and Miss Maureen Harris.

Strong bidding for nineteenth-century furniture

By Huon Mallalieu

A sale of French and Continental nineteenth-century furniture, bronzes and works of art at Sotheby's Belgravia yesterday saw strong bidding from British and Continental dealers and produced a total of £176,095, with 8.9 per cent bought in.

D. Jay, a London dealer, paid £7,500 for a pair of Louis XIV-style red boulle side cabinets of slightly breakfront form, decorated with ormolu, cut brass and pewter (estimate £1,500 to £3,000). The same buyer paid £6,000 for a Régence ormolu-mounted rosewood and kingwood bureau plat of inverted serpentine form (estimate £5,000 to £8,000).

A kingwood and Sèvres-mounted bonheur du jour dating from the late nineteenth century went to A. J. Singer, also a dealer from London, at £4,500 (estimate £1,000 to £1,600).

Mrs Tan, a buyer from the Philippines, spent £3,800 to acquire a highly decorated Erard giltwood and *vernis martin* boudoir grand piano (estimate £1,000 to £1,600), and a further £80 on a giltwood piano stool (estimate £60 to £100). The highest price among the bronzes was £3,200, paid by a French dealer for a boy with a hen after Auguste Moreau (estimate £600 to £900).

At Bond Street, Sotheby's held a sale of minor Impressionist, modern and contemporary paintings and watercolours, which made a total of £25,669, with 4.6 per cent bought in, a comparatively modest amount in this field. An Italian buyer, bidding by telephone, paid £2,700 against Italian opposition to secure *Figura*, a painting by Bruno Cassinari, which had carried a presale estimate of only £200 to £300.

Christie's held a silver sale, which produced £107,315 with 3 per cent bought in. Here most of the expensive lots were bought by London dealers. Coopman bought a set of four Dutch altar candlesticks of about 1670, engraved with the crest of the Earls of Cassilis, at £9,000, well above the estimate of between £3,500 and £5,000. A thirty-six piece Queen Anne table-service, mainly by Joseph Barbutt, 1713, went to Lumley at £3,800 (estimate £1,800 to £2,500), and a set of five Victorian dessert stands by Walker and Hall, of Sheffield, 1888, to Emanoel at £3,200 (estimate £1,800 to £2,500).

A two-day sale of jewelry at Christie's South Kensington made an aggregate total of £53,106, with 7 per cent bought in. A three-stone diamond ring was sold for £2,400.

Bonham's held a sale of watercolours and drawings that contained a number of particularly pretty lots and made a total of £17,849, with 4 per cent failing to sell. Sewell, a dealer in Old Master drawings, paid £1,100 for the frontispiece and 10 chalk illustrations dated 1736 by the younger Jean Mondon, for *Livre de figures et ornemens chinois* (estimate £200 to £400).

Among the English watercolours was *Ehrenbreitstein*, dated 1894, a comparatively late work by William Callow, which went to Toze for £780 (estimate £150 to £200), and Bourne paid £700 for a crayon study of a female nude by Russell Flint (estimate £500 to £800). An especially appealing group of rustic children by Julius Caesar Ibbetson was sold to Spink at £540 (estimate £200 to £400).

Glendining sold ancient coins to a total of £36,891, with five lots bought in. The three top lots were all bought by an American dealer, the Superior Stamp and Coin Company, which paid £1,500 for a Lycian stater of Pericles dating from about 370BC (estimate £1,800), and £1,000 each for an aureus of Domitian in very fine condition (estimate £750) and a denarius of Antony and Cleopatra in about good fine condition (estimate £750).

University news

Oxford
Wolfson College has established four two-year industrial fellowships, the holders of which will be people in industry engaged in a research project in which their companies and departments at the university are involved.

The two fellows for 1977-79 are Dr M. D. Fox, head of the high-temperature technology department at Rolls-Royce, Bristol, and Mr J. D. Birchall, senior research associate in the research and development division of ICI, Runcorn.

Other appointments and elections:

Bampton Lecturer for 1980: the Very Rev E. W. Heaton, MA, Dean of Durham.

Nellie Wallace Lectureships: Dr G. H. Von Wright, professor of philosophy, Academy of Finland, Helsinki (for Michaelmas term, 1978) and Dr L. E. Rossi, professor of classical philology, Rome University (for Michaelmas term, 1979).

MERTON COLLEGE: Senior scholarships from October 1: M. W. Hart, BA (Cantab), former scholar of Emmanuel C, Cambridge, graduate student of St John's C (modern history); P. Taylor, former scholar of Balliol C (English literature), and R. J. Waller, BA, former exhibitioner of Balliol C (modern history). Junior research fellowships from October 1: R. G. Ratcliffe, BA, former postmaster of the college, senior scholar of the college (chemistry); S. R. Parker, BA, MSc, former scholar of Hertford C, graduate student of Wolfson C (mathematics); J. D. C. Rosamond, MA, DPhil, former postmaster and former senior scholar of the college, Harkness Fellow, Berkeley University (microbiology), and D. R. Karlin, MA (Cantab), former scholar of Queens' College, Cambridge, Munro student of Queens' College, Cambridge (English literature).

MAGDALEN COLLEGE: Tavella Stewart Scholarship: S. J. Bord, University College; new time accessit, J. D. Porter, Aberdeen University.

NEW COLLEGE: Honorary fellow: Sir Zelman Cowen, Governor-General of Australia, formerly Rhodes Scholar of the college; official fellow and lecturer in philosophy, C. A. B. Peacocke, fellow of All Souls College.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE: Research lecturer in engineering: R. I. Eddington, BE (mechanical engineering), MEngSc Australia University.

Cambridge
N. L. A. Lash, MA, PhD, BD, assistant lecturer in divinity, has been elected into the Norris-Hulse Professorship of Divinity from October 1.

The William Bate Hardy Prize of the Cambridge Philosophical Society has been awarded to Dr R. Henderson, of Corpus Christi College, for work on the structure of the membrane protein in *Halobacterium halobium*.

Glasgow
The following honorary degrees are to be conferred on June 21:

DD: Professor R. E. Brown, professor of New Testament, Union Theological Seminary, New York. LLD: Sir Monague Finniston, BSc, PhD, director of Sears Holdings; Mr Jack House, author and journalist; Professor W. T. Koiter, professor of mechanical engineering, Delft University; Mr I. K. MacGregor, BSc, honorary chairman, American Metal Climax Inc; Mr Guido Pontecorvo, honorary consultant geneticist, Imperial Cancer Research Fund, London; Mr William Ross, MA, MP for Ayr and Bute, Kilmarnock; Mr R. C. Smith, chartered accountant; Mr T. B. Smith, member of Scottish Law Commission. DMus: Joan Alexander, singer.

Dublin
The following honorary degrees will be conferred on July 6:

LLD: M. J. Dargan, Muriel Gahan, Sean MacBride, SC, Olive Lyall Smith. DLitt: Christopher Murray Grieve (Hugh McDiarmid). DSc: Sir Charles Frank, FRS. MA: C. C. Gannon.

London
Professor M. D. Warren, MD, professor of social medicine and director of the health services research unit, Kent University, is to be professor of community health, director of the department of community health and director of the centre for extension training in community medicine, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, from May 1. He will continue to direct the health services research unit at the Kent University and continue as honorary consultant in social medicine to South East Thames Regional Health Authority.

Conferment of title:

Reader: J. Hughes, BSc, PhD, pharmacological biochemistry, at Imperial College.

Manchester
Dr M. S. Halliday, MA, PhD (Cantab), lecturer in experimental psychology, Sussex University, has been appointed to the chair of psychology, in succession to Professor J. Cohen.

Other appointments:

Readers: Architecture, Dr R. B. Wood Jones; developmental paediatrics, Dr F. N. Bamford; pharmacology, Dr Barry Cox; surgery, David Charlesworth; chemistry, Dr J. N. L. Connor; engineering, Dr I. M. Smith; geology, Dr B. J. Wood; education of the mentally handicapped, Dr J. H. Hogg. Senior lecturers: History, Dr J. H. Denton, Dr I. J. Prothero; architecture, A. R. Males; general linguistics, D. J. Allerton; geography, P. Dicken; Greek and Latin, Dr J. N. Adams; marketing, P. M. Chisnall; accounting, R. W. Scapens; economics, P. F. Leeson; government, M. Steed, B. Wood; social administration, Dr K. G. Pease; sociology, Dr A. P. Cohen; community development, R. Armstrong; adult education, W. J. A. Harris; education, R. H. Ryba; law, H. J. Brazier; anatomy, Dr J. R. Humpherson; clinical endocrinology, Dr D. Davies; pharmacology, Dr J. M. H. Rees; physiology, Dr J. C. Atherton; psychiatry, Dr E. Szabadi; psychiatric social work, Miss M. Hamilton; genetics, Dr D. Moore; geriatric medicine, Dr D. Coakley; education of mentally handicapped, Dr E. Whelan; chemistry, Dr C. D. Garner; computer science, Dr G. R. Frank; mathematics, Dr P. Stewart; pharmacy, Dr N. A. Dickinson; physics, Dr W. Oelletis; radio-astronomy, Dr B. Anderson.

Senior staff tutor, with the status of senior lecturer, management and industrial studies, N. H. Page.

Lecturers: Audiology, C. Fosllade; parent guidance, Miss C. J. E. Fulbeck; bacteriology, N. Bahiprathap; physiology, H. O Garland; psychiatry, Mrs M. F. Osbarn; education of the mentally handicapped, Miss D. M. Jefree.

Lottery results

The following results of the district councils' lottery draw on February 25:

Portsmouth: 488020, 488246, 499335, 496307, 484251, 496351, 511338.
Eastleigh: 521664, 527101, 522710, 525425, 525867, 535032, 531471.
Swale: 493031, 484750, 489988, 489630, 485992, 494842, 496545.
Hastings: 487396, 488411, 481082.
Newhaven: 491999, 491877, 494185, 486347, 480834, 484379, 492443.
Hove: 500301, 495929, 494190, 487292, 485756, 500520, 484962.
Tonbridge and Malling: 489446, 481049, 489678, 481467, 480384, 494342, 489464.

Lepra appeal

Lepra, the British Leprosy Relief Association, is appealing for funds after the cancellation of its flag day in Birmingham because of the National Front march through the city. Its estimated loss for the day was £500 to £750. Contributions should be sent to Lepra, 61/5 New Street, Birmingham B2 4DU.

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, Feb 28, 1953

Balkan alliance

The treaty of friendship and co-operation between Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia, due to be signed in Ankara today, is the reward of a year's intensive diplomacy. These three Balkan countries alone have succeeded in remaining outside the iron curtain or in escaping from behind it; deep awareness of a common threat logically impels them to a close association. The negotiations began a year ago without prompting or guidance from outside. There were serious obstacles. Memories in the Balkans are long. Greece and Turkey have fought two major wars in this century, while it is only five years since the frontier between Greece and Yugoslavia was the scene of bitter strife. Fortunately for all concerned, however, memories of these past conflicts have not been allowed to override present needs. The main object of the treaty is to provide a framework within which preparations against a possible Communist attack through the Balkans can be concerted.

Latest wills

Charities share £100,000 estate

Mrs Christina Janet Agnew, of Prestatyn, left £101,796 net. She left one fifth of her property to the RSPCA, one tenth each to the PDSA, League Against Cruel Sports and the International Society for the Protection of Animals, and the remainder in varying proportions among 13 other named charities.

Other estates include (net before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Bernfeld, Mr Erich, of New Southgate £100,312
Farr, Mr Edward, of Romsey .. £238,809
Ffennell, Mr Denzil Walter Hugh, of Winchester £211,049
Walker, Miss Dorothy Helen, of Nottingham £125,735
Wright, Mr Richard Benjamin Douglas, of Maida Hill, London .. £138,743

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR W. D. J. CARGILL THOMPS[ON]

Noted ecclesiastical historian

Professor W. D. J. Cargill Thompson died suddenly on February 21 at the age of 47. His death deprives the University of London, and King's College in particular, of a brilliant young historian of great promise.

William David James Cargill Thompson was born in Rangoon, Burma, in 1930. Educated at Lathallan School, Colinsburgh, Fife, and Harrow School (where he was a Scholar 1944-49, and a Governor since 1962), he won a scholarship to King's College, Cambridge, in 1951. At Cambridge he obtained a Double First in History, the Members' English Essay Prize 1952, the Lightfoot Scholarship in Ecclesiastical History 1955, the Augustus Austen-Leigh Research Studentship at King's College 1954-56, a Fellowship 1956-65 and the office of Lay Dean 1959-64.

Meanwhile he had held a Commonwealth Fund Fellowship at Harvard University and Huntingdon Library, 1957-58, a Visiting Lectureship at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1962, and an Alexander von Humboldt Fellowship at the University of Göttingen, 1964-65. Appointed Lecturer in History, University of Sussex 1965-69, Lecturer in Ecclesiastical History, University of London King's College 1969-75, Reader 1975 and Professor and Dean of the Faculty of Theology 1976, he served as a Governor of Bishop Otter College, Chichester 1967-69, was a member of the Board of Advisers for the Folger Library (United States) edition of the *Works* of Richard Hooker from 1973 and was Assistant Editor of the *Journal of Ecclesiastical History* from 1975.

Apart from Hooker and the English Reformation, on which he published many articles in journals and collective works—of which the most notable was his contribution on Hooker as a Political ... in the Folger editio[n] ... *Works*—his main inte[rest] ... in Luther and the ... reformers. Here one ... mention his "Ma... and the 'Two Kingd[oms]' ... *Political Ideas*, ed Da... son (1966) and his "... Kingdoms" and the "... ments" in the *Journa[l of Theo]logical Studies* (1969) ... preparing a major ... Luther's political ide[as when] he tragically died.

Cargill Thompson w... teacher; popular with ... and colleagues alike; ... engaging personality, ... uproarious laugh; a ... ministrator, of comp... esty and candour, and ... who had already made ... He married, in 1966, ... Warren, daughter of ... of Christ Church, New... They had two sons.

SIR RUPERT DE LA BERE

Sir Rupert De la Bère, first baronet, KCVO, Conservative MP for Evesham 1935 to 1950, and for South Worcestershire 1950-55, died on February 25, at the age of 84. He was Lord Mayor of London in 1952-53 and so held office during the Coronation of the Queen. During his term he enlivened the City by various imaginative events.

Earlier in 1953 occurred the disastrous floods on the East Coast and De la Bère inaugurated a Lord Mayor's National Flood & Tempest Distress Fund. Public subscription raised over £5m and a further £2m was added by the government.

De la Bère had considerable City interests and at his death was president of the Proprietors of Hay's Wharf Ltd.

He was born on June 16, 1893, the son of Reginald De la Bère, and educated at Tonbridge School. He served in the 1914-18 War first as a captain in the East Surrey Regiment in India, Mesopotamia, and Egypt, and was then seconded to the Royal Flying Corps. He never lost his enthusiasm for flying and it remained one of his chief recreations. He compiled in 1938 an anthology, *Icarus*, with three Flight Cadets, the theme which was flight, from Homer to the present day.

He was first returned as Conservative Member of Parliament for the Evesham Division of Worcestershire in 1935 and on the rearrangement of divisions in 1950 was returned for South Worcestershire, holding the seat until 1955. His loud sharp ejaculations criticizing Ministerial replies were long a feature of Question Time in Parliament. He received a knighthood for political and public services in 1952 and was created KCVO and given a baronetcy in 1953.

In 1919 he married Marguerite, daughter of Sir John Humphrey, and there were two sons and three daughters of the marriage. His wife died in 1969.

AIR MARSHAL DOUGLAS COLYER

Air Marshal Douglas Colyer, CB, CMG, DFC, died on February 23 at the age of 84. During the Second World War he filled a succession of posts—Director-General of Personal Services, Assistant Chief of Air Staff (Policy) and Head of the RAF Delegation, Washington. When his RAF career ended in 1946 he shortly afterwards became the first Civil Air Attaché in Paris and later Civil Aviation Representative, Western Europe.

Born in 1893 and educated at St Dunstan's, Catford, he served in the Army from 1914 to 1916 when he was attached to the Royal Flying Corps and served with various squadrons in the Middle East until after the Armistice. He as awarded the DFC in 1918. In 1919 he was commissioned in the RAF with the rank of Flight Lieutenant. Later he did a two-year course at Cambridge University and in 1922 he took the course in Engineering at the Royal Aircraft Establishment and another at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.

From 1930 to 1931 he was Air Adviser to the Latvian Government (he was a qualified interpreter in Russian). From 1936 until the cessation of hostilities in France in June 1940, he was Air Attaché in Paris.

On his return from France, he was for some months Senior Air Staff Officer of No 61 Group before becoming Director of Personal Services, Air Ministry, in November 1940. In 1942 he commanded No 15 Group in Coastal Command until he was made Director-General of Personal Services at the Air Ministry towards the end of the same year. He became Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Policy) in August 1943.

In early 1945 he went to Washington as Head of the RAF Delegation there. This post gave Colyer his greatest scope to employ his experience in the diplomatic field and his earlier technical engineering experience all stood him in good stead in handling the negotiations that the close working of the RAF and the USAAF entailed in the latter part of the war.

He was made a CB in 1942 and a CMG in 1948.

He married Violet, daughter of Charles Zerenner.

SIR RAYMOND FOOKS

Sir Raymond Fooks, CBE, who was Chief Constable of Lincolnshire from 1934 to 1954, died on February 22 at the age of 89. Educated at King Edward VI School, University College, Southampton and Exeter College, Oxford, he joined the Indian Police Service in 1908 and served the First World War on the NW Frontier. He was a Superintendent in the Punjab from 1919 to 1931 and was Deputy Inspector-General from 1931 to 1933.

He retired from the Indian Police Service in 1933 and returned to Britain where he took up his appointment as Chief Constable of Lincolnshire. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1933. He was awarded the King's Police Medal in 1945. He was County Director of the North Lincs branch of the British Red Cross Society from 1954 to 1958 and its Deputy President in 1959-60. He was a Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln from 1956 to 1959.

He was appointed CBE in 1949 and knighted in 1954. He was three times married.

MR H. OLDF[IELD] BOX

Mr H. Oldfield ... radio dramatist, died ... ruary 21. He was 73.

For twenty five year[s] ... one of the best know[n] ... in radio drama both ... and abroad in ... covered by BBC's ove[rseas] ... transcription service ... many of his plays an... in addition being ... into foreign langua[ges] ... local production. Ap... his original work, ... pioneer in the adap[tation of] ... classical novels and ... other successes was re... for many of the most ... Sunday Night Serials ... dren's Hour drama.

He adapted books ... Austen, Dickens, To... well as works of ... novelists and, perh[aps] ... most important of all ... adaptations of Anth[ony Trol]lope—the Barsetshire ... and many others. He ... great part among ... reading public in the ... revival of interest in ... of Anthony Trollope.

Since his retiremen[t] ... been living in Sussex.

MRS PHIL[IP] GUEDALLA

A correspondent writes:

Mrs Philip Guedalla ... of the historian and bi... who was renowned as ... of epigram, died on ... 21 in a London hospit[al] ... age of 85.

She was born Nelli[e] ... Reitlinger, and was th[e] ... of the seven children ... banker Albert R... another of whom is the ... historian and art criti[c] ... Reitlinger.

Educated at Roede[an] ... spent the First World ... a nurse in the Volun... Detachment, and ... Philip Guedalla in 19... union was known as a ... and she played a si... role in his career, c... ing for him in his n... unsuccessful attempts ... Parliament as a Libe[ral] ... accompanying him ... various adventurous ... journeys which he ce... in such works as *Con*... (1927) and *Argentine* ... (1932). It is said that ... aloud to her everything ... wrote for her comme... three of his books are d... to her, including his ... Palmerston (1926).

At their house in Hy... Street, Bayswater, fam... its remarkable collec... Max Beerbohm's drawi... in the Ashmolean Muse... was a noted Liberal host ... entertained a wide ci... friends from the w... letters, affairs and t... During the Depressi... arranged literary even... aid of social relief, a... readers at these include ... Eliot, H. G. Wells, Aldo... ley and Max Beerbohm. ... the war she helped ... entertainments for the ... forces in Germany.

Church news

Latest appointments:

The Rev R. W. Dagg, Rector of Grendon, diocese of Birmingham, to be Vicar of St Patrick's, Salter Street, Solihull, same diocese.

The Rev R. A. H. Greany, Senior Tutor, College of the Resurrection, Mirfield, diocese of Wakefield, to be Vicar of Whitworth with St Paul's, Spennymoor, and priest-in-charge of St Peter's, Byers Green, diocese of Durham.

The Rev R. M. C. Jeffery, Vicar of St Andrew's, Headington, Oxford, to be diocesan missioner and priest-in-charge of Tong, diocese of Lichfield.

The Rev A. W. Newall, Rector of Foots Cray, diocese of Rochester, to be Vicar of Henlow, diocese of St Albans.

The Rev R. Nicholson, curate of St John's, Blackpool, diocese of Blackburn, to be Vicar of St Bartholomew's, Ewood, Blackburn.

Diocese of Carlisle
The Rev D. R. Jackson, curate of Kendal, to be Vicar of Pennington and Lindal with Marton.

The Rev A. P. J. Lofthouse, Vicar of St Mary with Christ Church, Maryport, to be priest-in-charge of Levens, Underbarrow and Helsington.

The Rev J. K. Towers, Vicar of St Oswald's, Bradford, to be priest-in-charge of St Mary's, Holme Cultram.

Diocese of London
The Rev W. E. Howell, Vicar of St Benet and All Saints', Kentish Town, to be prebendary of St Paul's Cathedral.

The Rev M. B. Tingle, Vicar of Great Gaddesden and adviser on Christian stewardship, diocese of St Albans, to be Vicar of St Anselm's, Belmont.

Diocese of Manchester
The Rev N. C. Dyson, honorary curate of St Thomas's, Werneth, Oldham, diocese of Manchester, to be also part-time Chaplain to Oldham Royal Infirmary.

The Rev T. N. Evans, Vicar of William Temple, Wythenshawe, to be Rector of St Mary's, Prestwich, and Rural Dean of Prestwich and Radcliffe.

The Rev B. Holt, Rector of St Alban's, London, Ontario, Canada, to be Vicar of St Mark with Christ Church, Glodwick, Oldham.

The Rev D. T. N. Parry, tutor at Salisbury-Wells Theological College, to be Vicar of St Peter's, Westleigh.

The Rev E. D. Rutledge, honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral, to be canon emeritus.

The Rev A. J. Watts, Vicar of St Paul's, Peel, to be curate-in-charge of St Mark's, Bury.

The Rev H. Whitehurst, curate of St Clement's, Ordsall, Salford, to be curate-in-charge of St James's, Woolfold, Bury.

Diocese of Newcastle
The Rev J. W. Gledhill, Vicar of Warden with Newbrough, to be Rural Dean of Hexham.

The Rev W. J. Hatchley, Team Vicar in the Cullercoats Team Mi[nistry], to be Vicar of St Francis's, Hig[h] ...

Diocese of Salisbury
The Rev H. J. K. Jacqu... of Portesham and Langton ... to be also priest-in-charge of ... bury.

The Rev J. P. R. Saunt, ... All Saints', Portland, to be ... in-charge of Bratton.

Overseas
The Rev J. Patterson, Vic[ar of St] James's, Ashton-under-Lyne, ... of Manchester, to be incumbe[nt of St] Michael's, Ridgecrest, Califo[rnia].

Resignations
The Rev R. J. Bowler, cu[rate of St] Margaret's, Hollinwood, d[iocese of] Manchester.

The Rev J. N. Davidson, ... Rockcliffe, diocese of Carlisle.

The Rev A. E. Dunn, Vic[ar of St] Anne's, Edgeside, diocese ... chester.

The Rev W. Forsyth, Vicar o... diocese of Carlisle.

The Rev J. A. R. Rudman, ... St Luke's Halliwell, Bolton, d... Manchester.

The Rev L. Sharley-Price, ... Manaton and North Bovey, d... Exeter, April 30.

The Rev V. D. R. Thomas, ... St Francis's, Bournemouth, d... Winchester, November 30.

The Rev R. W. Wilmut, Vic[ar of] Trinity, Birchfield, diocese of ... ham, April 5.

Science report

Cardiology: Treatment may halve deat[hs]

First results of a new treatment for heart disease under trial in North America suggest that it may halve mortality among patients discharged from hospital after a coronory thrombosis. The saving might be as many as 300 lives a week in the United States and nearly 100 a week in Britain.

Most deaths from coronary thrombosis occur within 48 hours of the onset of symptoms, but there is a further substantial mortality among the survivors: in the year after a heart attack between a tenth and a fifth of patients have a second, fatal attack, and in some (but not all) of those cases the cause is a further coronary thrombosis. The American research project was set up to test the theory that the risk of this further thrombosis might be reduced by treatment with a drug, sulfinpyrazone, which acts on the blood platelets, the small cells that start the process of thrombosis.

Sulfinpyrazone is well established as a treatment for gout, but its use in heart disease is still experimental. In a vast collaborative effort 26 hospital centres in the United States and Canada agreed to test the drug, and 1,620 patients took part in the study. All had had a coronary thrombosis 25 to 35 days before starting treatment. As usual in such trials, half the patients were given the drug and the rest were given inactive, dummy tablets.

The trial was planned to take one year; but within eight months such a dramatic difference had become obvious between the two groups that the doctors concerned believed they should announce their findings. In that time there were 69 deaths, all but one from further heart attacks. Forty-four of those cardiac deaths occurred in the patients taking dummy tablets; there were only 24 deaths in the patients taking sulfinpyrazone.

The protection given ... drug seems to operate ... sudden death from a dis... heart beat rather than ... thrombosis, an effect that ... been expected by the org... of the trial. Furthermo[re] ... policy committee has decid... all patients in the trial sho... told about the results and ... choice whether to continue ... project, since it might ot... have seemed unethical to co... giving some patients ... tablets.

In practical terms, howe[ver] ... results so far are cou... enough to justify cautious ... ism that sulfinpyrazone (a... sibly other drugs with a ... action, including aspirin) ... able to reduce some of the ... tality from the present ... of coronary disease.

Source: *New England Journ[al of] Medicine*, Feb 9, p289.

Wizard of the war

Most Secret War
British Scientific Intelligence 1939-1945
By R. V. Jones
(Hamish Hamilton, £6.95)
The Secret War
By Brian Johnson
(BBC, £6.50)

R. V. Jones, like Cassandra, was an admirable example of an Early Warning System. The difference is that while nobody would listen to her, Churchill listened to him. Another young man, Orde Wingate, also caught the master's ear, but whereas his ideas were essentially peripheral, and applied in a remote theatre of war, the problems with which Jones was successfully concerned had a critical significance at the centre. The beams by which the Luftwaffe's bombers were guided during the Blitz, the German radar system, the V-weapons—all these threats were aimed at the heart.

Perhaps none of the brilliant team of scientists, from Andrade to Zuckerman, who transferred their skills to the war effort—whether in creative invention or in operational research—had so radical an effect in so many vital areas as did Jones. This was an astonishing achievement for the son of a regular sergeant in the Grenadiers who fought in the retreat from Mons: an Oxford man, still in his twenties when the war began. Less astonishing, perhaps, when one notes that he was launched into scientific intelligence by both Tizard and Lindemann; and though the former lost face with Churchill the latter, as the Prime Minister's guru, supported Jones to the end—even, remarkably, when they disagreed.

Some of Jones's perceptions and practical achievements have recently been disclosed to millions by the BBC's admirable exercise in *haute vulgarisation*, the television series called *The Secret War* whose scripts are now published in amplified form. Television is said to trivialize, but this was not a trivial operation. Some of the material in the text, and a number of the illustrations, have certainly not been available before, and though there are the inevitable errors on which it would be unkind to comment *The Secret War* on the screen and in hardback represents British television at its most adult.

Jones was, of course, an important anchor-man in the series, lucid, accessible, urbane. But one must switch from the simplifications of television to his copious and readable memoirs for a true picture of the realities. In scientific intelligence the small print matters as much as the dramatic headlines, and the solutions of wartime are rarely as instant as those on BBC1. The famous and oft-told story of the "bending" of the beams in 1940 or the tragic raid on Coventry acquire a new dimension as Professor Jones takes us point by point over the evidence as it came to him at the time, often minute, often suspect, by which logic and intuition led him to success—success, that is, over the Luftwaffe's radio-direction but a qualified failure over Coventry.

What emerges most strikingly is the sense of strain. Perhaps it was essential for a man carrying Jones's responsibilities to be young, like a fighter pilot or a tennis star, in order to sustain the mental and physical pressures. His wartime way of life reminds one of Pontecorvo's remark about research into atomic energy: "toute l'affaire ne cessera jamais d'être à la fois passionante et déplaisante". We observe in this book a mind of high quality at full stretch. The death of thousands, during the Blitz or the V-attacks in 1944, was as much at risk from the accuracy or error of Jones's sums and insights as armies in the field or fleets at sea depending on their commanders getting it right. It is difficult to quantify the value of Jones's work even in these simple human terms, but that is the order of magnitude. From the specifically military point of view, he was indispensible in what Churchill called the Wizard War.

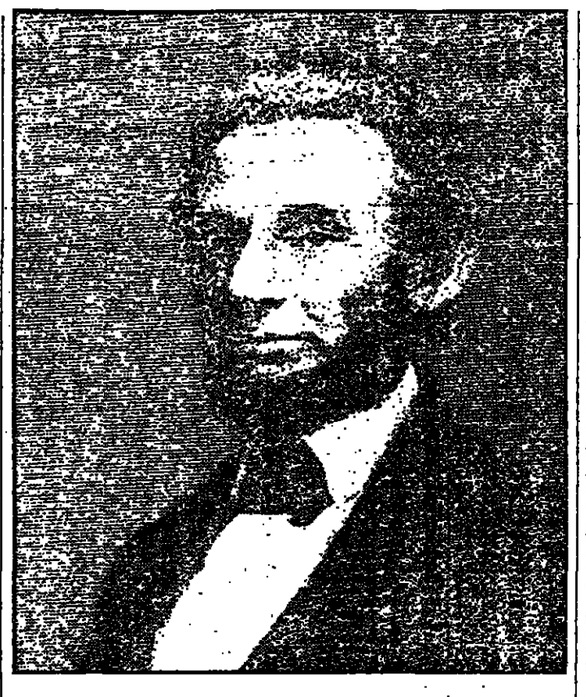
But the other vein in his memoirs helps to explain why he did not crack or lose his mind's cutting edge. A compulsive practical joker, a man with a powerful if idiosyncratic sense of humour, a friend strong in personal relations, a shrewd observer of the human condition, he seems to have kept sane by enjoying life. Much of that enjoyment is here recovered, for unlike most scientists the Professor is an unbuttoned raconteur with a graphic style and a compelling narrative gift.

In effect, he takes us into the Small Back Room and shows us what it was really like. Here are the backwoodsmen of the Air Staff wasting their pilots' lives by refusing to admit that the *Germans might do what Jones* demonstrated conclusively that they could do. Here are the place-seekers and the power-hungry, and the great hatreds and rivalries, from Tizard/Lindemann downwards, which warp progress in war as they do in peace. Here are the bright minds, and the ordinarily honest, and the big men ruthlessly recaptured in their conclaves. As a record of fact which has the high readability of good fiction this is certainly outstanding among the war memoirs.

Like a good autobiographer Professor Jones perhaps tells us more about himself than he intends. Very *tough, very hard* under the humour, he must also have been a great hackle-raiser: to be so constantly right, and to know that you are right, and to show that you know, is not endearing—particularly to more conventional and less agile minds. But nobody—beginning with Churchill and Hitler—got things done in that complex war by being nice. It is perhaps more rewarding to study the book as a classic example of adaptation to an environment. We observe Jones of necessity developing to the highest degree the art of managing the System: knowing and using the key men, pulling the right strings, turning the small back room into a power-house.

Our order of priorities is curious. As one reads this testament of a man whose direction and application of scientific intelligence contributed so much to survival and victory it seems strange to think of a myriad of knights and lords, military and civil, and to realise that Professor Jones emerged in 1945 with a mere CBE, the sort of award made to a second-rank civil servant after years of worthy Whitehall slog. Too clever by half? He takes it with a half-smile, sticking to the spirit of what Churchill once told him. "Praise the humanities, my boy. That'll make them think you're broad-minded."

Ronald Lewin



Idealist and realist

With Malice Toward None
The Life of Abraham Lincoln
By Stephen B. Oates
(Allen & Unwin, £8.95)

Abraham Lincoln became President of the United States at a more critical time for his country than did any of his predecessors or successors. He had to be smuggled into Washington by a secret train for fear that he might be assassinated on the way; and on his first day in office he was confronted with the crisis at Fort Sumter, which led to the firing of the first shots in the Civil War. It was a rough beginning for a man who had spent most of his working life in Illinois, then still much of a frontier society, and who was temperamentally averse to war and violence. Yet despite mistakes and setbacks he succeeded in his main aim of holding the Union together, and before his assassination in 1865 had ensured the abolition of slavery.

It is an astonishing story, and it is well told, by and large, by Professor Oates in his new book, a careful and balanced account which concentrates on Lincoln himself, taking the reader from the log-cabin in Kentucky where Lincoln was born to the assassination scene at Ford's Theatre in Washington. Lincoln emerges as a sensitive and humane man given to deep moods of depression, an idealist, but also a man who had both feet firmly on the ground and knew when he would have to compromise.

The most telling example of this was his attitude to slavery, the great issue of the day. Both Lincoln's parents had been opposed to "the peculiar institution", and he himself seems always to have believed that it was wrong. But he was very critical of the abolitionists and their radical approach, believing that their tactics were too strident, and that they only served to exacerbate the situation by putting the whites in the South on the defensive. If left alone, he thought, slavery would simply wither away. So, in deference to much anti-emancipation opinion in the North in the years before the Civil War, he was prepared to acquiesce in laws providing for the return of runaway slaves; and in his inaugural address in 1861, when several Southern states had already voted to secede, he made a point of saying that he would not menace the institution of slavery.

For Lincoln the aim of the war was to end the secession and not, initially at least, to free the slaves. It was a policy largely dictated by the need to keep the border states, Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, from joining the Confederacy, and to avoid alienating supporters of slavery in the North. But as the war took its course, his attitude gradually changed, and he came to accept that the two issues were inextricably linked. Finally, on January 1, 1863, he made a presidential proclamation declaring that all slaves in the rebel states of the States were "forever free"; and abolitionists who had criticized him earlier ended up by praising him for his tenacity at a time of crisis.

All this is fully told in absorbing detail by Professor Oates. If his book has a failing, it is in concentrating too much on Lincoln himself, and not giving a fuller description of the men and events with which he was dealing. This is particularly true of his treatment of the Civil War itself, which takes up almost half the book. Professor Oates tells us nothing of Confederate war aims and tactics, and gives only the sketchiest accounts of the campaigns and battles. The reader feels that he is confined in Washington with Lincoln, fuming over the ineptitude of the Union generals, when he would like to know what was really happening on *the ground. It is an important* part of the Lincoln story, and it is a pity it is not there.

This criticism apart, Professor Oates gives a comprehensive and sympathetic account of the tall, gangling man who fulfilled the American Dream by rising from the traditional log-cabin to the White House—after reading romantic accounts in his youth of the American Revolution. He describes Lincoln's years as a lawyer in Springfield, the Illinois capital, and his difficult marriage to Mary Todd Lincoln—a clever, but deeply *insecure woman who never* got over the deaths of two of their sons, and used to cause frequent emotional scenes, as well as running up debts.

The United States was fortunate to have a man like Lincoln at the White House when the slavery issue came to a head, just as it was unfortunate to lose him when the Civil War ended and the equally difficult period of Reconstruction began.

Peter Strafford

Fiction

Jacky Gillott

Little Sisters
By Fay Weldon
(Hodder & Stoughton, £4.25)
The Assumption of the Rogues and Rascals
By Elizabeth Smart
(Cape, £3.50)
Selected Stories of Sean O'Faolain
(Constable, £4.95)

Fay Weldon has established an inimitable voice of her own but given a game of guessing literary antecedents I should number among hers these disparate tellers of cautionary tales, Charles Perrault and Muriel Spark, a pinch of Poe, a shadow of Waugh and possibly Mather & Crowther, the advertising agency where Miss Weldon once worked. Here, I would guess she developed a sharp, encapsulating prose and a critical detachment that gives her work a *polish and distance uncommon among women writers.*

Miss Weldon does not proffer characters with whom it is easy sympathetically to identify. But by heaven, they're funny—and the situations in which they discover themselves, gloriously bizarre.

Her new novel once (and perhaps more engagingly) called "Warning to Wantons" is a rich brew of sex, greed and the macabre. Victor, a middle-aged antique dealer, takes Elsa, his dumbly obliging mistress—a girl with missing buttons and execrable typing speeds—to Ditton House, the home of his millionaire friends Hamish and Gemma. Each desires something from at least one of the others. Victor wants bargains. Elsa, affections. Gemma, who lacks one finger and the use of her legs, a baby and Hamish, sex. With great ingenuity each sets about his or her object. Throughout the conduct of this primary plot runs Gemma's extraordinary life story: from poor orphan to wealthy wife. The historical narrative, most fluidly incorporated with the weekend events at Ditton, offers a satiric backward look at the Sixties as wonderful as it is weird.

Gemma worked for a designer of navel and pubic gems made to adorn celebrated bodies. His partner, savagely envious, is thought to have murdered his own sister. Marion, the other secretary has proof of it, bloodily wrapped in her underwear drawer but all reference to it is taken as a sign of mental instability by her atrocious, package-tourophile parents.

One could, at the risk of confusing the reader, go on. The fertility of invention in this novel makes description tempting but it would also separate the oddity of incident from the stunning assurance with which Fay Weldon manipulates it.

The surface simplicity of her style is deceiving. Not only does she manage a highly wrought plot without strain, not a word of dialogue is waste and there is a wealth of observation so concisely made its delivery borders on the casual. I shall be surprised to see a more high-spirited and sophisticated fiction appear this year.

If Fay Weldon's writing seems to pour out with such natural, crisply-faceted munificence she never lingers over an especially pleasing phrase, the contrast with Elizabeth Smart *couldn't be greater.*

Miss Smart's output is small, limited in range, brief in length and consciously poetic. *The Assumption of the Rogues and Rascals* gives up a large proportion of its 123 pages to lamenting the difficulty of writing, expressing the need for it, wondering what to write about and apologizing for being so draggy on the subject. This, as the author seems fully aware, is extremely tiresome. I wouldn't pay a plumber for telling me my sink was too difficult to unblock and writers who write about how hard it is to write do not win my immediate admiration either. But it has to be said that when she leaves off complaining and gets down to the job, Miss Smart writes like an angel. She can make "brandy and candlelight" sound sublime. And although she cannot sustain either narrative or character, she can present a glimpsed moment powerfully. "Across the Golden Square goes a one man band, mournful and merry under the August sky. A great Italian mama sits on a bench, benignly smacking the toddlers back, but they always make straight for the puddles, tireless as their two-toned ancestors climbing *out of the sea*".

The word "Assumption" is used in the religious sense; the acceptance, the receiving into the mind of the lovers one once had and will have no more. But this is not really, as the blurb claims, a work of mature acceptance. The pain is not resolved and the closing presence that it is leads Miss Smart to use language badly. "Is it reprehensible alchemy to pleasure yourself—with inevitable cataclysm?" she writes losing all the striking and rhythmic feel for words she undoubtedly has when she expresses a truth. Again and again a vein of pure poetry opens in this little book obliterating the occasional carelessness, the puffing self pity. So memorable is it when it breaks forth I cannot imagine why Elizabeth Smart rebels against her natural gift by trying to bear her poetry into a prose form.

Sean O'Faolain has been called the Irish Chekhov and the title helps convey his great array of characters, the fullness of each one of them, the continually ambivalent nature of the human creature, the comedy that never lacks compassion.

But within these qualities abides that extra piquancy of the Irish character . . . the combination of Celt and Catholic which sometimes fuses in mysticism and sometimes fights like hell. Passions either curbed or made more pronounced by an adhering sense of sin and (in consequence) a failure ever to tell the whole truth, a blessed alliance with the bottle, a predilection for self-punishment and a grand sense of death.

Given the profound contradiction of their race it is small wonder that O'Faolain's men and women can undergo amazing changes of mind without a trace of bewilderment, make festivals of funerals and find it natural to lie beside the newly widowed. His skill lies in persuading the reader to take all this mercurialism without a blink—except of admiration.

All these 17 stories, written with remarkable consistency over a span of 30 years, have been published before so I shan't trouble to summarize this one or that. Suffice it to say how rich a collection this is, how joyfully the morbid thumbprint of Mother Church is realized, how potently soft and earthy the land itself is felt.

Michael Ratcliffe returns next *week and reviews The Older* Hardy by Robert Gittings.

Planning for Britain

The 1945 Revolution
By William Harrington and Peter Young
(Davis-Poynter, £6.50)

The Chartists outdid even the toughest left-wingers of today. They wanted annual elections to parliament, so that MPs would be true delegates of the people. But would that really involve the electorate more—or turn them off politics for life? Perhaps the best way to raise interest is not to have an election for ten years?

That is one lesson, at least, of 1945. William Harrington and Peter Young call it "the most literate election ever." The assertion is probably right. In the dark two years up to Tobruk especially, the shock of defeat prodded the British into a hard re-think about what the postwar society (if there ever was one) should be like.

In the army, Allen Lane's right-hand man at Penguins, W. E. Williams, set up ABCA (the Army Bureau of Current Affairs) and bombarded bombardiers with compulsory if not always compulsive lectures. As early as January 1941, *Picture Post* devoted a special issue to "A Plan for Britain." And in 1942, Sir William Beveridge produced his famous report on social security.

In many eyes, that report *was* the future. Too many for too long had felt the threat of *unemployment, the dole, "panel"* medicine. The report itself was such powerful medicine that, in a notorious row, the War Office withdrew the glowing ABCA brief on Beveridge. *Six months later it was replaced by another on social security couched in more general tones, and with a warning inserted by officialdom that there was danger in easy promises.*

The quotation is from this book. Here is *Picture Post* (from Tom Hopkinson's volume of selections) on the government's general response:

The government has filleted the Beveridge report. As far as parliament is concerned, the battle is over and the report defeated. But once before, over the Hoare-Laval pact, this country spoke its mind, and the government had to follow. Shall we hear, during the next few months, this country speak again?

It finally spoke in 1945. Messrs Harrington and Young are of course right to say that you can't pin that Labour victory over a heavily Tory Commons, first elected in 1935, on any one factor. (The defeated, at the time, said it was all got up by ABCA indoctrination, just as there are those who think the National Front has been got up by the Socialist Workers Party.) But in terms of issues it was undoubtedly a vote for the welfare state.

This is not a very good book. Each chapter is written like a breathless feature article: each begins, determinedly, with an anecdote, like a text from a Teach Yourself Journalism course. Much of it is not new. It does manage to make a lot of the right points, and it does evoke those heady days of thin living and high thinking. The world of wireless and ITMA; of going to the pictures; of an Archbishop of Canterbury who wrote a ninepenny Penguin Special, *Christianity and Social Order*, advocating family allowances, better housing, and holidays with pay. (It sold 140,000 copies.)

Was 1945 a revolution? Harrington and Young think not. But whatever the Attlee government didn't do, it did enlarge the concept of citizenship, the concept of what everyone had a right to. What revolution could do more?

In that summer election, the first-time candidates included Major Denis Healey and Lieutenant James Callaghan. What price the revolution now?

Paul Barker

Eggheads and skinheads

The Rules of Disorder
By Peter Marsh, Elisabeth Rosser and Rom Harré
(Routledge, £4.95)

I'm told that there are now so many academics turning up for Manchester United's home matches that some of the regular supporters have decided to stay away: they can't stand all that polite hand-clapping and the precisely articulated shouts of "Come on, United. Quickly now. Exploit that three-against-two situation". Now this is probably a gross slander put about by a few malicious Leavisites but you can understand why the rumour went the rounds so quickly; no self-respecting spectator wants to find himself singing "Ee-Ay-Addio" with a couple of dozen campus voyeurs.

So Marsh, Rosser and Harré do seem to be pushing their luck a little when they wheel *in their complex arrangements* for fathoming the rules of football hooliganism: the video-tape equipment for filming the crowd, the interview forms, the modified "repertory grids", the coloured pictures for testing the meaning of items of dress worn by the fans. Matters aren't helped greatly by their choice of football crowd; not the Kop at Liverpool or the Chelsea Shed, but the one just handily down the road from college—the London Road "end" at Oxford United.

It says a great deal, therefore, for the subtlety of their analysis and their success in talking to the fans, that they have us firmly on their side by the end of Chapter Three. We've heard their central claim before—crowd disorder is a relatively harmless form of ritual which only has the appearance of mindless anarchy to the outsider—but new evidence gives it a much more authoritative and sophisticated look. We learn, for example, that there are important differences in the extent of the boys involvement in abusing, threatening and chasing. There's a split between Novices, Rowdies and Town Boys, which is spatially and sartorially observed on the terraces. There's a set of roles which can be distinguished: Chant Leader, Aggro Leader, Nutter and Hooligan: a career path which runs within and between the groups. Particularly "insightful" is their account of the conspiracy "on the part of the members of (this) orderly sub-culture to deny that order exists", lest Saturday becomes contaminated through being equated with the dreary weekday world of work or school.

It is a pleasure to find social scientists who modestly work directly from the talk of their respondents, even if occasionally their originality derives somewhat from a failure to credit predecessors. They also realize that it is not enough just to describe a ritual. After all, even if they only do it just to tease, why should working-class boys feel so angry about each other every Saturday afternoon?

The authors duck and weave a bit on this one but in the last few pages tentatively proffer—and they have every right to be nervous about it—the rather flimsy idea that "aggro" (their name for the ritual manifestation of aggression) is a "contemporary social means available to man for coping with aggression". Try to disprove that one.

The only other possible cause of concern is a policy reference in the last sentence, to ways in which knowing the rules of disorder might help us to develop "management strategies" to cope with the troublemakers. You know, they might not like the sound of that at the London Road end. Marsh and his fellow social psychologists should remember that although eggheads may have the edge on skinheads when it comes to ritual analysis—they also crack a great deal easier.

Laurie Taylor

Minds of gold

The Letters of Marsilio Ficino
Volume II (Liber III)
Translated from the Latin by members of the Language Department of the School of Economic Science, London
(Shepheard-Walwyn, £6.50)

I have never heard the present called a golden age, but that was how Ficino and his friends saw their own.

If any age can be called a golden one it is undoubtedly the one that produces minds of gold in abundance. And no one who considers the wonderful discoveries of our age will doubt that it is a golden one.

No one ever has doubted it; yet some may wonder why in 1978 it should seem important to publish an English translation of Latin epistles composed in the formal rhetoric of the Florentine Academy in an age so undoubtedly iron as our own. But however removed *quattrocento* Florence may be from the physical environment of the modern industrial city, the environment of the soul remains timeless, for it is the world of art and learning. All that we regard as the norm of Western European art—Botticelli's paintings, Monteverdi's music, Shakespeare's philosophical lovers, Berowne and Lorenzo, Jacques and Portia—has flowered from Ficino's Florence. It is in this context that his letters are to be read, in these pages set in the type designed by Pietro Bembo (humanist and Cardinal) son of one of Ficino's correspondents. The anonymous translators directed by Professor Kristeller of Columbia University have provided not only scholarly notes and bibliography but volumes which it is a pleasure to read.

Ficino's personal relationships, *by modern standards* disconcerting alike in their formality and in their expressions of "love", belong to the same order as the Platonic philosophy that inspired them and the art they inspired. They are relationships not of the natural man but of that neglected and forgotten travelling-companion the soul. Life is itself an art, in which all is transposed from the order of nature into the order of spirit and its values. A banquet, for example, should be a banquet of the mind, graced not only by Bacchus and Ceres but by the Nine Muses and the Three Graces. A musician must "remember that harmony in the motions of the soul is far more needful than harmony in voices"; and "A man never satisfies art whom artistry always satisfies". Art which is not the expression of anything beyond itself is valueless.

The Renaissance was itself a restoration of lost knowledge and forgotten values; "for this golden age has restored the light of the liberal arts that were almost extinct: grammar, poetry, rhetoric, painting, sculpture, architecture, music and the ancient art of singing to the Orphic lyre". Let us hope that the faith of the anonymous translators will be justified and

. . . all things run
On that unfashionable gyre again.

Kathleen Raine

From astral heights

Both Sides of the Circle
The Autobiography of Christmas Humphreys
(Allen & Unwin, £6.95)

This autobiography is a complete refutation, in what the publishers justifiably describe as a "brilliant and sometimes spectacular career", of Kipling's "Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet". They undoubtedly met in Christmas Humphreys.

Even before going up to Cambridge to read Law he had come upon the writings of Ananda Coomaraswamy, and had become convinced that whatever else he was, he was a Buddhist. At the Cambridge Lodge of the Theosophical Society he discovered theosophy and Madame Blavatsky's *Secret Doctrine*. Henceforward his life became an extraordinary blend of criminal trials at the Old Bailey and, from the astral heights of Buddhist meditation, the vigorously active promotion of societies and literature to bring to the West the wisdom of the East.

There was much else besides in this astonishingly many-coloured and attractive life. He shared with Puck, his wife, a marvellous community of varied tastes and enjoyments in a long and happy marriage — balletomania, collecting *objets d'art*, travel, music, detective novels; and, throughout, a close involvement in current events and a wide circle of friends. More than most, this autobiography is a vivid recapitulation of the changing character and the events of the twentieth century.

For that reason, the book is not merely an absorbing life story; it is also a valuable social document. The underlying movement within the history of this century is a spiritual convergence—a drive towards the unity of mankind which may well prove a continuing progressive development in centuries ahead. Superficially, we now seem "by schisms rent asunder" and curtained off into a compartmented world. But, looking deeper, as this book does, the forces making for one world are by no means negligible. It has certainly been what Christmas Humphreys calls his *dharma*, "doing the thing next-to-be-done", which distinguishes his life and makes him a symbolic figure of our times, as one who has played an integrating part in bringing together the divided world.

On one point of detail (rash though it is to raise it with a learned judge) my memory serves me differently. In a reference to Jung's *Face to Face* television encounter with John Freeman, Judge Humphreys writes that Jung, when asked about the existence of God, answered *"I know"*. As I recall it, Freeman's question was: "Do you *believe* in a life after death?" and Jung answered: "Believe! *I know*".

At any rate, my version would serve very well to illustrate not only the affinity of spirit between Jung and Christmas Humphreys but also the spiritual consanguinity which drew together from East and West those like himself engaged on the real quest of our age: which is not to prove the existence of God but rather to illuminate the destiny of the human soul in the cosmic process, and the way to transcend the dualism of our nature by intuitional grasp, as this author describes it, of "both sides of the circle". His book is the life story of one "who saw life steadily, and saw it whole".

Joseph McCulloch

Unexpected joys

In a Summer Garment
The Experience of an Autistic Child
By Ann Lovell
(Secker & Warburg, £3.90)

Mental handicap used to be seen as God-given. Ann Lovell's title is taken from *Piers Plowman*, whose lunatics were sent forth by God "in a summer garment, barefoot and breadless, and they beg of none". Nowadays this easy tolerance has gone, and with so much emphasis on professional care for the handicapped children we may too easily forget the pleasure and delight they can give to their families and friends.

Simon was Mrs Lovell's first-born, and after the inevitable anxieties of pregnancy she was reassured by his perfect beauty. His initial apparent flawlessness must have made it harder for her to accept that his mind was not developing normally; but in fact when the diagnosis of autism was made after four years of increasing worry it came as a relief that there were other children with the same problems.

For autism is one of the most perplexing and least understood forms of mental handicap. As in adult schizophrenia, there is no obvious physical or chemical defect in the brain, but the behavioural abnormalities are unmistakable and crippling. An autistic child may never learn to speak: Simon's speech was mostly limited to repeating phrases with little comprehension. Living in his own world, he showed no interest in playing with other children or with toys, and instead spent hours in repetitive, apparently meaningless actions such as opening and closing a cupboard door.

Struggling to comprehend this disability, Mrs Lovell saw the first step as banishing from her mind the child that might have been, whose talents and successes had existed only in her imagination. Having done so she found that her son's capacity for pleasure in riding, swimming and especially in music gave unexpected joy to the whole family. His development was slow, he remained vulnerable and easily dismayed; but his younger sister and brothers became very attached to him and now that he spends much of the year at a residential community they still find that the family is really complete only when he is home.

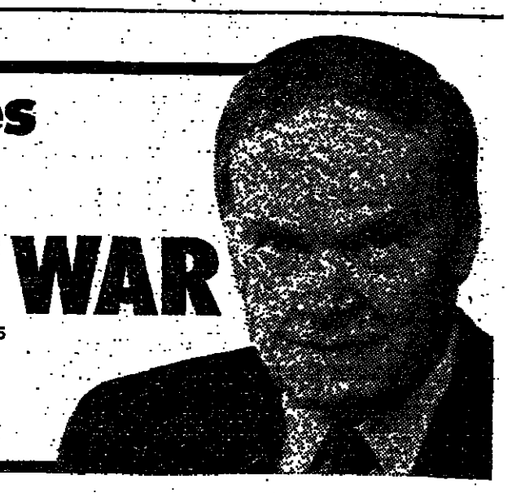
Other books have told of the problems faced by the parents of handicapped children (and the great areas of need left untouched by the welfare state). Mrs Lovell's story is unusual in conveying so well the deep emotional rewards that can be given to their families by the "jesters of Jesus".

Tony Smith

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BRITISH FUNDS

1977/78 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
104¾	97¼	Treas 10½% 1978	101½	-1/16	10.329	5.894
100⅝	90⅞	Exch 9% 1976-78	99¾	• ..	9.098	6.334
107	95½	Treas 11½% 1979	104¾	• ..	11.025	7.033
97¾	84⅞	Treas 3% 1979	96⅝	• ..	3.097	5.127
98¼	85¼	Elec 4½% 1974-79	97⅝	• ..	4.358	5.849
108⅝	93½	Treas 10½% 1979	103⅞	+1/16	10.139	6.154
97½	84¼	Elec 3½% 1976-79	95¾	..	3.650	6.060
104¾	87½	Treas Cnv 9% 1980	101¾	• ..	8.839	6.801
105¾	88¾	Treas 9½% 1980	101⅞	..	9.342	6.648
96	83¾	Treas 3½% 1977-80	94¾	..	3.718	6.300
99¾	83¾	Fund 5½% 1978-80	95½	..	5.438	7.425
112¾	90⅝	Exch 13% 1980	108¼	+⅛	12.030	6.861
108¾	92⅝	Treas 11½% 1981	104¾	+⅛	10.998	6.633
94⅞	77¾	Treas 3½% 1979-81	90⅝	..	3.863	7.068
104	86¾	Treas 9¾% 1981	100⅝	..	9.669	9.400
97½	85¾	Exch 8¼% 1981	98⅛	+⅛	8.543	9.489
110¾	97⅛	Exch 9¾% 1981	99⅝	+⅛	9.506	9.530
92½	87¾	Exch 3% 1981	87⅛	..	3.419	7.046
113⅝	96¼	Exch 12¼% 1981	108⅝	+⅛	11.703	9.816
100⅞	83¾	Treas 8¼% 1980-82	97⅝	..	8.729	9.317
89¾	72½	Treas 3% 1982	85¾	..	3.499	7.203
116⅝	101⅛	Treas 14% 1982	113¾	• +⅛	12.369	9.936
98⅝	83⅝	Treas 8¼% 1982	95¼	+⅛	8.661	9.616
103⅞	83½	Exch 9¼% 1982	98⅛	• +⅛	9.409	9.710
87¾	81	Exch 3% 1983	82¾	..	3.625	7.187
114¼	95½	Treas 12% 1983	107⅞	• +⅛	11.103	9.936
101⅛	85⅝	Treas 9½% 1983	98⅝	+⅛	9.480	9.861
95	72½	Fund 5½% 1982-84	86	..	6.449	8.764
99¼	77½	Treas 8¼% 1984-86	93⅝	+⅛	9.210	9.880
87¾	67	Fund 6½% 1985-87	84¾	+⅛	7.931	9.495
92½	68¾	Treas 7¾% 1985-88	85⅝	+⅛	9.147	10.235
73½	46⅛	Trans 3% 1978-88	64¼	+⅛	4.697	8.270
75¾	54⅝	Treas 5% 1986-89	70⅝	+⅛	7.289	9.635
120¾	97¾	Treas 13% 1990	109⅜	+⅛	12.015	11.700
93½	67⅛	Treas 8¼% 1987-90	83⅜	+⅛	9.897	10.715
111	90⅝	Treas 11¾% 1991	101¼	+⅛	11.816	11.628
75¾	54	Fund 5¾% 1987-91	67⅞	• ..	8.407	10.174
117	98⅝	Treas 12¾% 1992	106¼	+⅛	12.103	11.946
96⅞	88⅝	Treas 10% 1992	89⅞	+⅛	11.255	11.632
113	89⅝	Exch 12¼% 1992	102⅛	+⅛	12.020	11.974
115⅝	84⅝	Treas 12½% 1993	104⅜	+⅛	12.080	12.000
72⅛	51¼	Fund 6% 1993	65¼	• +⅛	9.166	10.574
126	95	Treas 13¾% 1993	116⅛	+⅛	12.389	12.160
128⅝	99	Treas 14½% 1994	116⅝	+⅛	12.454	12.148
114⅝	94⅝	Exch 12½% 1994	103⅝	+⅛	12.114	12.038
95⅝	69½	Treas 9% 1994	85⅜	+⅛	10.642	11.276
110⅝	87⅝	Treas 12% 1995	101½	+⅛	11.967	11.956
51¾	32⅝	Gas 3% 1990-95	49	+⅛	6.251	9.010
90	88½	Exch 10¼% 1995	89¼	+⅛	11.480	11.716
118⅝	87⅝	Treas 12¾% 1995	108⅝	+⅛	12.146	12.058
91⅝	67	Treas 9% 1992-96	81⅝	• +⅛	10.953	11.344
135⅜	101⅛	Treas 15¼% 1996	126⅝	+⅛	12.591	12.318
122⅝	89⅝	Exch 13¼% 1996	112⅝	+⅛	12.231	12.108
50	32	Rdmptn 3% 1986-96	46⅝	• +⅛	6.418	8.821
121	87⅝	Treas 13¼% 1997	109⅛	+⅛	12.221	12.102
96⅞	90⅝	Exch 10½% 1997	90⅝	+⅛	11.591	11.748
83⅝	65⅝	Treas 8¾% 1997	79⅝	+⅛	10.996	11.372
72⅝	51	Treas 6¾% 1995-98	67⅝	+⅛	10.336	11.080
137¾	103⅝	Treas 15½% 1998	128	+⅛	12.496	12.237
96¼	66¾	Treas 9½% 1999	86¼	+⅛	11.167	11.408
92½	90⅝	Treas 10½% 1999	91⅝	+⅛	11.637	11.762
42⅝	27⅝	Fund 3½% 1999-04	39⅝	+⅛	8.908	10.153
81¾	57½	Treas 8% 2002-06	73⅝	• ..	10.925	11.120
56¼	40⅝	Treas 5½% 2008-12	51⅝	• +⅛	10.606	10.870
80	53½	Treas 7¾% 2012-15	71¾	-⅛	10.918	11.003
38⅝	26⅝	Consols 4%	35⅝	..	11.495	..
36⅝	25⅝	War Ln 3½%	36	..	9.966	..
39⅝	25⅝	Conv 3½%	36⅝	• ..	9.549	..
29⅝	20⅝	Treas 3%	25⅝	• ..	11.641	..
24⅝	17⅝	Consols 2½%	22	• ..	11.248	..
24	17⅝	Treas. 2½% Aft 75	21⅝	• ..	11.656	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
101¾	97⅝	Aust 5½% 76-78	101⅛	..	5.517	8.313
96¾	79½	Aust 5½% 77-80	94⅝	..	5.960	9.225
88½	69¾	Aust 5½% 81-82	84½	• ..	6.475	9.971
87¾	65¾	Aust 6% 81-83	84	..	7.269	10.086
95	77¾	Aust 7% 79-81	91	..	7.692	10.113
90	80	Chilean Mixed	90	..	..	..
75½	61¾	E Africa 5½% 77-83	74½	..	7.843	12.873
340	197	German 4½% 1930	340	..	..	..
42	32½	Hungary 4½% 1924	41	..	..	..
96⅝	69⅝	Ireland 7½% 81-83	87¾	+⅛	..	..
96½	84⅝	Jamaica 7½% 77-79	88	+⅛	7.985	10.164
335	225	Japan Ass 4% 1910	335	+15	..	..
87½	63	Japan 6% 83-88	87	-½	..	..
73	65	Kenya 5% 78-82	77	..	6.612	12.697
86	69	Malaya 7½% 78-82	84	..	8.363	12.413
96⅝	81½	N Z 6% 76-80	93½	..	6.417	9.695
79	53½	N Z 7½% 88-92	71⅝	..	10.272	11.484
83	66⅝	N Z 7½% 83-86	87	..	8.778	10.146
91	74	N Rhd 6% 78-81	98½	..	6.738	10.641
91	74	Nyasa 6% 78-81	89½	..	6.738	10.641
155	145	Peru 6% Ass	155	..	..	..
94½	82	S Africa 9½% 77-81	94	..	..	..
30	20	S Rhd 2½% 65-70	60	..	..	..
65	20	S Rhd 4½% 87-92	56	..	..	..
83	44	S Rhd 6% 78-81	90	..	..	..
55	45	Spanish 4%	45	..	..	..
81	67	Tang 5½% 78-82	79	..	7.277	12.600
53	60	Uruguay 3½%	94	..	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
27	20⅝	L C C 3% 1920	25	..	12.172	..
94½	64¾	L C C 5% 80-83	80⅝	-1½	6.350	10.373
93	72	L C C 5½% 77-81	90⅝	• +⅛	6.093	9.746
85¾	65	L C C 5½% 82-84	80½	..	6.893	9.636
79½	53¾	L C C 5½% 85-87	72½	..	7.712	10.383
96¾	81¾	L C C 6% 76-79	96	..	6.249	9.836
78	52¾	L C C 6¾% 85-90	72⅝	..	9.382	10.968
75¾	53	G L C 6¾% 90-92	68⅝	..	9.986	11.331
100½	92	G L C 9½% 80-82	97⅝	..	9.743	10.244
107⅝	93½	G L C 12½% 1982	105	..	11.901	10.962
111½	91	G L C 12½% 1983	105⅝	..	11.866	11.222
100	89⅝	C of L 6% 75-78	99⅝	..	6.315	6.072
88⅝	70½	C of L 7½% 80-82	97⅝	..	7.427	10.179
97½	69⅝	Ag Mt 7½% 81-84	88⅝	..	9.172	11.132
77⅝	55⅝	Ag Mt 7% 91-93	70⅝	• ..	10.867	11.863
65⅝	52⅝	Ag Mt 6% 85-90	68⅝	..	9.787	11.574
91⅝	73⅝	Belfast 6½% 77-80	91½	..	7.103	10.107
94½	84⅝	Brightn 6½% 76-79	92⅝	..	6.667	8.832
96⅝	85	Camden 6½% 77-79	96⅝	• ..	6.801	8.036
91¼	72½	Croydon 6½% 78-81	88⅝	..	7.605	10.467
99½	85½	Edin 6½% 77-79	98½	..	6.598	8.147
101	80	Glasgow 9¼% 80-82	96	..	9.841	10.320
100	80	Gwich 6½% 76-78	99⅝	• ..	6.761	6.102
110¾	96¼	Liverpl 13½% 1981	108¾	..	12.467	10.659
53	23¾	Met Water B 3% 34-03	31½	• ..	9.515	11.300
93	76½	N I 7% 79-80	89	..	7.302	13.415
95⅝	80	N I 6% 82-84	81½	..	8.805	11.742
86⅝	65	N I Elec. 6½% 81-83	81½	..	7.998	11.516
100⅝	89⅝	Notts 6½% 76-78	99¾	..	6.758	7.078
97⅝	84	Sthend 6½% 77-79	97½	..	6.383	8.100
85	60¼	Swark 6½% 83-86	81¼	..	8.470	10.345
94½	77⅝	Surrey 6½% 78-80	94	• ..	6.386	9.363

Investment Dollar Premium 87⅝% (87½%).
Premium Conversion Factor 0.7151.

FOREIGN STOCKS

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
54½	40½	Bayer	£40½	..	197	4.6	21.9
18⅝	11⅝	Commerzbank	£16¾	..	44.2	2.7	18.6
22⅞	17½	Cp Fn Paris	£22½	..	187	8.3	7.3
52	43	EBES	£52	..	281	5.4	..
23	14	Ericsson	£21	..	69.2	3.3	23.6
23	6	Finsider	7½	..	..	..	..
14	4½	Granges	£7	..	..	..	..
530	385	Hoechst	460	..	19.7	4.3	15.9
34	3	Montecatini E	12	..	..	..	..
570	470	Robeco fl.5	537	+5	29.9	5.6	30.7
491	325	Rolinco Subs fl 5	380	+6	..	..	40.0
140	30	Snia Viscosa	54	..	..	..	..
505	710	Thyssen-Huette	290	..	..	..	15.9
76	42	Volkswagen	170	..	..	..	..

DOLLAR STOCKS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
10¾	5¼	Brascan	£9⅞	+⅛	57.4	5.9	4.3
12	6⅞	BP Canada	10½	..	..	..	..
15¾	9¼	Can Pac Ord	£10⅝	-⅛	47.0	4.3	8.4
14¼	9⅝	El Paso	£10⅝	-⅛	41.7	3.9	19.9
45½	27⅝	Exxon Corp	£31⅝	-⅛	..	..	..
..	20⅝	Fluor	£22⅝	..	67.7	2.9	9.5
25½	16⅞	Hollinger	£19⅞	+⅛	..	..	..
37⅝	24⅝	Hud Bay Oil	£27	..	26.3	1.1	50.3
24⅝	14⅝	Husky Oil	£17⅝	-⅛	..	..	..
29⅝	9⅞	INCO	£11⅝	-⅛	56.3	5.7	19.0
11⅝	6⅝	IU Int	£7⅝	-⅛	46.2	5.7	11.1
29⅝	18½	Kaiser Alum	£20⅝	-⅛	82.1	4.1	..
18⅝	6½	Massey-Ferg	£10⅝	-⅛	58.1	8.7	11.5
27⅝	11⅝	Norton Simon	£15⅝	-⅛	43.7	3.5	10.1
27⅝	20	Pacific Petrol	£23⅝	-⅛	..	..	..
24⅝	17⅝	Pan Canadian	£21	-⅛	..	..	..
270	130	Steep Rock	145	..	..	..	..
12⅝	8½	Trans Can P	£9⅝	..	..	..	..
42	17⅝	US Steel	£19⅝	-⅛	..	..	..
735	725	White Pass	725	..	15.9	2.2	21.0
17⅝	7½	Zapata Corp	£11	-⅛	16.7	1.4	30.0

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
245	185	Alexs Discount	235	..	21.7	9.2	5.4
505	350	Allen H & Ross	475	..	46.5	9.8	5.5
198	96½	Allied Irish	159	-2	10.0b	6.7	5.2
197	108	Arb-Latham	157	-3	14.3	9.4	10.4
259	185½	ANZ Grp	257	s -3	14.4	5.6	4.3
25	13½	Bank America	£14⅝	-⅛	49.0	3.3	12.8
343	205½	Bk of Ireland	320	..	20.1b	6.3	6.0
17	16	Bk Leumi Israel	16	..	11.2	69.5	1.4
200	160	Bk Leumi UK	180	..	11.2	7.0	14.3
500	370	Bk of NSW	415	..	18.6	4.5	8.9
335	253	Bk of Scotland	255	..	16.5	6.3	6.9
34½	21⅝	Bnks Trst NY	£24⅝	..	175	7.1	8.9
350	257	Barclays Bank	303	• ..	16.7	5.5	5.0
210	215	Brown Shipley	200	-3	14.0	7.0	7.4
395	235	Cater Ryder	270	-5	26.6	9.9	..
29⅝	17½	Chase Man	£20	-⅛	134	6.7	9.6
24⅝	13½	Citicorp	£16⅝	-⅛	61.7	4.3	7.6
93	51½	Clive Discount	70	..	7.2	10.3	7.0
234	170	Com Bk of Aus	195	-2	9.4	5.0	5.9
179	115	Com Bk of Syd	195	• ..	7.6	5.7	..
17½	12½	CC De France	£16⅝	..	131	8.0	12.5
3½	¾	First Nat Fin	2½	..	..	..	..
12½	7	Fraser Ans	11	..	..	..	..
310	240	Gerrard & Nat	264	..	22.4	8.5	..
44	32	Gibbs A.	38	..	3.0	7.8	14.2
277	161½	Gillett Bros	215	• ..	23.0	10.7	5.2
126	55	Grindlays Hldgs	110	..	4.6	4.2	5.9
230	156	Guinness Peat	195	..	16.2	8.6	9.4
25	12	Hambros £19	£16	..	144	9.0	..
257	132	Do Ord	160	..	14.4	9.0	4.6
116	74	Hill Samuel	82	+1	6.7	8.2	7.2
344½	223	Hong K & Shang	255	..	7.3	2.9	24.3
85	54½	Jessel Toynbee	65	..	8.2	9.5	..
253	115	Joseph L.	230	..	22.0	7.1	9.4
51	21	Keyser Ullmann	37	..	0.5	1.4	..
80	42	King & Shaxson	62	..	5.1	8.3	6.0
134	76	Kleinwort Ben	92	..	5.9	6.4	7.6
295	165	Lloyds Bank	245	• -2	13.8	5.6	5.2
177	102	Mercury Secs	102	..	5.1	4.5	8.1
330	256¾	Midland	335	+2	22.4s	6.7	4.9
65	39	Minster Assets	59	..	5.3b	9.1	9.8
210	165	Nat of Aust	255	-2	8.7	4.7	7.4
41	38	Nat Com Bk Grp	67	..	4.0	6.0	4.9
298	205	Nat W'minster	263	..	17.4	6.6	6.1
40	29	Ottoman	£39	..	250	6.4	11.0
65	40	Rea Bros	63	..	2.4	3.8	13.5
21½	14⅝	Royal of Can	£17⅝	+⅛	68.8	3.9	13.7
401	290	Schroders	360	..	15.7	4.4	12.7
270	185½	Seccombe Mar	215	..	18.7	8.7	6.4
100	58	Smith St Aubyn	70	..	7.3	10.5	..
450	293	Standard Chart	383	-4	27.8	7.2	5.5
515	285	Union Discount	400	..	31.9	8.0	4.9
74	37	Wintrust	61	..	4.6	7.5	24.3

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
96	58	Allied	80	+1	6.0a	7.5	11.0
246	87	Bass Charrgton	140	..	7.3	5.2	9.4
55	26	Belhaven Grp	43	..	..	..	..
234	73½	Bell A.	202	+4	7.4	3.6	3.1
142	92	Buddingtons	140	..	5.9	4.2	14.9
112	64	Brown M.	100	..	5.2	5.9	11.7
277	98	Bulmer HP Hldgs	138	..	4.8	3.5	3.1
160	75	Burtonwood	143	..	4.8	3.3	10.0
98	40	C of Ldn Dfd	55	..	3.6	6.6	21.7
152	100	Devenish	155	..	5.0	5.8	8.2
151½	119	Distillers	167	..	9.9	5.9	10.6
110	56	Greenall	107	..	4.0	3.7	10.8
240	152	Greene King	215	..	10.9	5.1	12.0
226	124	Guinness	150	..	10.6	6.8	7.3
163	95	Hardys & H'sons	157	..	10.6	6.8	10.5
258	58	Highland	133	+2	4.4	3.3	19.8
100	35	Invergordon	95	..	3.2	3.7	10.4
232	43	Irish Distillers	112	..	5.4	4.8	7.6
57	31	Marston	55	..	2.7	4.9	8.5
71	46	Scot & Newcastle	62	• -1	4.9	7.9	12.6
19½	13½	Seagram	£14⅝	• ..	45.7	3.1	10.0
68	40	SA Breweries	60	..	6.3	10.6	4.2
107	42	Tomatin	96	..	4.1	4.3	28.3
105½	57	Vaux	96	..	6.2	6.3	10.0
96½	59½	Whitbread 'A'	94	..	5.6	5.9	9.5
90	60	Do B	95	..	5.6	6.0	9.5
84	55	Whitbread Inv	72	• -4	5.7	7.8	19.8
200	114	Wolverhampton	186	..	8.2	4.7	11.0

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
132	77	AAH	101	+1	8.3	8.2	7.4
142	56	AB Electronic	93	-2	7.6	8.2	6.4
42	25	AC Cars	41	• ..	1.4	3.5	7.6
86	39½	AGB Research	84	..	5.2a	6.1	8.5
228½	134	APV Hldgs	182	..	8.1	4.5	7.2
73	43	Aaronson Bros	52	+1	3.0	5.8	4.1
116	62	Acrow	110	..	3.6	3.3	13.5
96	52	Do A	73	+1	3.6	5.0	8.3
41	11	Adda Int	33	..	0.8	2.3	..
282	180	Adwest Group	234	+6	15.2	6.5	6.5
68	34	Aeron't & Gen	58	..	3.5	6.0	10.3
62	42	Airfix Ind	43	..	4.6	10.6	5.7
131	79	Albright & W	101	+2	7.0	6.9	6.6
96	69	Alcan 10½%	£89½	..	1050	11.7	..
146	71	Do 9% Cnv	£143½	+2	900	6.3	..
300	205	Alginate Ind	282	..	19.7	7.0	10.4
77	44	Allen E. Balfour	57	+1	6.6	11.5	..
86½	29½	Allen W. G.	40	• ..	4.3	10.7	4.6
106⅝	46½	Allied Colloids	66	..	2.4	3.6	11.6
67	43	Allied Insulators	59	• ..	6.3	10.6	4.6
17	7½	Allied Plant	14½	..	1.1	7.4	8.7
201	75½	Allied Retailers	190	• ..	13.2	6.9	9.1
46	19	Alpine Hldgs	39	+2	2.5	6.4	23.4
290	210	Amal Metal	290	..	21.5	7.4	5.6
138	57½	Amal Power	112	+2	8.0	7.1	6.2
41	21	Amber Day	32	..	3.0	9.5	4.6
18	3	Amber Ind Hldgs	18	..	0.8a	4.2	2.7
96	31	Anchor Chem	60	..	6.0	10.0	6.7
57½	34	Anderson Strath	47½	..	3.8	8.1	6.4
90	48½	Anglia TV 'A'	77	• ..	6.3	8.2	5.8
540	390	Anglo Amer Ind	460	..	42.9	9.3	4.3
42	22	Ang Swiss Hldgs	34	..	..e	..	..
96	49	Appleyard	77	..	7.5	9.7	6.7
39½	18½	Aquascutum 'A'	33	..	2.1	6.4	7.4
123	66¾	Arlington Mtr	112	..	11.7	10.5	8.5
75	38	Armitage Shanks	66	• -1	6.5	10.8	8.7
73	39	Armst Equip	39½	..	2.1	5.5	9.8
58	44	Asprey 6½% Pf	50	..	6.0	12.0	..
94	59½	Ass Biscuit	72	-2	4.8	6.7	7.0
193	85	Ass Book	180	..	6.1	3.4	7.9
75½	45	Ass Brit Food	53	..	3.3	6.2	8.4
142	82	Ass Engineer	116	..	7.1	6.2	8.9
71	38	Ass Fisheries	48	..	4.6	9.5	4.6
62	26½	Ass Leisure	45	+½	4.8	9.4	3.4
196	121	Ass News	133	..	8.1	6.1	7.6
57	20	Ass Paper	47	-1	4.4	9.3	4.6
294	153	Ass Port Cement	230	+8	13.1	5.7	7.6
119	69½	Ass Tel 'A'	100	..	9.9	9.9	6.9
38	23	Ass Tooling	26	..	3.5a	13.2	9.6
42	23	Astbury & Mdley	42	..	1.7	3.9	6.5
58	27	Atkins Bros	56	..	5.6	9.9	8.7
42	27	Audiotronic	34	-1	..e	..	8.1
37	22	Ault & Wiborg	29½	..	2.9	9.7	6.3
89	56	Aurora Hldgs	82	..	7.9	9.6	3.9
70	30	Austin E.	67	..	5.5	8.2	4.8
113½	61	Automotive Pd	89	..	2.8	3.2	7.1
34½	14½	Avana Grp	30	-½	1.6	5.2	7.5
174	113	Averys	151	..	8.3	5.5	9.1
205	74	Avon Rubber	175	-3	14.1	8.0	2.6
307	235	B.A.T. Ind	280	..	21.1	7.2	5.8
280	203	Do Dfd	256	-3	..	..	..
68	39	BBA Grp	46	+1	3.4	7.4	6.7
114	71	BET Dfd	97	..	8.1	8.3	7.3
136	87	BICC	101	+1	10.0	9.9	12.0
82	61	BOC Int	65½	+½	4.8	7.3	4.7
278	111	BPB Ind	208	..	11.0	5.3	6.4
50	26	BPM Hldgs 'A'	46	..	4.3	9.4	6.9
42½	17½	BSG Int	35	..	3.2	9.1	6.8
151	86	BSR Ltd	93	+1	7.1	7.7	4.1
282	142½	BTR Ltd	212	-4	13.8	6.5	7.4
144	70	Babcock & W	109	..	8.0	7.3	4.7
36	21	Baggeridge Brk	32	..	3.5	11.1	9.8
8½	3	Bailey C.H. Ord	7	..	0.3	4.6	53.8
169	83	Baird W.	146	..	14.1	9.6	5.5
112	65	Baker Perkins	80	..	6.3	7.0	5.3
53	28½	Bambergers	45	..	4.8	10.8	8.1
15	3	Barker & Dixon	13	+½	..e	..	..
208	144	Barlow Rand	190	+4	16.5	8.7	3.9
74	39	Barr & Wallace	67	-1	5.1	7.6	6.5
72	37	Do A	65	-1	5.1	7.9	6.3
128	56½	Barratt Devs	103	..	12.2b	12.0	4.8
54	36	Barrow Hepbn	45	+1	5.6	12.4	6.0
53	40	Barton & Sons	48	..	5.0	10.3	4.5
155	69	Bassett G.	128	..	7.8	6.1	7.9
89	59	Bath & P'land	71	• ..	5.0	7.0	4.1
67	34	Beales J.	54	..	4.0	7.2	4.0
193	66	Beatson Clark	158	..	7.6	4.8	6.3
51	25½	Beauford Grp	49	..	4.6	9.4	8.3
73½	48	Beckman A.	66	..	6.8	10.2	7.3
690	372	Beecham Grp	612	+2	28.0	4.6	12.8
83	39½	Bejam Grp	63	+2	2.2	3.5	7.8
88	54	Bemrose Corp	67	..	5.8	8.7	6.4
70	22½	Benn Bros	56	• ..	3.4	6.0	9.0
227	145¾	Beris'd S & W	194	-2	12.6	6.4	3.5
62	31	Berisfords	62	• ..	3.7	5.9	5.2
54	36	Best & May	51	..	4.3	8.4	3.9
166	122	Bestobell	147	..	14.3	9.7	7.6
69	23	Bett Bros	65	..	2.6	4.0	7.1
220	102	Bibby J.	187	-3	10.1	5.4	6.0
74	54	Birmid Qualcst	61	-1	6.8	11.1	8.8
77	50	Birm'ghm Mint	58	..	6.8	12.4	6.3
230	148	Bishops Stores	168	..	3.7	2.2	9.5
205	57	Do A NV	130	..	3.7	2.9	7.3
123	68	Black & Edg'tn	98	-2	8.4	8.6	12.9
93	49	Blackwd Hodge	72½	-1½	4.4	6.1	4.5
30	15	Blackwood Mt	21	..	..	..	13.2
245	122	Blagden & N	212	..	18.2	8.6	8.1
73	30	Blundell Perm	62	..	4.4	7.1	6.0
13	7½	Boardman K. O.	12½	..	1.5	11.8	3.5
73	33	Bodycote	61	..	3.4	5.6	5.9
26	17	Booker Eng	21	..	2.0	9.7	11.6
240	128	Booker McCon	199	+1	10.7	5.4	9.1
212	84	B'sey & Hwkes	203	+3	7.3	3.6	8.4
157	87	Boot H.	135	..	12.5	9.2	6.1
242	115	Boots	186	-1	4.3	2.3	14.7
97	68	Borthwick T.	68	..	8.4	12.8	8.4
20½	14	Boulton W.	19	..	2.1	10.9	6.1
218	160	Bowater Corp	171	+1	14.7	8.6	8.1
66	34	Bowthrpe Hldgs	57½	..	2.3	4.6	6.4
89	62	Braby Leslie	80	..	8.0	10.0	4.6
76	60	Brady Ind.	66	..	8.6	12.4	13.1
75	57	Do A	65	..	8.6	13.2	12.3
40	23½	Braham Millar	31	..	2.3	7.4	4.2
45	17	Braid Grp	36½	..	2.1	5.7	5.4
179	67½	Brathwaite	132	..	6.1	4.6	3.7
126	44½	Brammer H.	118	..	6.4	5.4	10.9
58	38	Bremner	49	+2	5.5	11.8	9.9
206	90	Brent Chem Int	188	..	3.7	2.0	15.5
62½	25	Brent Walker	49	..	3.7a	7.5	22.3
36	22	Brickhouse Dud	33	..	3.3	10.4	6.3
172	105	Bridon	111	-1	9.6	8.6	5.6
41½	27½	Bright J. Grp	35	..	3.7	10.5	6.3
44½	29	Brit Car Auctn	42	..	3.0	7.1	10.3
17	11	Brit Enkalon	16	..	..	..	..
246	137	Brit Home Strs	175	..	8.9	5.1	14.7
23	20	Brit Leyland	22	..	..	..	1.8
126½	80	Brit Northrop	89	..	..	..	3.2
49½	31	Brit Printing	41½	..	4.3	11.6	6.7
90	50	Brit Sm Spce	80	..	7.2	9.0	9.3
480	278	Brit Sugar	425	-5	28.8	6.8	2.5
70½	30½	Brit Syphon Ind	61	-1	4.6	7.5	8.3
60	29½	Brit Tar Prod	46	..	2.1	4.5	8.1
99	44	Brit Vita	81	..	3.1	3.8	9.3
30	13½	Brittains	21	..	2.1	7.6	22.8
84	44	Brockhouse Ltd	53	..	5.5	10.0	6.3
86	41	Brocks Grp	67	..	5.1	7.6	11.8
715	385	Broken Hill	430	+5	19.3	4.5	43.0
40	30	Bronx Eng	34	..	2.4	7.0	5.3
72	35	Brook St Bur	66	-1	6.4	11.4	14.5
56	38	Brooke Bond	45½	-½	4.2	9.4	3.7
27	11	Brooke Tool	21	..	1.5	7.2	3.3
121	49	Brotherhood P.	121	+3	8.3b	7.2	4.3
100	74	Brown & Tawse	85	• ..	6.3	8.0	5.5
55	19	BSK	43	-2	2.7	6.2	10.2
34	12	Brown Bros Cp	22½	-1	1.6	7.2	12.9
256	98	Brown J.	241	-2	13.2a	4.7	4.6
124	35	Bruntons	106	..	10.6	10.0	7.5
53	17	Bryant Hldgs	48	-1	3.4	7.1	20.1
136	66	Bullough Ltd	120	..	8.6a	7.1	4.1
43	23	Bulmer & Lumb	43	..	4.8	11.3	5.3
120	87	Bunzl Pulp	102	..	7.4	7.2	4.0
65	35	Burco Dean	63	+1	5.6	8.9	6.3
38	22	Burgess Prod	32	-2	3.6	11.0	4.9
184	64	Burnett H'shire	158	..	4.1	2.6	7.5
184	63	Do A NV	155	..	4.1	2.7	7.4
39	16	Burns And'son	36	..	2.3	6.1	5.3
17½	9	Burrell & Co	12	..	1.4	11.7	6.2
186	120	Burt Boulton	195	..	15.2	7.8	5.3
142	51	Burton Grp	110	-2	2.3	2.1	..
130	38	Do A	106	-1	2.3	2.1	..
94	43	Bury & Masco	94	h ..	6.4	6.8	13.9
69	30	Butterfld-Harvy	60	..	3.4a	5.6	8.2

C—E

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
32	13½	CH Industrials	30½	..	3.0	9.9	8.2
58½	35½	Cadbury Sch	49	-½	4.1	8.4	5.6
110	70	Caffyns	97	..	8.7	10.0	7.1
55	48	C'bread Robey	53	..	2.3	4.4	14.5
133	70	Campari	101	+1	3.0	3.0	5.2
121	64	Do B	84	..	..	..	..
92	45½	Camrex Hldgs	64	..	6.0	9.1	5.5
67	36	Canning W.	59	..	5.3	9.1	5.4
136	97	Cape Ind	110	..	11.5	10.5	3.7
79	55	Caplan Profile	75	..	7.3	9.7	4.8
48	35½	Capper Neill	58	+1	3.2	5.5	6.7
95	33	Caravans Int	77	..	7.0	9.1	2.9
68	35	Cardo Eng	63	..	4.5	7.2	3.8
51	32	Carless Capel	31	..	1.3	4.1	8.2
175	59	Carlton Ind	155	-1	8.3	5.3	7.2
76	40	Carpets Int	40	..	6.1	15.1	4.3
43	16½	Carr J. (Don)	40	-1	1.4	3.5	6.2
41	23½	Carr'ton Vly	36	• ..	3.2	8.9	4.1
110	67½	Carroll P. J.	100	..	9.3	9.2	7.1
45	28	Casket S Hldgs	40	..	3.0	7.4	4.5
25	7	Causton Sir J.	16	..	..	..	4.0
165	88	Cawdds	114	• -1	5.5	4.7	8.4
30½	12	Celestion	31	..	0.9	2.9	8.9
128	54½	Cement Rdstone	115	..	6.9	6.0	14.3
54	25	Cen & Sheer	42	-½	3.4	8.0	7.5
73	42	Central Man	64	-3	4.8	8.2	3.4
209	89½	Centreway Ltd	194	..	27.5	8.0	5.5
42	34	Ch'mbn & Hill	36	..	3.9	10.7	2.9
58½	27½	Chamberl'n Grp	46	..	4.2	9.1	6.5
33	8½	Change Wares	20	..	..e	..	16.0
37	17	Do Cnv Cum	19½	..	2.4	13.1	..
129	91	Chloride Grp	95	..	7.3	7.6	7.5
99	57	Christies Int	74	..	4.5	6.1	5.7
51	27	Christy Bros	41	..	3.5	8.5	5.6
139	93	Chubb & Sons	112	+1	5.5	4.9	8.3
195	67	Church & Co	170	..	4.7	2.3	8.4
73	45	Coalite & Chem	65	..	4.2	6.5	5.4
79	50	Coates Bros	70	..	3.3	4.7	7.0
77	45	Do A	67	..	3.2	4.8	7.2
93	57	Coats Patons	68	..	4.5	6.6	6.1
130	45	Cole R. H.	112	..	5.3	4.7	8.4
62	33	Collett D'son	54	..	4.7	8.7	6.9
156	79	Collins W.	125	..	7.0	5.6	6.0
156	88	Do A	120	..	7.0	5.7	6.0
34	14	Comben Grp	28	..	2.4b	8.7	6.9
101	50	Comb Eng Strs	74	..	4.6	6.2	6.0
113½	30	Comet Radio'n	105	..	3.9	3.7	9.5
114	64	CompAir	90	+1	5.5	6.1	7.2
30	20	Compton Webb	26½	-½	2.6	9.7	4.4
32	18	Cook W.	24	..	2.6	10.8	5.3
65	37	Cope Allman	54	..	4.8	8.8	6.5
17	9	Copson F.	16	..	1.1	7.1	8.1
30	16½	Cornh	34	..	1.7a	5.0	7.4
144	84½	Coral Leisure	104	+1	9.1a	8.7	3.8
70	40	Cosalt	63	-1	4.7	7.4	5.6
332	134	Costain R.	262	-2	15.2b	6.3	6.3
41	8	Countryside	35	..	1.8	5.1	12.2
107	73	Courts (Furn)	98	..	5.8	5.6	6.1
107	73	Do A NV	90	..	5.0	5.6	6.2
135	90	Courtaulds	112	-1	10.7	9.5	5.6
92	30	Courtney Pope	62	..	3.3	5.3	6.0
78	30½	C'wan de Groot	38	..	1.5	6.0	2.5
44½	28	Cowie T.	35½	+½	3.6	..	..
44	15	Crellon Hldgs	34	..	..e	..	..
76	35	Crest Nicholson	66	• ..	5.0	7.6	7.7
72	44	Croda Int	50½	-½	3.2	6.3	7.9
43	35	Cronite Grp	33	..	3.7	11.3	11.1
39	23	Cropper J.	39	..	1.3	3.3	..
140	84	Crosby Hse	130	..	..e	..	..
39½	18	Croslaind R.	38	..	2.1	5.4	12.2
70	45	Crossley Bldg	63	-1	6.3	9.9	10.1
98	45	Crouch D.	84	..	5.5	6.6	11.0
73	25	Crouch Grp	68	+1	4.2	6.1	12.0
53	23½	Crown House	47½	..	4.7	10.0	9.3
45	28	Crowther J.	33	..	0.9	2.8	..
147	83	Cum'ns En Cv	£86	..	375	4.4	..
160	63½	Dale Electric	130	..	4.1	3.2	13.0
16½	14½	Dana Corp	£15⅝	-⅛	88.6	4.1	..
19	3	Dartmouth Inv	10½	..	1.2	8.8	11.8
129	70½	Davies & New	114	..	11.1	9.7	6.9
87	29	Davis G.	78	..	5.0	6.4	6.3
268	150	Davy Int	222	..	15.5	7.0	7.4
125	48	Dawson J.	118	h ..	8.1	6.8	15.4
520	350	De Beers Ind	469	..	44.6	9.9	8.9
26	21	Deanson Hldgs	25	..	3.2	12.7	7.5
118	64½	Debenhams	90	-2	8.0	8.9	6.3
319	128½	De La Rue	335	-2	15.0	4.4	7.6
360	233	Decca	405	+5	16.6	4.1	11.6
335	223	Do A	395	+4	16.6	4.2	11.3
81	48	Delta Metal	69½	..	6.8	9.9	9.4
100	68	Denbyware	78	-1	8.2	10.5	..
178	82	De Vere Hotels	150	..	6.7	4.5	20.0
166	67	Dew G.	166	h ..	8.5	5.1	9.0
62	27	Dewhirst I. J.	58	..	2.6	4.6	10.0
143	89	DRG	117	..	9.9a	8.4	8.5
178	57	Diploma Inv	133	-1	5.8	4.4	8.0
64	28	Dixon D	60	+1	3.8	6.3	26.7
178	83	Dixons Photo	134	-2	3.4	2.5	6.6
48	20	Dixor	45	..	0.9	2.0	38.8
79	37	Dobson Park	71	..	3.2	4.5	5.6
66	41	Dom Hldgs	65	..	6.6	10.2	11.6
105	43¾	Douglas R. M.	89	-1	4.8	5.4	6.2
24	17	Dow'd & Mills	22	..	1.6	7.1	10.6
390	105	Downing G. H.	200	..	15.7	7.9	4.3
176	93	Dowty Grp	164	-3	6.7	4.1	10.5
26	12½	Drake & Scull	23½	..	..	..	2.5
50	28	Dreamland Elec	38	..	3.5	9.3	11.9
47	33	Dufay	33	..	2.5b	6.9	7.5
123	73¾	Dunlop Hldgs	82	..	8.0	9.3	4.9
14½	5½	Duple Int	13	..	0.9	6.9	6.4
87½	57½	Duport	62½	+½	6.4	10.3	4.4
134	41	Durapipe Int	102	-3	5.7	5.6	6.3
50	26	Dutton For	38½	..	4.3	10.8	6.7
37	21	Dykes J. Hldgs	23½	-1	..e	..	8.5
253	159	E.M.I.	159	-2	14.0	8.8	6.0
126	22⅝	ERF Hldgs	107	-1	3.7	3.4	4.8
47	35	E Lancs Paper	46	..	4.8	10.4	..
79	46	E Mid A Press	74	..	5.5	7.4	6.5
93	22	Eastern Prod	84	..	6.6	7.8	6.5
108	56	Eastwood J. B.	85	+1	5.9	6.9	2.4
154	105	Edbro	141	+1	8.9	6.3	5.8
45	19	Elecco Hldgs	40	..	2.6	6.6	10.9
48	32	Elec & Ind Secs	37	..	4.1	11.0	6.8
380	69	Electrocomps	322	-4	7.5	2.3	14.8
24½	15	Electronic Mach	24	..	..	..	..
124	48	Electr'nic Rent	108	+2	7.6	7.0	7.8
119	85½	Elliott B.	89	..	7.9	8.9	5.0
44	14	Elliott Grp	22	..	..e	..	6.9
97	65	Ellis & Everard	71	+1	7.6	10.7	13.1
18½	14¾	Ellis & Gold	19½	..	2.7	14.0	11.0
79	37	Elson & Robbins	70	..	4.7	6.8	5.5
23	9	Elswick Hopper	19½	+1	1.4	7.4	7.7
202	82½	Empire Stores	138	-3	7.3	5.3	12.0
14½	4¼	Energy Serv	10¼	-½	0.3b	2.8	13.6
36	22	England J. E.	34	..	2.0	5.8	2.9
34	25½	English & O'seas	25½	..	0.9	3.3	17.3
108	50	English Card Cl	77	..	4.2	5.4	4.2
109	60¾	Eng China Clay	77	• ..	5.4	7.0	8.5
80	51	Erith & Co	80	..	7.4	9.2	8.2
236	125	Esperanza	127	+2	8.0	6.3	4.7
78	42	Eucalyptus Pulp	62	..	7.6b	12.2	2.0
116½	54	Euro Ferries	103	+1	4.2	4.1	8.2
107	62	Eva Industries	89	..	7.3	8.2	6.3
211	121	Ever Ready	150	..	6.1	4.0	7.7
95	42	Erode Hldgs	70	..	3.5	4.9	5.7
27½	14½	Ewer G.	25	..	2.0a	8.1	9.6
18½	7½	Excalibur	16	• ..	0.8	4.8	6.3
105	65	Exch Telegraph	87	..	7.7a	7.9	8.4
77½	57	Expand Metal	62	..	5.8	9.0	6.9

F—H

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
115	52	FMC	70	+2	3.9	5.5	3.5
26	7	FPA Cons	21	-1	1.7	8.1	9.9
63	25¾	Fairbairn L'sn	55	+1	5.5	10.1	8.5
78	37½	Fairclough Cons	64	..	3.6	5.6	8.4
109	29	Fairview Est	92	-1	3.6	9.3	5.6
125	100	Farmer S.W.	120	..	7.7	6.4	..
240	81	Farnell Elect	190	..	9.9	5.2	10.4
80	46	Fed Chem Hldgs	72½	h ..	5.0	6.9	7.3
40	13	Fed Lnd & Build	36½	+½	3.1	8.1	21.3
36	23	Feedex Ltd	30	-2	2.0	6.6	7.6
150	111	Fenner J. H.	130	..	10.2	7.8	4.9
106	45	Ferguson Ind	90	..	9.1	10.1	9.4
48	19½	Fine Art Dev	40½	..	2.8	6.9	9.7
319	150	Finlay J.	258	-5	9.9	3.8	4.8
21	6	Finlay Pack	19	..	0.9	4.5	7.1
400	233	Fisons	363	..	18.5	5.1	10.5
73	45	Fitch Lovell	64	-1	6.1	9.6	8.3
83	43¾	Fluidrive Eng	56	..	5.0	9.0	6.0
68	20	Fodens	56	..	3.8	6.8	3.7
128	48	Fogarty E.	122	..	4.8	3.9	6.3
27½	15½	Folkes Hefo NV	21	+1	2.1	10.0	4.9
34	20	Ford M.	28	..	3.7	13.1	11.7
229	130	Ford Mtr BDR	150	..	8.3	5.5	15.8
137	49¾	Forminster	120	..	6.0	5.0	5.7
610	410	Fortnm & Mason	610	..	31.5	5.2	11.3
212	130	Foseco Min	131	+1	6.5	5.0	7.8
91	30	Foster Bros	84	..	4.3	5.1	10.8
33	18	Foster J.	27	..	2.5	9.3	9.5
94	59	Fothergill & H	86	..	9.4	10.9	9.8
45	28	Francis G. R.	43	-1	5.4	12.8	7.8
70	28	Francis Ind	56	..	5.1	9.1	4.7
315	127	Freemans Ldn	250	..	8.5	3.4	21.9
70	40	French T.	63	..	3.9	6.1	4.8
35½	14	French Kier	32	+2	2.3b	7.1	13.1
96	53	Friedland Doggt	89	..	4.4	4.9	7.1
83	38	GEI Int	66	..	5.9	8.9	5.3
67	35½	Galliford Brindley	56	..	4.6	8.5	6.0
28	7½	Garford Lilley	16	+½	1.1	6.9	8.3
104	67	Garnar Scotblair	97	-1	6.8	7.0	4.6
252	163	GEC	246	+2	5.6	2.3	10.1
104½	96½	Do F Rate	£100½	..	869	..	..
27	13⅝	Gen Eng (Rad)	20	-1	1.5	7.7	5.3
339	185	Gen Mtr BDR	210	..	11.0g	5.2	28.4
190	115	Gestetner 'A'	170	..	6.0	3.5	6.0
69	37⅝	Gibbons Dudley	54	+1	3.5	6.6	6.6
97	35	Gieves Grp	92	..	6.8	7.4	8.8
240	161½	Gill & Duffus	193	+3	13.2	6.8	6.5
68	38	Glitspur Ltd	49	..	4.1	8.3	5.0
70	35	Glass & Metal	60	• ..	4.2	7.1	4.2
33	13	Glass Glover	23	..	1.9	8.1	6.3
667	470	Glaxo Hldgs	530	+2	15.5	2.9	10.6
54	19	Gleeson M. J.	42	..	2.8	6.6	6.5
67	34	Glossop & W.J.	50	..	5.6	11.8	5.4
120	76	Glynwed	97	-½	11.4b	11.8	2.4
70	39	Goldbg & Sons	64	..	5.7	8.9	12.7
87	41	Gomme Hldgs	60	+1	4.6	5.7	10.6
95	60	Gordon & Gotch	85	..	4.0	4.6	2.4
33	21	Gordon L. Grp	29	..	..	..	..
61	47	Grampian Hldgs	53	+1	6.0	11.2	7.6
90	47¾	Granada 'A'	86	..	3.0	3.4	9.4
109	63½	Grand Met Ltd	89	• +1	6.4	7.2	7.4
348	183	Gt Univ Stores	270	..	11.8	4.4	12.5
345	175	Do A	258	-2	11.5	4.6	12.0
47	17¾	Greenfield Mill	41	-½	2.7	6.6	12.0
82	65	Greens Econ	73	..	6.4	8.8	5.7
33	23	Gripperrods	30	• ..	3.6	7.2	5.6
368	280	GKN	270	..	23.6	8.7	7.5
109	71	Haden Carrier	89	..	12.0	13.5	5.6
110	25	Haggas J.	56	• ..	1.0	1.1	7.4
96	62½	Hall Eng	83	..	6.4	7.7	5.6
207	99½	Hall M.	172	..	10.0a	5.8	6.9
64	14	Halma Ltd	52	-1	2.1	4.0	8.7
99	68	Hardinex Corp	94	-1	4.1	4.4	5.3
261	100	Hanson Trust	125	..	9.5	7.6	6.1
51	26	Hardy Furn	27	..	..e	..	..
43	23	Do A	25	..	..e	..	..
61	28	Hargreaves Grp	53	..	4.6	8.6	8.6
52	34½	Harris Sheldon	42½	-½	4.3	10.0	7.2
121	45	Harrison T.C.	93	-1	5.8	6.2	6.5
433	276½	Harrison Cros	380	..	19.3b	5.5	8.5
82	42	Hartwells Grp	73	..	6.7	9.1	6.3
214	113	Hawker Sidd	176	+2	5.9	3.3	7.0
78	43	Hawkins & T'son	67	..	3.1	2.0	4.4
78	24	Hawthorn L.	64	..	..	..	..
153	57	Hays Wharf	125	+3	7.5	6.0	12.9
35½	15½	Headlam Sims	30	+1	1.9	6.3	6.2
18½	8½	Helene of Ldn	15½	..	0.9	6.1	4.3
31	23	Helical Bar	25	..	..e	..	12.1
87	39	Hend'son Kent	63	+1	3.3	5.2	5.7
144	79	Henly's	114	..	10.0a	8.8	4.5
180	32½	Hepworth Cer	74½	..	5.0	6.7	5.7
65	33¾	Hepworth J.	55	..	3.5	6.3	8.8
11½	6½	Herman Smith	7½	..	0.4	4.0	23.6
113	76	Hestair	104	..	9.1	8.5	3.8
60	17¾	Hewden-Stuart	52	-½	1.9	3.6	9.0
32	21	Hewitt J.	21	..	1.4	6.5	4.1
89	63	Hicking P'cost	82	• ..	9.8	12.0	9.4
203½	98¾	Hickson Welch	168	s ..	5.2	3.1	4.5
97	36	Higgs & Hill	73	..	5.0	6.8	3.7
44	24½	Hill & Smith	44	..	3.3	7.5	2.5
153	76	Hill C. Bristol	111	..	9.9	8.9	..
300	72	Hillards	290	..	6.7	3.7	5.2
89	69	Hoffnung S.	67	+1	6.4	9.6	4.9
64	35	Hollas Grp	53	..	6.4	12.1	4.9
74	34	Hollis Bros	61	-½	6.7	11.0	5.6
148	70	Holt Lloyd	122	..	8.5	6.9	12.1
123	60	Home Charm	103	..	5.2	5.0	20.7
410	195	Hoover	320	• ..	22.5	7.0	12.5
412	195	Do A	320	• ..	22.5	7.0	12.5
103	55	Hopkinsons	74	..	7.1	9.6	4.0
33	26	Horizon Mid	32	..	4.5	5.4	5.6
157	72	Hse of Fraser	123	-1	6.7	5.5	12.3
73	28	Hoveringham	70	..	2.9	4.2	14.1
64	23½	Do RV	37	+1	2.9	5.2	11.5
23	17¾	Howard & Wynd	22	..	..	..	19.9
22	16½	Do A	19½	..	..	..	11.1
38	30	Howard Mach	30	-1	3.4	11.3	12.5
37	17	Howard Tenens	25	-½	2.6	10.0	..
71	29	Howden Grp	58	..	5.6	9.7	16.1
13½	6½	Hudsons Bay	£11⅝	..	34.7	3.1	11.1
30	16	Hunt Moscrop	24	..	1.1	4.4	7.1
229	76	Hunting Assoc	191	..	4.5	2.3	8.6
132	63	Huntleigh Grp	99	-2	3.4	3.8	7.2
65	47	Dutch Whamp	55	..	..	..	..

I—L

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
264	150	ICL	218	-4	11.3	5.2	4.9
117	75	IDC Grp	113	..	13.6	12.0	14.9
163	71	Ibstock Johns'n	126	+1	8.9	7.0	6.8
445	325½	Imp Chem Ind	332	• +2	25.0	7.5	6.1
120	75	Imp Cold Store	95	..	7.8	8.2	3.7
85½	63	Imperial Grp	74	+1	8.6	11.6	5.6
69	46	Imp Metal Ind	57½	..	5.0	8.7	6.9
24	17	Ingall Ind	22	..	2.6	11.7	9.1
39	27	Ingram H.	34	..	4.3	12.5	8.0
74½	46	Initial Services	65	..	6.6	10.1	10.0
76	42½	Int Paint	65	..	3.6	5.5	5.7
125	70	Int Timber	110	..	9.9	9.0	5.1
92	47	Invereck Grp	65½	+1	7.4	11.3	11.0
9½	6½	Itoh BDR	£6¾	+⅛	8.8	1.2	..
69	27	JB Hldgs	52	-2	1.8	3.2	4.7
33	12	Jacks W.	23	..	1.0	4.3	..
63	37	Jacksons B'End	57	..	..e	..	..
12½	5½	James M. Ind	10½	+½	0.8	7.1	..
258	149	Jardine M'son	159	-2	6.5	3.4	..
197	96	Jarvis J.	196	..	13.2	7.6	5.5
45	15	Jessups Hldgs	33½	..	2.4	6.6	5.3
68	43¾	Johnson & F B	62	..	7.2	11.6	4.5
49	27	Johnson Grp	38	-1	3.0	7.3	8.5
472	207	Johnson Matt	383	+1	20.2	5.3	8.2
89½	36	Johnson-Richd	79	s ..	2.7	3.4	9.9
90	42½	Jones Stroud	85	• +1	6.3a	7.4	6.5
44	22	Jourdan T.	33	..	4.0	12.6	3.1
60	27	K Shoes	58	..	3.4	5.6	4.7
136	38	Kelsey Ind	92	..	4.9	5.3	4.3
84	49½	Kenning Mtr	66	-1	6.3	9.3	5.1
44	21	Kent M. P.	34	-1	3.1	9.3	9.3
73	13	Kitchen Taylor	39	..	..	..	..
105	52¾	Koda Int	78	-1	7.2	9.3	6.8
54	16	Kwik-Fit Hldgs	54	+3	1.2	2.2	23.6
137½	65½	Kwik Save Disc	80	-1	3.9	4.9	12.2
96	62	LCP Hldgs	78	..	7.3	9.3	6.7
46	29½	LRC Int	38	..	4.4	11.7	6.6
125	80	LWT Hldgs 'A'	115	..	9.4	8.2	7.0
216	88	Ladbroke	163	..	10.5a	6.5	7.9
50	30½	Ladies Pride	47	• -1	3.3	7.0	4.4
171	70	Laing J.	134	+1	5.0	3.8	10.9
170	69	Do A	131	..	5.0	3.8	10.6
97	44	Laird Grp Ltd	76	-½	4.5	5.9	5.7
65	43	Lake & Elliot	50	..	5.3	10.6	11.3
41	31	Lambert H'wth	36	..	4.4	12.1	5.0
78	38	Lane P. Grp	48	+1	4.8	9.9	4.6
131	83¾	Laporte Ind	94	..	10.3	10.9	5.2
136	84	Latham J.	116	..	10.5	9.1	5.3
138	45	Laurence Scott	109	..	7.6	7.0	6.4
106	53	Lawrence W.	101	..	9.9	9.8	7.5
68	24	Lawtex	63	..	4.4	6.9	4.2
177	128	Lead Industries	135	..	11.2	8.3	5.3
62	36	Le-Bas E.	41	..	2.5	6.1	..
25	15¾	Lee A.	22	..	2.2	10.0	4.8
138	29½	Lec Cooper	108	..	2.5	2.3	4.6
189	32½	Leigh Int	158	+1	5.5	3.5	22.4
69½	16½	Leisure & Gen	69½	h ..	2.0	2.9	16.3
115	60¾	Leisure C'van	105	..	6.7	6.4	12.0
45	29	Lennons Grp	29	..	2.3	8.0	9.4
268	113	Lep Grp	243	..	5.2	2.1	7.3
88	57	Lesney Ord	59	-1	4.1	7.0	4.3
120	70	Letraset	99	..	4.6	4.6	6.9
83	36½	Lex Services	65	+½	5.3	8.1	5.7
20½	9¾	Liberty Ord	£20½	..	48.5	2.4	9.4
98	33	Lilley F. J. C.	68	-5	3.8	5.6	7.0
61	30	Lincroft Kilg	51	• ..	5.4	10.3	2.8
161	56	Lindustries	131	..	13.6	10.4	7.5
197½	100	Linfood Hldgs	147	..	13.6	9.3	6.2
39	19	Linread	31	..	3.8	9.8	..
42	22	Lister & Co	39	..	0.3	0.4	..
79	64	Lloyd F. H.	70½	..	7.5	10.7	6.3
16½	9	Locker T.	15	..	1.3	8.3	6.7
15	8¾	Do A	15	+½	1.3	8.3	6.7
118	58	Lockwoods Fds	115	..	5.6	4.9	6.2
81	44	Ldn & M'land	75½	-½	7.2b	9.6	6.7
43½	24	Ldn & N'thern	25	..	3.0b	12.1	4.8
85	39	Ldn Brick Co	64	..	4.6	7.2	7.1
180	94	Ldn Prov Pest	177	..	13.6	7.7	8.2
73	31	Longton Trans	54	..	5.4	9.9	3.2
87	60	Lonrho	69	-1	9.9	14.4	4.1
85	39	Lonsdale Univ	68	..	7.0	10.3	4.9
58	26	Lookers	49	..	3.7	7.6	2.6
90	44	Lovell Hldgs	78	..	5.9	7.6	3.5
175	120	Low & Bonar	165	..	16.5b	10.0	5.8
337	204	Lucas Ind	243	-3	12.5	5.1	6.0
86	25	Lyon & Lyon	78	..	9.1	11.7	5.4
128	47	Lyons J. Ord	90	..	11.5	12.8	7.0

M—N

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
126	33	MFI W'house	115	• -1	6.6	5.7	14.6
214	87	MK Electric	144	-1	8.8	6.1	6.1
95	48	ML Hldgs	95	..	6.4	6.8	8.2
65	37	MY Dart	59	+2½	3.3	5.6	4.6
253	138	McCorquodale	230	..	21.6	9.4	6.5
45	15	McInerney Prop	45	..	..	..	19.8
19	10	McCleery L'Amie	10	..	..	..	..
49	28	Mackay H.	43	-1	4.9	11.4	12.7
94	60¾	McKechnie Bros	85	..	7.5	8.8	4.8
56	31	McNeill Grp	40	+2	..	..	..
63½	37	Macpherson D.	56	• ..	4.0	7.1	5.7
65	17	Madame Tussds	64½	h ..	3.7a	5.8	13.7
55½	28	Mallinson-Denny	43	..	4.2	9.7	5.1
78	50	Man Agcy Music	71	..	3.5	12.0	5.4
30	15	Manch Garages	23	-2	2.3	9.9	5.3
247	177	Man Ship Canal	200	• ..	22.6	11.3	10.9
100	14	Mang Bronze	74	..	2.9	3.9	3.2
56	27	Manordale Grp	50	..	6.2	12.4	4.5
17½	5½	Maple Hldgs	14½	..	..e	..	..
292	114	Marchwiel	229	• -2	5.2	2.3	4.7
170	85	Marks & Spencer	137	..	6.4	4.7	15.5
99	46	Marley Ltd	75	..	3.8	5.0	6.5
24	9¾	Marling Ind	17½	-½	1.5	8.7	8.8
59½	31	Marshall Cav	53	+½	6.0	11.3	9.3
46	27	Marshall T Lox	38	f ..	3.5	9.3	4.9
44	26	Do A	35	..	3.5	10.1	4.5
162	95	Marshalls Univ	145	+3	9.5	6.6	4.0
97	48	Martin-Black	48	..	6.7	14.0	4.8
244	93½	Martin-News	234	..	10.2	4.3	5.6
160	91	Martonair	134	..	9.1	6.8	8.2
85	48	May & Hassell	82	-1	4.4	5.0	4.1
126	60	Maynards	120	..	7.3	6.1	7.5
31	16	Mears Bros	24	..	2.7	11.3	..
22	10½	Medminster	22	..	2.7	12.5	12.6
74	50	Melody Mills	69	..	4.4	6.4	4.8
54	30½	Melville D & W	40	..	3.7	9.3	4.1
13½	9	Mentmore Mfg	11	..	1.3	11.5	16.7
312	107	Menzies J.	310	..	7.1	2.3	16.7
362	246	Metal Box	286	+2	21.5	7.5	6.7
96	65	Metal Closures	82	..	6.0	7.3	7.9
41	13½	Metalrax	36	+1	1.7	4.8	5.1
55	28	Mettoy	38	-1	3.2	8.9	5.1
83	46	Meyer M. L.	77	..	6.3	8.0	3.5
44	19½	Midland Ind	35	..	1.5	4.3	5.1
86	35½	Milbury	85	r ..	7.3	8.6	8.1
100	50	Mills A. J.	100	h ..	4.2	4.2	9.4
168½	98	Miln Marsters	162	..	7.8	5.5	5.6
93	28	Mining Supplies	34	-1	1.7e	3.1	7.7
48	36½	Mitchell Cotts	42½	..	3.2	12.1	5.7
66	24½	Mitchell Somers	57	..	2.4	4.2	5.8
66	43	Mixconcrete	53	..	4.6	8.6	7.8
40	22½	Modern Eng	39	..	4.0	10.2	8.2
132	97	Molins	109	..	9.5	9.9	..
86	33½	Monk A.	82	..	5.4	6.6	8.6
50½	33	M'santo 5% Ln	£46	..	500	10.9	..
81½	40	Do 6¼ Ln	£55	..	625	11.4	..
220	98	Do 5½ Cnv	£99	-2	500	5.1	..
60	35	Montfort Knit	51	..	4.0	0.6	7.9
85	35	More O'Ferrall	80	..	5.2	6.4	21.6
137	85	Morgan Cruc.	107	..	7.7	7.2	8.7
46	24	Morgan Edwds	24	..	..e	..	..
52	38	Morris & Blakey	48	..	6.2	13.0	11.5
50	33	Do A	46	..	6.2	13.5	11.1
105	44	Moss Bros	74	-1	6.1b	8.4	17.0
73	46	Moss Eng	65	..	6.3	9.3	7.2
210	101	Mothercare	143	..	4.2	2.8	17.1
27	8	Movitex	15	+½	..	..	..
144	48	Mowlem J.	116	..	9.9	8.3	8.0
200	127¾	Muirhead	160	-1	7.6	4.7	12.3
72	39	Myson Grp	39	-1	..e	..	..
117	48	NSS News	103	..	3.3	3.2	9.4
51	27	Nathan B. & L.	38	..	4.6	0.5	10.4
67	38	Nat Carbon	45	• ..	..e	..	..
32	12	Needlers	30	..	..e	..	..
45	29½	Neepsend	42	..	4.6	10.9	17.1
90	37	Negretti & Zam	77	..	5.0	6.5	7.0
93½	69	Neill J.	74	-1	9.7a	11.5	6.6
137	45	Newarthill	130	..	6.8	4.9	10.1
52	29½	Newman Ind	40	-1	7.6	11.0	2.8
52	33	Newman Tonks	61	-1	5.5	9.0	7.8
180	85	Newmark L.	160	-12	9.9a	6.2	5.1
91	51	Norcros	80	..	6.2	7.7	6.2
44	11	Norfolk C Grp	37	• ..	0.9	2.6	15.4
46	26	Normand Elec	40	..	4.7	10.8	12.8
100	54	NEI	85	..	8.5b	10.0	9.0
90	45¾	Nthn Foods	75	f ..	3.7	4.9	9.0
205	44	Norton & Wright	178	..	6.0	3.3	17.2
38	9	Norton W. E.	32	..	1.0	3.1	6.3
200	82	Norwest Holst	84	h ..	6.4	7.6	5.0
114	60	Notts Mfg	105	+2	4.5	4.3	6.0
122	45½	Nurdin & Peacock	86	-4	2.6	3.0	12.0
26	17½	Nu-Swift Ind	25	..	2.2a	8.9	10.4

O—S

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
103	69	Ocean Wilsons	69	-1	11.4	7.8	7.2
99	65	Office & Elect	91	..	6.2	6.8	6.6
116	60	Ofrex Grp	100	+2	5.0	5.0	11.7
31⅝	23⅝	Ogilvy & M	£27⅝	..	21.5	0.8	12.0
85	40	Osborn S.	81	..	5.4	6.7	4.9
84	43	Owen Owen	79	..	4.0	5.7	7.0
56	7	Oxley Printing	31	-1	2.8b	7.4	10.2
124½	56½	Parker Knoll 'A'	106½	..	4.9	4.6	4.2
115	60	Parker Timber	107	..	8.3	7.7	4.8
36	14	Paterson R.	31	..	3.5	11.2	9.0
250	125½	Paterson Zoch	195	+5	10.6	5.4	3.6
225	117½	Do A NV	190	-5	10.6	5.6	3.5
225	69½	Pauls & Whites	111	+4	6.3	5.9	8.1
166	103	Pearson Long	177	+1	8.2	4.6	8.2
207	122	Pearson & Son	160	-2	9.4	5.5	8.0
37½	24½	Do 4% Ln	£32½	..	400	11.9	..
208	152	Pegler-Hatt	154	..	11.6	7.6	5.1
23½	5	Pentland Ind	21	-½	1.0	4.5	7.2
89	42	Pentos	72	..	6.5	9.0	7.5
90	63	Perkin El 4%	£71	..	..	..	..
172	61	Perry H. Mtrs	150	..	7.8	5.2	9.5
77	50	Petrocon Grp	64	+2	6.7	10.5	7.4
64	51	Philips Fin 5½%	£53½	..	375	10.4	..
21	7½	Philips Lamps	£9¼	+½	37.1	4.5	..
19	7	Phillips Pats	15	..	..	..	34.9
195	64	Phoenix Timber	144	..	6.5	4.4	2.0
232	122	Photo-Me Int	240	..	6.8	2.1	8.5
89	67	P'dilly Theatre	79	+1	1.8	1.6	51.5
26	11	Pickles W.	12	..	1.0	8.0	8.7
112	54	Pifco Hldgs	98	..	4.1	4.2	5.3
102	32	Do A	92	..	4.1	4.4	7.0
540	273	Pilkington Bros	423	..	16.9	4.8	6.3
66	14	Pittard Grp	56	-2	4.6	6.7	5.1
62½	40½	Plaxtons	63	s ..	5.4	8.5	5.1
77	31	Pleasurama	64	..	3.1	4.8	6.2
117	62	Plessey	101	-2	7.4	8.2	9.2
15½	7½	Do ADR	£11½	+½	..	..	..
85	42	Plysu	78	..	2.0	2.5	10.1
85	23	Pontins	65½	h +½	2.3	6.8	13.2
423	126	Fork Farms	410	..	19.8b	4.8	10.7
258	238	Portals Hldgs	231	-1	11.9	5.4	11.5
127	81	Porter Chad	105	..	7.5	7.1	6.2
81	32	Portsmth News	49	-1	4.3	8.8	6.1
222	119	Powell Duffryn	157	+2	15.3	9.6	7.8
74	30	Pratt F. Eng	70	• +1	7.3	10.4	5.9
64	32	Preedy A.	51	..	4.3	8.5	10.2
28	12¾	Press W.	23½	..	1.3	5.4	9.8
185	107	Prestige Grp	153	..	8.5	5.5	9.1
46	27	Prestwich Pkr	32	..	4.6	14.4	8.5
185	133	Pretoria P Cem	170	..	17.6	10.4	3.4
542	284	Pride & Clarke	259	h ..	16.9	3.3	13.8
79	45	Priest B.	70	..	8.0	11.4	5.8
33¾	18¾	Pritchard Serv	29	..	2.3	7.8	8.1
121	37	Pye Hldgs	101	..	4.4	4.3	7.5
36	23	Pyke W. J.	34	..	1.0	2.9	10.1
42	23	Pyramid Grp	40	..	3.3	8.3	8.1
22⅝	21	Quaker Oats	£14¾	-½	27.7	4.0	5.4
15½	6½	Queens Moat	23	..	..	..	30.6
45	21	Quick H. J.	44½	..	2.5	5.6	7.8
47	32	R.F.D.Group	48	..	2.4	5.0	4.4
90	27	RKT Textiles	70	..	6.6	9.4	8.2
204	117	Racal Elect	202	+2	5.9	2.9	10.6
15	12	Raine Eng	15	+2	1.3b	8.5	6.9
18	9	Rakusen Grp	16	..	..	..	..
279	140	Rank Org Ord	233	+1	17.1	5.2	7.3
52½	38	RHM	48½	..	5.0	10.7	7.4
67	50	RHP	58	..	2.8	5.0	7.9
152	66	Ransomes Sims	137	..	12.9	9.4	4.6
80	53½	Ratcliffe P. S.	65	..	7.1	11.0	5.4
112	19¾	Ratners	86	..	1.0	1.1	20.0
71	35	Raybeck Ltd	63	..	3.9	6.0	9.1
36½	25¾	Readicut Int	30½	..	2.2	7.3	6.3
143	73	RMC	110	..	8.8	8.0	7.6
510	350	Reckitt & Colmn	396	..	16.3	3.9	8.5
90	52	Record Ridgway	84	+1	6.4	8.1	7.1
328	36	Redfearn Nat	265	+2	24.0	9.1	3.5
121	64	Rediffusion	93	+1	6.5	7.0	11.0
181	56	Redland	112	+1	8.1	7.2	4.5
34	16	Redman Heenan	30	..	2.8	9.3	2.4
103	32	Reed A.	88	..	4.1	4.1	8.1
97	32	Do A NV	66	..	3.9	6.0	7.3
47	15	Reed Exec	40	-2	4.2	10.4	..
258	101	Reed Int	111	..	19.7	17.7	4.5
22⅝	14⅝	Reliance Grp	£13⅝	• -⅛	31.1	2.7	16.0
41	15½	Reliance Knit	28	..	4.8	17.6	3.4
86	44	Rennies Cons	55	..	9.7	17.5	2.7
164	112	Renold Ltd	123	+2	13.1	10.7	8.2
60	36	Rentokil Grp	50	..	2.3	4.6	11.6
46	17	Renwick Grp	38	..	..e	..	23.6
94	65	Revertex	84	+1	7.4	8.8	5.6
65	37	Rexmore	57	..	6.5	11.4	4.6
140	35¾	Ricardo Eng	116	..	4.0	3.5	8.5
84	37	Richards & Wall	72	-1	6.2	8.6	8.6
22	14½	Rich'n-Merrell	£14⅝	-½	81.8	3.6	10.4
64	35	Richardsons W.	57½	..	6.2	10.8	6.9
144	71½	Rockware Grp	104	+1	7.9	7.7	6.2
78	52	Rolls-R Motors	64	+½	4.5	10.3	6.5
52½	25	Ropner Hldgs	37	..	3.2	8.7	4.4
49	24½	Do A	33	..	3.2	9.8	3.9
13¾	4½	Rosgill Hldgs	12	..	..b	..	..
55	30	Rotaflex	47	• ..	3.5	7.4	6.6
52	32	Rotaprint	47	+1	4.2	8.9	7.8
88	32	Rothmns Int 'B'	47½	..	3.1	6.5	3.6
181	80	Rotork Ltd	106	..	3.4	3.2	5.3
167	65	Routledge & K	167	..	5.6	3.3	12.7
102	46	Rowlinson Con	89	..	3.4	4.3	4.1
430	202	Rowntree Mac	353	..	11.5	3.2	9.6
167	86	Rowton Hotels	147	..	9.0	6.1	15.9
142	84	Royal Worcs	104	-2	9.0	8.7	7.1
35	14	Ruyco Grp	30½	..	0.8	2.5	..
40	18	Ruberoid	30	..	3.1	10.3	9.3
90	46	Rugby Cement	66	..	3.0	7.4	8.3
61	33	Do NV	45	..	4.2	9.4	12.7
184	88	SGB Grp	135	• ..	8.0	5.5	8.1
19	7¾	SKF 'B'	£9⅝	..	47.9	4.9	4.9
102½	53	Saatchi	97	..	6.3	6.5	5.2
37½	28½	Sabah Timber	32	..	2.3	7.3	2.1
255	130	Sainsbury J.	165	..	8.6	5.2	10.4
20¾	15½	St Gobain	£18½	..	63.7	3.4	3.8
230	113¾	Sale Tilney	180	-3	15.5	8.2	6.4
281	116	Samuel H.	260	-5	12.0	4.6	12.8
273	113	Do A	240	..	12.0	5.0	11.8
65	41	Sanderson Kay	63	..	6.2	9.9	9.1
39	30	Sanderson Mur	33	..	4.7	14.2	3.5
56	40	Sanger J. E.	47	..	6.8	14.6	9.3
119	75	Sangers	76	..	8.8	11.7	5.8
77	33	Savoy Hotel 'A'	68	..	1.5	2.3	18.3
116	69	Scapa Grp	90	-5	8.3a	9.2	3.8
297	183	Scholes G. H.	270	..	25.1	9.3	12.7
92	41	Scotcros	72	..	4.6	6.4	7.1
62	14	S.E.E.T.	50	..	2.8	5.5	3.2
41	18½	Scot Heritable	38	..	2.0a	5.1	4.8
69	25	Scottish TV 'A'	69	+1	3.4	4.9	5.7
99	55	Scot Univ Inv	91	+1	3.0	3.3	43.2
70½	32½	Sears Hldgs	59½	+½	3.6	6.3	14.1
66	48	Securicor Grp	66	• ..	1.9	2.9	3.4
65	40	Do NV	64	• ..	1.9	3.0	3.5
76	46	Security Serv	76	• ..	3.0	4.0	3.9
74	40	Do A	74	• ..	3.0	4.1	3.8
23½	11½	Sekers Int	23½	+1	2.1b	8.9	13.1
28	10¾	Selincourt	21	-½	1.9	8.8	3.9
27	18	Senior Eng	21	..	1.8	8.0	7.5
120	44	Serck	83½	..	9.0	10.8	6.9
39½	25	Shakespeare J.	35	..	2.7	7.8	4.1
27½	13	Shaw Carpets	20	..	..e	..	..
101	85	Sheepbridge	66	..	6.4	9.8	8.4
10½	3¾	Sherman S.	9½	..	..	..	..
106	62	Sidlaw Ind	86	-1	9.1	10.6	3.9
192	113	Siebe Gorman	160	-2	8.0	5.0	8.9
60	30	Siemssen Hunt	59	..	4.3	7.3	8.9
175	152	Sigmoda 7% Cv	£158	..	700	4.4	..
250	129	Simon Eng	208	-1	11.1	5.4	6.7
98	38	Simpson S.	76	..	5.8	7.8	6.1
92	35	Do A	74	..	5.8	7.8	6.0
59	31	Sirdar	50	..	4.2	8.5	3.8
83	54	600 Group	72	..	5.9	8.2	7.2
109	55	Sketchley	96	..	7.0	7.2	11.6
37	19	Small & Tidmas	27	+2	3.1	11.4	..
34	18	Smallshaw R.	33	..	2.3	6.9	3.7
48	27½	Smart J.	41	..	5.5	13.4	4.9
99	28	Smith D. S.	79	..	3.9	4.9	6.6
67½	39½	Smith & Neph	59½	..	3.5	5.9	12.4
168	67½	Smith W. H. 'A'	141	-1	3.1	2.2	16.8
182	120	Smiths Ind	145	+5	11.9	7.6	6.6
310	84¾	Smurfit	167	..	9.2	5.5	14.3
26	15	Sobrahie	36	..	2.5	9.8	10.7
25	15	Do NV	25	..	2.5	10.2	10.2
60	42	Solicitors Law	50	..	5.8	11.6	9.7
217	156	Sotheby P. B.	199	..	12.7	6.4	8.3
172	112	Spear & Jackson	114	..	14.2	12.5	11.4
248	100	Spear J. W.	220	..	2.6	1.2	8.0
33	14	Spencer Gears	33	..	1.7	5.6	9.0
49	21¾	Spencer G.	46	..	3.4	7.5	27.1
39½	26½	Spillers	28	..	4.3	15.1	6.1
290	140	Spirax-Sarco	252	..	13.5	5.3	9.9
59	27	Sponsor Ind	47	..	4.0	8.5	4.7
156	65	Staffs Potts	132	..	5.4	4.1	6.6
19	12	Staflex Int	14	..	..e	..	1.9
112½	46¾	Stag Furniture	95	-1	7.2	7.7	5.6
143	64	Stanley A. G.	108	..	8.0	7.4	13.7
299	163	Staveley Ind	220	-4	13.2	6.0	7.9
363	204¾	Steel Bros	363	..	17.8b	4.9	10.3
254	138	Steetley Co	175	-4	9.3	5.3	7.9
16	9	Steinberg	15	..	1.3	8.7	17.2
50	35	Stew't & Ll 6½%	45	..	..	..	..
85	23	Stocklake Hldgs	85	..	3.9	4.6	4.6
187	83	Stockal. & Son	155	• ..	5.9	3.8	5.8
97	40¾	Stonehill	86	..	9.1b	10.6	8.1
146	93	Stone Platt	103	-1	5.5	5.3	..
174	98	Stothert & Pitt	140	..	14.5	10.3	6.3
43½	25	Streeters	29	..	2.8	9.8	3.2
87	56	Strong & Fisher	66	+1	6.4	9.6	4.0
30	11	Sunbeam W'sey	30	..	2.6	8.7	7.5
47	28	Sutcliffe S'man	42	+1	3.6	8.6	6.9
161	40	Swan Hunter	135	..	10.2	7.6	12.1
150	70	Swire Pacific 'A'	83	-1	..	..	..
20	9	Symonds Eng	19	..	2.0	10.6	11.3

T—Z

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
27	9	Taco	27	+½	1.8a	7.0	4.7
1062	620	Takeda Bdr	835	..	16.8	1.8	29.8
27½	3	Talbex Grp	20	-½	0.4	2.1	18.9
230	126	Tarmac Ltd	128	..	13.4	10.5	7.2
230	186	Tate & Lyle	192	..	20.4	10.6	4.6
130	93	Tavener R'tlge	106	-3	8.8	8.3	6.7
82	43	Taylor Pallis	82	..	6.8	8.3	2.9
304	244	Taylor Woodrow	350	..	10.7	3.1	8.4
122	45	Tecalemit	100½	..	5.5	5.2	7.4
42	16	Telefusion	35	..	1.9	5.3	6.8
41	17	Do A	33	..	1.9	5.3	5.8
142	84	Telephone Rent	115	-1	8.3	7.2	10.1
39½	33	Tesco	39	-½	2.3	5.9	5.8
29½	21	Textured Jersey	25	..	1.5b	6.1	12.1
139	81	Thermal Synd	108	• -2	10.2	9.4	10.0
244½	121½	Thomson Org	170	-7	3.0	1.8	54.5
450	196¾	Thorn Electric	344	..	10.4	3.0	9.4
13½	6½	Thurgar Bardex	12½	..	0.9	7.4	16.7
550	406	Tiger Oats	500	..	31.7	6.3	4.4
256	184	Tilbury Cont	236	..	27.2	11.4	5.1
122	64½	Tilling T.	100	+1	6.5	6.5	8.8
128	42	Time Products	109	-1	2.4	2.2	9.3
20	8	Titaghur Jute	12	..	..	..	..
21	10	Tomkins F. H.	20½	..	1.5	7.1	7.5
51½	31	Tootal	45	..	3.8	8.5	10.2
48	16	Toye	43	..	1.3	2.8	26.2
50	32½	Tozer Kemsley	43	+1	4.6	10.7	5.3
166	95	Trafalgar H Ltd	133	-2	7.8	5.9	6.3
82	48	Trans Paper	68	..	6.7	9.9	5.4
71	48	Transport Dev	64	..	4.5	7.0	11.6
8¾	2	Tranwood Grp	3¾	..	..	..	..
148	77	Travis & Arnold	135	..	5.3	3.9	6.6
38	25	Tricoville	48	..	2.8	5.8	4.4
59	31½	Trident TV 'A'	50	..	4.3	8.6	6.3
89	50	Triplex Found	73	..	6.6	9.0	5.7
201	114	Trust Hse Forte	167	..	12.4	7.4	6.9
431	311½	Tube Invest	376	+4	31.8	8.4	6.0
237	137	Tunnel Hldgs 'B'	236	..	15.5	6.6	8.8
11¾	7	Turner Curzon	9	..	1.1	12.0	5.4
251	130	Turner Newall	186	-4	14.4	7.8	9.1
128	83	Turner Mfg	99	-3	6.1	6.1	3.8
72	27	Turriff	62	..	3.2	5.2	7.1
70	34	UBM Grp	66	..	6.4	9.7	12.7
98	54	UDS Grp	83	..	7.3	8.8	13.6
192	143	UKO Int	151	..	12.5	8.3	8.2
103	65	Unicorn Ind	88	..	8.3	9.3	8.0
57½	42	Unigate	47	-1	4.8	10.3	6.7
596	412	Unilever	484	+4	18.9	3.9	6.0
28⅜	20½	Do NV	£24⅝	+⅛	116	4.8	9.5
102	35	Unitech	90	..	5.7a	6.3	10.4
177	130½	Utd Biscuit	141	+1	8.3	5.8	8.0
54	21½	Utd City Merc	45	..	1.1	2.5	8.5
32	20	Utd Eng	26	..	3.4	13.0	7.2
63	31¾	Utd Gas Ind	51	..	5.5	10.8	8.3
332	198	Utd News	310	-3	19.7	6.4	9.8
298	91¾	Utd Scientific	263	..	9.1	3.5	11.0
42	19	Valor	33	..	3.0	8.9	5.8
132	78	Vantona	116	..	7.5	6.4	6.0
155	95	Vereeniging Ref	105	• ..	17.9	17.0	2.6
18¾	8¾	Vetco	£17⅝	f ..	11.6	0.7	..
174	94	Vibroplant	160	..	15.0	9.4	11.8
243	144	Vickers	179	..	13.8	7.7	4.4
48½	26	Vita-Tex	42	..	4.9	11.5	6.2
182	71	Vosper	154	+3	6.9b	4.5	2.6
79	37	W'ibbouts	74	..	5.0	6.8	7.0
94	70	WGI	91	..	8.8	9.7	18.5
262	111	Waddington J.	208	+2	3.5	1.7	7.4
32	19	Wade Potteries	30	..	2.0	6.5	6.3
117	70	Wadkin	113	..	8.0	7.1	6.3
125	83	Wagon Ind	118	• ..	11.2b	9.5	8.7
17½	10	Walker & Homer	13½	..	1.4	10.1	3.9
130	76½	Walker C & W	103	..	9.1	8.8	3.6
103	32	Walker J. Gold	73	+4	3.2	4.4	8.8
102	32	Do NV	69½	..	3.2	4.6	8.5
117	55½	Ward & Gold	88	-2	6.2	7.0	6.3
45	39½	Ward T. W.	56½	• -½	6.2	11.0	9.1
21	13	Wardle B.	20	• ..	1.9	9.6	3.8
90	44½	Waring & Gillow	76	..	4.9	6.4	7.8
46	27½	Warne Wright	39	..	4.0	10.3	4.9
60	44	Warren J.	53	h ..	..e	..	..
43	18½	Warrington T.	41½	..	4.7	11.4	22.2
51	21¾	Waterford Glass	43	+2	2.0	4.6	10.4
91	30	Watmoughs	77	-1	5.5	7.1	7.6
70	36	Watson & Philip	54	..	3.7	6.8	7.6
175	103½	Watts Blake	143	..	6.4b	4.4	7.2
22½	10½	Wearwell	19	..	..e	..	4.4
150	73½	Weir Grp	112	..	8.0	7.1	5.0
22½	9	Wellco Hldgs	24	+½	0.8	3.2	4.0
50	31	Wellman Eng	42	..	3.3	7.9	7.8
44	22	Westbrick Pds	32	..	2.2	6.9	7.3
57	29	Westinghse Brke	44	..	3.2a	7.3	4.7
68½	41	Westland Air	46	+3½	4.8	10.5	12.0
9	3	Westminster Inv	8	f ..	..e	..	..
26	15	Wharf Mill	22	..	2.2	9.8	10.1
54	25	Whatlings	43	-1	3.9	9.0	5.5
240	115	W'chead Dist	125	..	11.4	9.1	6.7
28½	28	Whitlock Mar	33	..	..	..	..
107	51	Whessoe	85	-1	7.0	8.2	4.7
17	8	Whoway Watson	16	-1	1.2	8.3	9.6
84	41	White Child	74	..	6.8	9.1	5.4
185	125	Whitecroft	185	-3	20.0	10.8	4.1
54	18	Whiteley BSW	44	..	0.8a	1.7	18.4
135	88	Wholesale Ftg	128	..	8.3	6.5	7.6
276	96	Wigfall H.	200	• +1	11.4a	5.7	10.4
23	11	Wiggins Constr	23½	..	2.4	10.2	7.6
120	35	Wight Cons	120	..	10.2	8.5	9.5
214	129	Wilkins'n Match	166	..	13.2	7.9	9.6
104	70	Do 10% Conv	£89	..	1000	11.2	..
44	25¾	Wills J. Cardiff	37	..	4.2	11.3	4.8
53	25	Wills G. & Sons	49	..	2.2	4.5	5.1
101½	51	Wilmot Breeden	88½	+1	4.5	7.7	4.2
47	17½	Wilson Bros	41	..	2.1	5.2	10.0
97	36	Wimpey G.	63	-3	0.9	1.5	8.4
45	24	Wina Ind	40½	+½	4.0	9.9	6.5
44	29½	Witter T.	36	..	4.4	12.1	8.8
290	92	Wolsley Hughes	182	..	10.2	5.6	6.5
30	12	Wood & Sons	29	..	0.9	3.1	6.1
47	30	Wood S. W.	35	..	5.8	16.5	..
101	63	Wood Hall Tst	84	..	7.3	8.7	7.7
137	48½	Woodhead J.	88	..	5.4	6.2	8.7
39	26	W'ch'se Rixson	30	-3	3.5	11.7	8.2
63	49	Woolworth	62	..	6.0	9.6	12.6
29	15	Wrighton F.	25	-1	1.7	6.7	..
225	140	Yarrow & Co	265	..	7.9	2.8	3.0
75	23¾	York Trailer	60	..	3.3	3.4	6.3
80	39	Youghal C'ptls	38	-1	7.2	18.3	3.9
37	11	Young H. Hldgs	37	..	..	..	..
64	21	Zetters	46	-1	1.8	3.8	20.7

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
285	175	Akroyd & Sm	205	..	25.4	11.8	2.3
410	200	Assam-Trdng 'B'	360	..	3.5	0.9	4.4
31½	17	Boustead	30½	..	3.3	8.4	..
25	6	Brit Arrow	16½	..	..	..	..
163	102	Challenge Corp	112	..	6.8	5.9	6.0
66	42	Charterhse Grp	57	..	5.1	8.9	12.0
37½	27½	C Fin de Suez	£38	..	..	..	..
348	215	Daily Mail Tst	277	..	18.2	6.6	17.4
345	210	Do A	273	..	18.2	6.7	17.1
243	185	Dalgety	231	+1	18.5	8.4	8.1
85	13	Dawnay Day	33	..	1.5	4.6	12.9
23	13	Edin Ind Hldgs	13½	-1	0.2a	1.1	30.7
113	79	Electra Inv	98	..	6.5	6.7	20.5
27	25	Exploration	26	+2	0.8	3.0	10.9
65	37	FC Finance	66	..	2.3	3.3	18.7
31	14	Goode D & M Grp	25	..	1.2	4.8	..
437	293¾	Inchcape	369	..	22.7b	6.2	6.3
139	60	Lloyds & Scot	97	+1	8.0	8.2	12.7
18	6	Ldn & Euro Grp	15	..	..	..	..
120	61	M&G Grp (Hldgs)	112	-1	5.2	4.7	11.6
56	28	Manson Fin	42	..	4.9	11.7	14.8
78	47	Martin R. P.	61	..	9.1	15.0	9.2
105	40	Prop Inv & Fin	105	+3	6.1b	5.8	24.7
119	61	Prov Fin Grp	85	..	6.9	8.2	9.7
120	87	Sime Darby	101	+1	4.2	4.1	9.1
67	37	Smith Bros	55	• -6	7.8	13.5	21.0
780	631	Tyndall O'seas	667	..	46.4	6.8	..
55	14	Utd Dom Tst	35	+1	..e	..	20.5
117	43½	Wagon Fin	82	• +2	6.3	7.6	8.8
79	33	Yule Catto	78½	+3	2.0	2.6	14.7

INSURANCE

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
131	65	Bowring	102	-1	4.2	4.1	..
58	39	Brentnall Beard	43	-3	1.9	4.5	13.3
164	112	Britannic	148	-2	12.5	8.5	..
173	103½	Com Union	143	-1	11.6	8.1	..
180	107	Eagle Star	133	-1	9.3	7.0	..
194	114	Equity & Law	158	-3	9.4	5.6	..
294	161	Gen Accident	208	..	12.6b	6.0	..
294	125	Guardian Royal	220	-3	14.5	6.6	..
300	155	Hambro Life	265	..	24.1	9.1	..
270	138½	Heath C. E.	263	-3	7.5	2.8	12.2
291	125	Hogg Robinson	170	..	9.0	5.3	9.5
201	127	Howden A.	157	+1	5.6	3.6	9.7
184	105	Legal & Gen	154	+1	8.0	5.2	..
117	90	Leslie & Godwin	93	..	6.4	6.9	10.5
150	90	London & Man.	128	..	8.2	6.6	..
150	87	Ldn Utd Inv	135	..	5.8	4.3	11.3
265	187	Matthews W'son	205	-2	13.9	6.8	9.2
193	100	Minet Hldgs	170	..	4.9	2.9	14.1
79	43	Moran C.	60	..	5.0a	8.3	6.6
292	182	Pearl	232	+2	17.3	7.4	..
332	188	Phoenix	238	-3	14.9	6.3	..
130	100	Prov Life 'A'	125	..	11.8	9.4	..
130	100	Do A Br	123	..	11.8	9.6	..
130	100	Do B	123	..	11.8	9.6	..
130	100	Do B Br	123	..	11.8	9.6	..
180	116	Prudential	146	-1	9.5	6.5	..
152	94	Refuge	125	..	10.5	8.4	..
490	290	Royal	352	..	23.6	6.7	..
398	234	Sedg. Forbes	340	+3	14.5	4.3	14.6
111	89	Stenhouse	97	• -2	6.1	6.3	7.3
582	385	Sun Alliance	515	..	30.5	5.9	..
117	65	Sun Life	94	-1	4.7	5.0	..
175	112	Trade Indem'ty	165	..	12.0	7.3	..
310	185	Willis Faber	272	..	11.9	4.4	14.0

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
142	104	Aberdeen Trst	119	-1	7.1	5.9	23.1
224	166	Alliance Trust	193	-½	9.6n	5.0	28.4
48	31½	Amer Trust	38	..	1.8b	4.8	34.9
100	75	Ang-Amer Secs	84½	..	4.6	5.4	28.6
82	32	Anglo Int Inv	45	• ..	4.9	10.8	13.6
137	87	Do Ass	104	..	..	..	..
44½	31	Anglo Scot	36½	..	2.4	6.6	22.7
132½	92½	Ashdown Inv	109½	..	6.1	5.7	26.2
55½	35	ABC Regional	53	-½	0.8	1.4	54.1
80½	49	Atlantic Assets	69	..	0.6	0.9	..
62	40	Atlas Electric	52½	..	2.4	4.6	31.3
61½	39¾	Bankers Inv	49	..	3.5b	7.1	20.2
55	40	Berry Trust	46	..	1.3	2.9	50.6
266½	206½	Border & Sthrn	243½	..	11.4	4.7	30.0
41½	30	Brit Am & Gen	35½	• +½	2.5	7.0	20.6
71½	49	Brit Assets Tst	61	..	3.3	5.5	26.1
12	7½	Brit Emp Sec	12	..	0.9	8.3	15.7
165	116	Brit Invest	141	..	6.8	4.8	32.3
149	102½	Broadstone	123½	-1	7.8	6.2	26.2
96½	63	Brunner	79	..	5.4	6.8	22.1
76	43	Brycourt Inv	68	..	3.3	4.8	21.5
66	43	CLRP Inv	66	..	2.9	5.1	23.6
280	187	Caledonia Inv	214	..	12.8	6.0	23.6
79½	56	Caledonian Tst	69½	+½	2.6	4.3	35.9
69½	53	Do B	65	..	..	..	..
134½	91	Capital & Natl	105½	..	6.8	6.5	..
117½	84½	Do B	104½	..	..	..	..
107½	73	Cardinal 'Dfd'	91½	• ..	5.9	6.5	..
112½	85½	Carliol Inv	93½	..	5.8	6.1	24.7
67	46	Cedar Inv	57	..	3.8	6.6	21.8
59	40	Charter Trust	47½	..	3.3	6.9	21.4
69½	54	Clydesdale Inv	58½	..	2.7	4.6	37.5
68	45	Do B	57	+½	..	..	..
11½	9⅝	Common Mkt	£11½	..	20.5g	1.8	..
209½	153½	Cont & Ind	161½	-4	9.1	5.6	27.7
126½	102	Crescent Japan	123	+4	..	..	..
83	45	Crossfriars	78	..	5.1	6.7	22.1
29½	24½	Cumulus	26½	..	1.2	4.6	31.1
100	80	Delta Inv	87	..	..	..	..
210	132	Derby Tst 'Inc'	208	-1	20.4	9.8	17.9
170	88	Do Cap	140	..	..	..	..
135	100	Drayton Com	106	• -1	6.8	6.4	20.5
146	115	Drayton Cons	123	-1	7.1	5.8	23.3
195	130	Do Premier	156	• -2	10.3	6.5	21.7
85	48	Dundee & Ldn	56	-1	3.5	6.2	23.6
168	115	Edin & Dundee	126	h ..	5.8n	3.2	..
96½	65	Edin Amer Ass	87	..	1.7	1.9	58.1
229	164	Edinburgh Inv	195	-2	9.6b	4.9	33.8
72½	30	Elec & Gen	62	..	2.2b	3.5	39.5
99½	69½	Eng & Int	76½	..	5.3	6.9	20.6
76	54½	Eng & N York	64	• ..	3.9	6.2	23.7
283	177½	Estate Duties	261	..	11.2	4.3	31.0
93	69	First Scot Am	80	..	4.3	5.5	26.3
133	117	Foreign & Colnl	130½	a ..	5.7	4.3	34.8
121	96	Gt Japan Inv	101	+1	2.3	2.2	48.8
148½	108	Gen Funds 'Ord'	126½	..	7.1	5.6	28.4
117½	80	Do Conv	99½	..	..	..	..
105	74½	Gen Inv & Tsts	91	..	5.2	5.7	26.6
84	63	Gen Scottish	76	..	4.6	6.2	23.1
101½	65	Glendevon	76	..	2.6	3.4	32.8
127½	77	Globe Trust	98	..	6.2b	6.3	21.0
76	48	Grange Trust	69	..	3.3	4.6	30.5
110	75	Great Northern	91½	+½	5.9	6.4	23.2
88	61½	Greenfriar	68	..	2.2	3.3	37.6
82	57	Gresham Hse	81	-1	4.6	5.9	12.1
84½	57	Guardian	70½	..	3.6	5.0	29.5
94	61	Hambros	80	..	5.1	6.4	24.5
37½	22½	Harcros	31	..	1.4	4.6	36.2
196½	122	Hill P. Inv	161	..	10.8	6.7	23.0
79	42	Hume Hldgs A	72	• ..	6.4	8.9	18.9
63½	36½	Indus & General	43½	-½	2.2	5.0	28.2
76	52	Internat Inv	67	..	3.6b	5.3	24.7
122	89½	Invest in Suc	107½	..	4.4	4.1	34.7
206	162	Inv Tst Corp	175	-1	9.2	5.3	28.3
75	59½	Inv Cap Tst	64	..	2.5	3.9	35.4
132½	103½	Jardine Japan	107	-2½	1.1	1.0	..
143	103	Jersey Ext	104	..	..	..	..
90	65	Lake View Inv	78	-½	3.3	4.4	33.1
101	68	Law Deb Corp	90	..	6.8	7.6	18.8
111	84	Ldn & Holyrood	98	..	5.0	5.2	28.8
181	139	Ldn & Montrose	156	-1	8.3	5.3	28.9
109	84	Ldn & Prov Tst	96	..	4.7	4.9	31.6
96	34	Ldn Merch Sec	74	-1	2.1	2.8	..
94½	31	Do Cap	72	..	..	..	..
71	44	Ldn Pru Invest	65	..	4.2b	6.4	27.3
193	125	Ldn Trust	175	-1	12.1b	6.9	22.8
38¾	26	Mercantile Inv	33½	-½	1.5	4.7	33.8
72½	55	Merchants Trust	62½	..	3.9b	6.3	27.2
50	40½	Monks Inv	41½	-1½	2.1	5.1	28.4
85	47	Moorgate Inv	78	e ..	4.6	5.9	24.1
22	11½	New Throg 'Inc'	18½	..	2.3b	12.8	13.7
133	34	Do Cap	71	e -4	..	..	..
94	74½	North Atlantic	79½	..	4.1	5.1	27.6
100	71	Northern Amer	82	..	4.3	5.3	28.9
101	64	Northern Sec	88	..	5.0b	3.2	22.4
86	48	Oil & Associated	83	..	3.0	3.6	25.7
118	86	Pentland	102	+1	6.1a	6.0	24.8
75	60	Progressive Sec	65	..	4.0	5.9	25.0
123	98	Raeburn	105	-½	5.6	5.3	25.0
177	108	River & Merc	151	• ..	12.3	8.2	17.0
144	85½	River Plate	127	• -1	9.5	7.5	..
89	69	Romney Trust	73	• -½	4.0	5.5	25.2
187	104½	Rothschild	160	-1	8.5	5.3	24.2
71	44	Safeguard	65	-1	5.5	8.4	17.2
88	57½	Scot Amer	77	-½	3.8	4.9	..
61½	38½	Scot & Cont 'Inv'	61½	..	1.8	3.0	48.4
131	49	Scot & Merc 'A'	107	..	4.8	4.3	23.5
132	102	Scot Eastern	113½	-1	5.7b	5.0	30.8
38½	25	Scot European	34½	..	2.3b	6.6	25.2
99½	75	Scot Invest	87½	-½	3.9	4.7	30.9
119½	91½	Scot Mortgage	94½	-½	4.6b	4.9	29.7
149½	111	Scot National	119½	..	5.3	4.4	31.3
100	70	Scot Northern	86½	-½	4.2	4.9	29.0
87½	72	Scot United	73	+½	3.0	4.1	47.1
88½	70	Scot Western	73½	• ..	2.5	4.8	34.5
80½	66½	Do B	70½	..	..	..	..
191½	143	Sec Alliance	162½	..	8.6	5.3	27.8
78½	61½	Sec Gt Northern	65½	-½	2.8	4.3	39.2
75½	58	Do B	62	..	..	..	37.1
174	132	Sterling Trust	148	• -1	8.0	5.4	28.5
94½	67½	Stockholders	78	..	3.1	4.0	36.5
104	69	Throg Sec 'Cap'	85	-½	..	..	..
73	42½	Throgmtn Trust	64½	..	6.6	10.3	14.7
164½	125	Trans-Oceanic	142	-5	7.6	5.3	28.1
476	350	Tribune Inv	380	..	19.7	3.4	33.1
87½	46½	Triplevest 'Inc'	62½	..	6.4	10.2	13.9
138	94	Do Cap	112	..	..	..	..
133	92	Trustees Corp	121	-1	6.4	5.3	29.3
111	87½	Tyneside Inv	95	h ..	5.8	6.1	23.2
126	97	Utd Brit Secs	107½	-½	6.4	6.0	27.0
95	74½	Utd States Deb	86½	-½	4.5b	5.8	23.9
190	142	Utd States Gen	164	-1	9.0	5.5	26.5
104	69½	Viking Res	79½	-½	1.4	1.8	62.9
194	140	W'bottom Trust	174	-1	7.0	4.0	36.0
95	65	Witan Inv	69½	-½	3.2b	4.6	..
83	61	Do B	69	..	0.1	0.2	..
171	111	Yeoman Tst	149	• -1	11.3	7.7	19.1
29	17	Yorks & Lancs	27	..	2.1b	7.6	19.6
90	59	Young Co Inv	70	-5	5.0b	7.1	20.4

SHIPPING

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
331	215	Brit & Comm	232	..	13.0	5.2	8.8
152	84	Fisher J.	115	..	2.2	1.9	11.3
395	207	Furness Withy	247	-1	11.9	4.8	4.9
305	160	Hunting Gibson	185	+10	16.4	8.2	2.5
41	36½	Jacobs J. I.	40½	+½	2.8	7.0	11.9
57½	30	Ldn & O'seas Fr	33	+½	5.1	15.3	..
270	215	Manch Liners	220	..	7.6	3.5	20.3
179	132	Ocean Trans	123	..	11.8	9.4	3.2
172	95	P & O 'Dfd'	98	-½	9.6	10.0	5.6
125	69	Runciman W	97	+1	12.6	12.9	7.1

MINES

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
520	370	Anglo Am Coal	453	• ..	39.5	7.9	..
322	160	Anglo Am Corp	280	+6	29.5g	7.0	..
17½	11¾	Ang Am Gold	£16¾	+½	97.2	6.0	..
29	19	Anglo Am Inv	£23	+½	361	9.2	..
9½	6¾	Anglo Transvl	£7	..	66.1	9.4	..
9¼	6¾	Do A	£6½	..	66.1	9.6	..
11¾	30	Asarco	£11	+½	30.5	1.9	..
397	235	Ayer Hitam	277	+2	97.1	28.0	..
65	26	Beralt Tin	31	..	4.2	12.1	..
417	248	Blyvoors	282	+11	33.5	10.1	..
46	15	Botswana RST	15	..	..	..	..
98	35	Bracken Mines	64	+4	16.5	19.6	..
127	66	BH South	65	-1	..	..	..
10½	5¾	Buffelsfontein	£6½	+½	94.3	10.4	..
154	106	Charter Cons	124	..	11.8	9.5	..
236½	134	Cons Gold Fields	190	+1	21.7	8.2	..
324	188	De Beers 'Dfd'	220	..	21.7	7.4	..
326	145	Doornfontein	203	+7	36.7	6.2	..
366	125	Durban Rood	261	-8	..	..	..
35	9	East Dagga	27	..	..		
705	425	E Driefontein	681	+10	48.5		
477	177	E Rand Prop	371	+3	..		
69	29	El Oro M & Ex	55	+1	5.5		
154	84	Elsburg Gold	146	+1	5.4		
18½	9¾	F S Geduld	£15½	+⅝	166		
370	217	Geevor Tin	495	..	30.3		
17½	12	Gen Mining	£15¼	+¼	133		
305	185	Gopeng Cons	258	..	22.7		
146	82	Grootvlei	146	+3	11.3		
310	160	Hamersley	175	..	..		
112	77	Hampton Gold	90	+1	2.2		
469	235	Harmony	382	+4	33.0		
13½	7½	Hartebeest	£11¾	+½	91.2		
38	10¼	Jo'burg Cons	£12	+¼	104		
382	200	Kinross	353	+7	22.4		
578	290	Kloof	494	+7	18.7		
52	20	Leslie	45	..	2.9		
598	175	Libanon	534	..	49.7		
76	42	Lydenburg Plat	63	+2	1.2		
243	123	MIM Hldgs	238	-3	5.7		
85	40	MTD (Mangula)	46	+1	13.8		
410	220	Malayan Tin	380	+2	..		
121	46	Marievale Con	86½	+1½	28.8		
195	71	Messina Trans	72	+1	19.0		
38	10	Metals Explor	12	..	..		
230	125	Middle Wits	153	+8	14.3		
184	125	Minorco	139	• +1	6.2		
480	247	Nthgate Explor	250	-7	31.2		
80	28	Pahang Cons	50	+1	3.6		
555	345	Peko Wallsend	442	-13	..		
10⅝	6⅝	Pres Brand	£9⅞	+½	83.8		
7⅞	4¾	Pres Steyn	£7⅝	+½	13.2		
160	80	Rand Mine Prop	120	..	8.8		
34½	19	Randfontein	£34¼	+¾	221		
246	167	Rio Tinto Zinc	167	-2	12.9b		
185	52	Roan Cons 'B'	73	..	..		
96	60	Rustenburg	89	-1	..		
90	35	Saint Piran	54	-1	3.2		
12⅞	6⅞	St Helena	£8	+¼	75.9		
500	370	Selection Tst	370	..	28.3		
231	118	Sentrust	198	+2	19.0		
97	29	SA Land	50	..	..		
76	54	South Crofty	54	-1	6.2		
512	335	Southvaal	512	+7	13.1		
305	180	Sthn Malayan	250	..	18.2		
180	57	Sungei Besi	156	..	..		
164	116	Tang Cons	126	..	11.0		
103	42	Tanjong Tin	98	..	10.2		
280	207½	Tharsis Sulph	250	..	6.1		
13¼	9¼	Transvaal Cons	£12¼	+½	61.4		
280	93	Tronoh Mines	274	+3	7.0		
232	117	UC Invest	225	• +3	30.1		
294	165	Union Corp	278	+3	23.8		
14⅞	8	Vaal Reefs	£12¼	+⅛	77.8		
288	70	Venterspost	282	-1	71.5		
43	27	Wankie Colliery	40	..	7.0		
267	118	Welkom	257	+8	23.1		
23	13½	W Driefontein	£23	+¼	174		
209	113	W Rand Cons	144	-1	8.2		
243	110	Western Areas	232	+6	8.2		
8⅝	5⅝	Western Deep	£7½	+⅛	81.3		
17½	10½	Western Hldgs	£17½	+¼	185		
164	84	Western Mining	84	-1	3.8		
699	380	Winkelhaak	699	+7	56.1		
23½	10	Zambia Copper	11	+½	..		

OIL

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
82	43	Ampol Pet	54	+1	..		
120	147	Attock	112	..	6.6		
186	128	Brit Borneo	140	-4	9.3		
960	726	BP	726	..	38.5		
83	41	Burmah Oil	45	..	..		
68½	44½	Century Oils	50	..	3.7		
34½	18½	Charterhall	20½	-2	..		
18¾	12¾	C F Petroles	£14¾	..	130		
44	24	KCA Int	29	-1	0.2		
195	136	Lasmo	136	-21	..		
415	265	Do Ops	295	-5	..		
109¾	84½	Do 14% Ln	£101	..	1400		
322	77	Oil Exploration	204	-3	2.0		
22½	8	Premier Cons	13	..	..		
23¾	14½	Ranger Oil	£17	-½	..		
9¼	1½	Reynolds Dly	1½	..	..		
90½	35½	Royal Dutch	£41	..	147		
632	458	Shell Trans	480	-4	23.8		
202	204	Tricentrol	132	..	..		
286	124	Ultramar	194	+1	17.1		
156	84	Do 7% Cnv	121	..	10.5		

PROPERTY

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
60½	29½	Allied Ldn	47	..	2.8		
230	127	Allnatt Ldn	207	..	5.9		
242	114	Apex Props	215	• ..	8.3		
18½	11	Aquis Secs	16½	..	1.0		
95	51¾	Beaumont Prop	79	r ..	5.8		
87	27½	Bellway Hldgs	58	+7	4.0		
137	69	Berkeley Hmbro	90	..	4.0		
186	130	Bilton Percy	169	..	6.8		
130	116	Do Accum	159	..	0.3		
234	116	Bradford Prop	224	..	9.9		
47½	23	British Land	32	-1	..e		
118	56½	Brixton Estate	94	..	2.9b		
51	10	Cap & Counties	47½	..	1.5b		
320	141	Chesterfield	297	..	3.5		
14½	6½	Chown Secs	10	..	..		
370	145	Churchbury Est	350	..	8.6		
84	37½	City Offices	82	• ..	2.6		
132	114	Corn Exchange	164	..	3.0		
37½	17	Country & New T	23	..	1.0		
91	35	County & Dist	76½	+½	1.3		
72	32½	Daejan Hldgs	68	..	4.5		
51½	34	Eng Prop	35½	-1	3.5		
20½	11	Estates & Gen	19	..	1.2		
95	35	Estates Prop	89	• -2	2.7		
100	32	Evans of Leeds	84	..	3.2		
330	200	Gt Portland	266	-2	6.0		
87	52	Guildhall	73	• ..	3.8a		
365	310	Hammerson 'A'	543	-2	7.7		
260	152	Haslemere Ests	223	-2	4.6		
221	142	Land Secs	205	..	5.7		
56	33½	Law Land	43	-½	1.5b		
93	46½	Ldn & Prov Sh	78	..	1.1		
74	40	Ldn Shop	56½	..	4.6		
132	69	Lynton Hldgs	116	-1	3.6		
134	46	MEPC	117	..	2.6		
190	86	McKay Secs	185	..	2.3		
22	8½	Marler Estates	21	..	..		
72	25	Midhurst Whites	34	..	..		
122	46	Mucklow A & J.	107	..	3.4		
165	108	Municipal	185	..	7.0		
83	38	Peachey Prop	71	..	1.5		
315	180	Prop & Rever	300	+2	7.1		
315	175	Do A	300	+2	7.1		
347	216	Prop Hldgs	312	..	9.9		
136	44	Prop Sec	120	-2	3.1		
6⅝	2	Raglan Prop	4	..	..		
87	31	Regional	85	• -2	1.5b		
72	30	Do A	88	• -2	1.5b		
115	29	Rush & Tompkins	97	..	3.9		
118	59½	Scot Met Props	101	-1	2.0		
127	70	Slough Ests	112	+1	3.4		
268	158	Stock Conv	235	..	3.0a		
228	90	Sunley B.	188	..	6.0		
17	5	Town & City	13½	..	0.0a		
97	41	Trafford Park	83	+1	5.5		
20	10½	UK Props	20	..	..		
20	7¼	Webb J.	19½	• -1½	0.7		
19	10	W'mster & C'ty	15½	..	..		

RUBBER

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
91	34	Anglo-Indonesia	87½	..	9.9		
39½	13	Bradwall FMS	38	..	1.9		
197	82	Castlefield	169	• ..	5.0		
58	25	Cherseonese	53½	..	3.0		
106	74½	Cons Plant	104	..	12.0		
56	13	Dordskande	58	..	2.2a		
37	27½	Gadek Malaysia	48½	..	1.0		
12½	5½	Grand Central	11	..	0.8		
250	135	Guthrie Corp	222	-1	18.2		
76½	48	Harrisons Malay	66½	-1	4.6		
71	26½	Highlds & Low	71	+1½	4.7		
145	67	Hongkong	145	..	3.4		
210	125	Killinghall	210	..	17.8		
35½	22	Kulim Malaysia	35	..	2.1		
128	44	Ldn Sumatra	117	h ..	3.1		
56	23½	Malacca	54	..	1.0		
33½	10½	Malayalam	26½	h ..	1.7		
36	12½	Muar River	34	..	0.7		
60½	34	Plant Hldgs	65	+1½	3.3		
23½	10½	Sungei Krian	£23	..	78.9		

TEA

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
290	147	Assam Frontier	287	..	24.6		
116	52	Assam Inv	106	-1	10.8		
248	95	Camellia Inv	200	..	2.5		
156	22	Deundi	150	h ..	4.9		
250	123	Jokai	250	..	18.5a		
245	120	McLeod Russel	197	-2	15.2		
410	121	Moran	408	..	5.4		
109	15	Surmah Valley	100	+6	10.0		
202	102	Warren Plant	188	..	20.0		

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
10½	7½	Alcoma Con Rly	£9½	-⅛	26.0		
71	40	Calcutta Elec	60	-5	13.0		
32½	45	E Surr Wtr 4.9%	£28½	..	490		
38¾	31½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	39½	..	630		
64	47	Gt Nthn Tele	£58½	+2½	193		
430	325	Imp Cont Gas	325	-8	14.2		
35	32	Mid Kent Wtr	£32	..	500		
92	46	Milford Docks	72	..	4.1		
278	140	Nigerian Elec	268	+6	20.0		
38½	31½	Sunderland Wtr	£38½	..	535		

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corr[ected] price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspens[ion]. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bi[d for] company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. [p Ex] capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share [split]. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. [...] significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 01.03.78 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1959):—

	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Index No. Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	187.25	7.90	18.13	187.25
Largest Coys.	180.59	6.80	18.81	180.22
Smaller Coys.	190.14	7.64	14.81	190.40
Capital Goods	218.07	7.15	14.71	218.34
Consumer Goods	203.44	7.33	13.91	202.84
Store Shares	179.34	6.01	9.45	180.00
Largest financial shares	207.81	6.09	—	208.43
Largest financial and industrial shares	183.06	6.66	—	183.09
Commodity shares	207.45	5.34	11.36	208.27
Gold Mining shares	287.86	8.42	16.25	282.80
Industrial debenture stocks	64.35	6.30*	—	64.33
Industrial preference stocks	61.63	11.35*	—	62.19
3½% War Loan	36	9.96*	—	36

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High	Low
All-time	222.57 (14.09.77)	60.19 (13.12.74)
1978	208.13 (05.01.78)	187.25 (01.03.78)
1977	222.94 (14.09.77)	151.20 (12.01.77)
1976	171.85 (06.05.76)	115.89 (27.10.76)
1975	156.02 (12.11.75)	61.42 (06.01.75)
1974	136.16 (28.02.74)	60.19 (13.12.74)
1973	187.33 (12.01.73)	120.98 (14.12.73)

* Flat interest yield.

هذا من الأصل

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

LEGGE Locks Limited

Wall Street loses confidence in Carter forecasts on economy

From Frank Vogl
Washington, March 1

Share prices on Wall Street declined to the lowest level in three years. At the same time the dollar is trading at its lowest rates ever recorded in terms of key foreign currencies.

The Dow Jones industrial average for share prices has not been lower since the trough of the last recession in 1975. Market trends, coupled with comments by bankers and brokers, suggest that President Carter has failed in the eyes of market participants in his efforts to strengthen business confidence.

Recent events, latest economic statistics and statements by elected authorities are combining to convince Wall Street that the President's recent economic forecasts were unduly optimistic. Nervousness is being further increased by the need for tough fiscal, monetary and energy policy decisions comes closer.

Congress is so occupied with the Panama Canal Treaty, the views of some of its members and assorted government statements, that progress towards completing energy legislation is exceptionally slow.

Mr Jody Powell, White House press secretary, today commented that the continuing delay of an energy policy is cited by the Administration as the prime reason for the dollar's continuing decline.

Fears of increased inflation have been fuelled by the January consumer price index figures showing a seasonally adjusted advance of 0.8 per cent and more importantly, by comments made by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and by Mr William Miller, the successor to the Fed chairman Mr Arthur Burns to the effect that monetary policy must be tightened if inflation is to be curbed.

The New York Fed and Governor Henry Wallich of the Federal Reserve Board also stressed strong support for greater consideration of some form of incomes policy.

The New York Fed said in its new annual report, published yesterday, that there is increased need for "sustained monetary moderation" and that incomes policies might be the best means of cutting deeply into inflation.

It added that in this regard "especially interesting is the British experience in combining tax cuts with voluntary wage restraint."

Forebodings that real growth this year will fall far short of Mr Carter's forecast of 4.5 per cent have been strengthened by the worst set of figures on economic indicators to be published in more than two years.

The composite index of leading indicators declined by 1.9 per cent in January after a gain of 0.7 per cent in December. The data was sharply affected by the coal strike and the severe winter weather.

Coal miners voted this weekend on a new contract, and the White House is making a major effort to ensure that the ballot is a positive one. President Carter is likely to make a further direct appeal to the miners at a press conference tomorrow.

Reactions from miners are mixed. Indications that the vote could be close are evidently worrying Wall Street.

Further, on the balance of payments front, the coal strike and cold weather combined with the continuing lack of a congressionally approved energy programme, appear to be producing increases in oil imports. Prospects of a payments deficit this year even in excess of last year's record total seem quite high.

Signs that Congress might expand the budget deficit proposed by the President and raise the level of proposed tax cuts are adding to fears about the inflation prospects.

Tighter Fed policies and a prime lending rate of 9 per cent by the end of the year are widely predicted.

Opec may meet on plight of dollar

By Roger Vielvoye

Kuwait may call for an emergency meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) if the American dollar, the currency in which oil prices are calculated, continues to weaken.

A number of other countries are also concerned about the position of the dollar, and Kuwait would be able to find considerable support for a mid-year price rise to compensate for dollar losses.

Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, Kuwait's new oil minister, said the ruler, Shaikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah, was deeply concerned by the repercussions of the falling dollar on the oil incomes of Opec members.

Last December Kuwait supported Saudi Arabia and Iran in moves to hold down the price of oil for at least the first six months of this year despite pleas from a number of the 13 members for a small increase to make good the dollar losses.

The next ministerial meeting of Opec is not scheduled until the middle of June and, according to Opec sources, if the dollar's slide is not halted quickly the oil producers will not be able to wait another three months to discuss the problem.

Credit Suisse £334m write offs for Chiasso

From Peter Norman
Zurich, March 1

Credit Suisse, the oldest and third largest of the big three Swiss banks, this evening disclosed that it had made write offs and allocations to reserves totalling 1,200m francs (about £334m) to cover losses arising from the unauthorized activities of its branch in Chiasso.

Texon Finanzanstalt, the Liechtenstein-based holding company into which the Chiasso management improperly channelled more than 2,000m francs of clients' funds destined for the Euro-markets, had been valued by the bank at 977m francs compared with an original book value of 1,750m.

At a press conference in Zurich this evening, Herr Raiser Gut, Credit Suisses's general manager, saw it as his duty to close, for the time being at least, the sorry chapter of the Chiasso losses.

He had nothing to add to the known history of how Credit Suisse became involved in what is undoubtedly Switzerland's biggest bank scandal since the Second World War. Instead, he emphasized how the bank had overcome the difficulties that had arisen since the first announcement of the affair last April.

Credit Suisse has been able to meet the very considerable loss provision entirely from hidden reserves.

As if to emphasize its confidence, the bank now intends to raise capital—a move which Herr Gut stressed has nothing to do with Chiasso. The bank will raise its capital to 1,047.5m Swiss francs from 890m in a two-stage rights issue involving the offering of new shares and convertible loan stock.

Herr Gut pointed out that customers' deposits had increased in number and value over 1977, and Credit Suisse could maintain its position as a leading underwriting house on the international capital market.

The bank's balance sheet total had increased last year by 5 per cent to a new record level of 44,000m francs, while net profit rose by nearly a fifth to 235m francs.

For 1977 Credit Suisse is proposing an unchanged dividend of 80 francs per 500 franc nominal bearer share, and allocating 100m francs to published reserves, compared with 70m the year before.

Peachey claims £428,000 against Miller estate and two companies

By Ray Meughan

Peachey Property Corporation has issued three writs claiming a total of £428,000 against the estate of the late Sir Eric Miller, its former chairman and managing director, and others. They, partly represent claims for recovery of Sir Eric's unaccounted expenses since the 1975-76 year end.

The property group issued a writ on February 20, claiming £220,000 against Sir Eric's executrix and Loews Great Britain, a subsidiary of the American hotel chain. Sir Eric is believed to have spent about £100,000 entertaining at Peachey's Churchill Hotel which is leased to Loews.

Among other items, the writ claims that sums were improperly charged by Loews to Peachey's account and were paid by Peachey's subsidiary, Anthony Hutley & Partners. A spokesman for Loews said yesterday: "We have no comment to make as the matter is in the hands of our solicitors."

Eight days later, Peachey issued a further writ which claimed £116,000 against the executrix of the estate alleging breach of trust, duty and covenant in respect of money had received or lent.

The third writ, issued on the same day, comprised actions for £80,000 and £11,600 against the executrix and Asprey & Co, the New Bond Street jeweller. A spokesman for the company said yesterday that it had not yet received the writ.

These actions complete a string of writs against either Sir Eric or his estate by Peachey. Some, such as the claim for the £55,000 necklace purchased from and subsequently resold to Asprey and £10,000 for the race horse, Princely Chief, lapsed with his death last September.

He had repaid around £300,000 before he was voted off the board last May, but a sum of £282,000 was still in dispute, including £130,000 deposited on an ultimately abortive European venture involving Mr Judah Binstock, the financier.

The interim report into Peachey's affairs during Sir Eric Miller's stewardship is expected to be published by the Department of Trade this month. Next week the new board presents the accounts for 1976-77 which it hopes will dispel remaining doubts and enable Peachey to operate on a fresh footing.

Leyland looks to the dealers to polish up the service image

British Leyland is getting tough with distributors and dealers who blame poor factory quality for shortcomings in their own service and repair workshops.

Over the next few days all 2,500 retail outlets will receive details of increased minimum standards of workmanship and customer treatment. Dealers who fail to meet them will not be allowed to display the "Leycare" service logo which guarantees work for a minimum of three months or 3,000 miles.

If they still continue to fall short of requirements they could lose the entire Leyland franchise.

Action along these lines has been expected since February 3, when Mr Michael Edwards, Leyland chairman, told a meeting of the dealer network: "Not every evil can be laid at our feet.

"There is a temptation for you to attribute some shortcomings in your own service bays to us—and in the current climate of Leyland-bashing the customer will almost certainly swallow the explanation that it is the fault of the factory."

He said it might get an angry customer off their back for a while but in the long term it cost them sales.

The stricter standards will be enforced by spot checks and careful monitoring of customer complaints. It will also be supported by a major advertising campaign accompanied by letters to Leyland owners.

A Leyland spokesman said: "This will also cost the dealers some money, but it will be recovered with interest from the higher throughput in their workshops. It is not much use if factory quality is improved—and it is—only to have dealers let us down."

Leyland new car sales are picking up. Industry sources report that the group took 25 per cent of the home market last month compared with a disastrous 21.3 per cent in January. It closed the gap on Ford's market leadership to about 1 per cent.

Japanese imports maintained the 13 per cent share they reached in January, emphasizing the need for urgent action to complete negotiations in Tokyo.

The British side is pressing for a ceiling of 10 per cent to restrict Japanese sales to their 1977 limit.

In a move clearly intended to counter public pressure for government action, Datsun UK, the largest Japanese importer, is urging its dealers to speak out in support of free trade.

Mr Brian Groves, Datsun's United Kingdom marketing director, has written pointing out: "It is you they are attacking—you who should be getting extremely indignant and you who should make your voice heard in protest."

Sixth resignation after Edwardes restructuring

Another senior British Leyland car executive has resigned, making a total of six since Mr Michael Edwardes was appointed chairman four months ago. The latest to leave is Mr Ian Showan, 47, director of manufacturing staffs for Leyland Cars.

Mr Showan was not available for comment last night but it is understood that he is leaving at the end of the month because the central staff post he has held since 1976 will disappear under the Edwardes' reorganization.

He is one of Leyland's most experienced production executives, holding a number of senior manufacturing posts since joining Morris Motors in 1956. From 1970 to 1973 he was in charge of the Cowley assembly plant. Before his present post he was managing director of the body and assembly division of Leyland Cars.

Last night a colleague said: "We can ill afford to lose men like Ian. Men of his experience and standing are like gold in the car industry. I should not be surprised if one of the component firms snaps him up like Derek Whittaker."

Mr Whittaker, former managing director of Leyland Cars, recently joined GKN, one of the motor industry's biggest suppliers.

Clifford Webb

Swiss bring in more controls

From Peter Norman
Zurich, March 1

The Swiss National Bank today tightened still further its range of controls to prevent inflows of foreign currency into the country.

It announced that it will subject the Swiss franc balances of foreign central banks to the same negative interest rules as other non-resident deposits.

Dr Fritz Leutwiler, president of the bank, said today that the new ruling would subject around 3,000m Swiss francs (about £833m) to negative interest rates.

The negative interest rule prescribes that non-residents must pay a charge of 10 per cent per quarter on holdings in excess of 5m Swiss francs.

The latest ruling follows last Friday's interest rate cuts and tightening of exchange controls and Monday's unexpected clamp down which includes a ban on non-resident purchases of Swiss domestic securities.

It means that the Swiss have practically exhausted the possibilities available for controlling inflows of foreign funds.

About the only loophole that remains unclosed is the import of Swiss banknotes into the country, and it is understood that the National Bank is prepared to close this window if there is a sharp increase in Swiss note imports.



The three members of the tribunal of inquiry into the loss of more than £200m by the Crown Agents, were announced by Mr Rees, Home Secretary, yesterday. They are, left to right: Sir William Slimmings, Lord Allen and Mr Justice Croom-Johnson. Mr Croom-Johnson has been a judge of the Queen's Bench Division, High Court of Justice since 1971. Lord Allen was permanent-under-secretary of state, Home Office from 1966-72, has been chairman of the Gaming Board for Great Britain since 1977. Sir William Slimmings is a partner in Thomson McClintock and Co, chartered accountants.

EEC and Efta in steel price pact

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, March 1

Member states of Efta, the European Free Trade Association, have agreed not to export steel to the European Community at prices more than 3 per cent below the guideline and minimum prices being observed by EEC steelmakers as part of a plan to counter recession in the industry.

The agreement, which will last until the end of the year, is the first of a series which the EEC, acting through the European Commission, is hoping to conclude by the end of this month with main steel suppliers as a means of protecting Community steelmakers against low cost imports.

As the agreements come into force, they will replace the minimum import price mechanism introduced at the beginning of the year. Under this scheme, the EEC imposes immediate anti-dumping duties on steel imports entering the Community below floor prices fixed by the Commission.

The agreement with the Efta countries provides for consultations to be opened within 48 hours and concluded within a maximum of eight working days if steel is imported below the 3 per cent threshold or some other problem arises.

Explaining the agreement, Herr Manfred Caspari, a deputy director-general in the Commission's Department of External Affairs, said that it would permit th "maintenance of traditional trade flows". Efta countries were not being asked to reduce the volume of their xports blow their current level.

Herr Caspari said that he was still hopeful of getting restraint agreements with other eky producers such as Japan, South Kora and Brazil, by the end of th emonth.

Nuclear chief to hear views on reorganization

By Roger Vielvoye

Proposals to make the two-tier National Nuclear Corporation into a more conventionally structured company once GEC ends its management supervisory role, were discussed yesterday by the board of British Nuclear Associates, representing companies with a 35 per cent stake in the nuclear corporation.

After discussing a paper on nuclear reorganization from Babcock & Wilcox, their views have been sent to Lord Aldington, chairman of NNC, who is considering various ways the industry can be restructured.

In December GEC told the Government and NNC that it wished to end its management supervisory role. It has been continuing on a month by month basis which will be ended once a satisfactory new structure is agreed.

It is thought that GEC would also like to reduce its 30 per cent shareholding in NNC.

The process of devising a new structure to replace the NNC main board and its operating subsidiary the Nuclear Power Company, may take several weeks.

Lord Aldington is consulting with the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and the Central Electricity Generating Board and will have to investigate the possibility of bringing in new shareholders.

It is known that Rolls-Royce and Fairey—both under the National Enterprise Board umbrella—would like a shareholding now that the Government has decided that two advanced gas cooled reactors should be built and that design work on an American pressurized water reactor should go ahead. Vickers and British Nuclear Fuels would also like closer connexions with NNC.

A number of the smaller shareholders in NNC, notably Babcock & Wilcox, have been disenchanted with the way the Corporation has operated over the past few months and are anxious to see a change in the structure.

Cement makers get only half of price rise sought

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Ordinary grades of cement are to go up by an average of nearly 5 per cent from March 8. This was announced last night by the Cement Makers' Federation, through which the main cement manufacturers operate a common agreement.

The rise is just under half what the cement makers had wanted to impose by yesterday.

The Price Commission, which last month announced an investigation of Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers (APCM), the "Blue Circle" group, said last night that under interim profit safeguard arrangements only a 4.77 per cent weighted average increase was legally justified for APCM. All the makers had wanted around 10 per cent.

APCM had channelled details of other makers' profit margins to the Commission to try to influence it into taking into account how any interim award for APCM might affect some other makers' margins.

The cement makers operating the agreement, which include had already made it clear that a common price rise would be made in line with the APCM award.

The cement grades affected include rapid hardening and coarse-ground Portland cement, together with some other special cements.

Tin production

World mine production of tin-in-concentrate last September totalled 14,600 tonnes, compared with a revised 14,800 tonnes in August, 1977, and 14,900 tonnes in September, 1976. This brings the 12-month moving total to end-September to 181,300 tonnes against 175,900 tonnes in the period to September, 1976.

LME metal stocks

Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes except silver) were: Copper down 4,400 to 631,825; tin down 80 to 4,110; lead up 1,150 to 69,450; zinc down 600 to 64,400; silver down 530,00 0to 19,410,000 troy ounces.

Healey warning on growth targets

Reaching 3.5 per cent growth in gross domestic product this year would require a "significant stimulus" in the Budget, Mr Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, told industrial and trade union leaders yesterday.

While giving no indication as to whether he had a cautionary or expansionary budget in mind Mr Healey explained to the National Economic Development Council that the slower growth in international trade had made his job much more difficult.

The international environment had changed since the last months of 1977 when 3.5 per cent gdp growth was being projected for this year. Interacting as the power-house for growth.

national trade was no longer

His main concern as Chancellor was industry's capacity to respond to a stimulus. There was no point in encouraging demand which simply leaked away into imports.

The Trades Union Congress representatives, who have already put in formal representations to the Chancellor for a £3,800m stimulus in the coming financial year, stressed at the meeting the importance of employment to the Budget.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 187.35+0.10
The FT index: 443.8+0.4

Rises

Adwest Grp	6p to 234p	Hunting Gibson	10p to 185p
Anglo Am Corp	6p to 280p	Kinross	7p to 353p
Bellway Hldgs	7p to 56p	Kloof	7p to 494p
Blyvoors	11p to 332p	Paterson Zoch	5p to 195p
Decca	5p to 405p	Smiths Ind	5p to 145p
Doornfontein	7p to 303p	Southvaal	7p to 512p
E Driefontein	10p to 681p	Winkelhaak	7p to 699p

Falls

Brit Sugar	5p to 425p	Nthgate Explor	7p to 250p
Cater Ryder	5p to 270p	Peko Wallsend	12p to 442p
Drayton Com	11p to 106p	Samuel, H.	5p to 260p
Durban Rood	7p to 361p	Scapa Grp	5p to 90p
Finlay, J.	5p to 258p	Shell Trans	4p to 486p
Lilley, F. J. C.	5p to 68p	Thomson Org	7p to 170p
Newmark, L.	12p to 160p	Trans-Oceanic	5p to 142p

Equities marked time in thin trading.
Gilt-edged securities had quietest day of year.
Dollar premium: 87.125 per cent (effective rate 39.7 per cent).
Sterling lost 20 points to $1.9395. The effective exchange rate index was at 65.1.
Gold was unchanged at $182.625 per ounce.
SDR-$ was 1.23526 on Wednesday, while SDR-£ was 0.634997.
Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1380.0 (previous 1384.9).
Reports, pages 22 and 24

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.76	1.71
Austria Sch	29.50	27.50
Belgium Fr	63.00	60.00
Canada $	2.22	2.16
Denmark Kr	11.04	10.64
Finland Mkk	8.35	8.00
France Fr	9.43	9.08
Germany Dm	4.07	3.85
Greece Dr	71.50	67.50
Hongkong $	9.20	8.75
Italy Lr	1680.00	1605.00
Japan Yn	485.00	460.00
Netherlands Gld	4.35	4.13
Norway Kr	10.46	10.08
Portugal Esc	77.75	73.75
S Africa Rd	1.96	1.83
Spain Pes	161.50	154.00
Sweden Kr	9.17	8.82
Switzerland Fr	3.67	3.45
US $	2.00	1.94
Yugoslavia Dnr	37.50	35.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers cheques and other foreign currency business.

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Strong link urged between accountants and City council

By Nicholas Hirst

A strong link is being urged between the accountancy profession and the proposed new self-regulatory organization for the City—the Council for the Securities Industry—which would improve the power of existing bodies.

An invitation to the profession to take part in CSI—details about which are expected from the Bank of England next week—has provided a welcome addition to its attempts at finding a way of implementing the proposals suggested by Sir David Cross of Chelsea in his report to the three major accountancy bodies to improve their disciplinary procedures.

A committee under Mr John Perkins, senior partner of the international accountancy firm, Peat Marwick Mitchell, has confirmed Lord Cross's belief that tribunals should be set up to consider cases of malpractice against accountants where the public interest is involved.

As many of these cases will involve publicly quoted companies they are also likely to be considered by the Council for the Securities Industry.

It is thus intended that CSI should be able to make evidence available to the new proposed accountancy disciplinary tribunals where accountants are involved.

This would provide at least a prima facie case for the tribunal to deal with, so saving time and money. One of the major problems faced by Mr Grenside's committee has been the question of how to finance expensive hearings.

Agreement with CSI could partially overcome this hurdle, while in turn the presence of a body which could discipline anyone censured by the council would strengthen CSI's own standing.

The accountants are drawing up proposals which can be implemented whatever the CSI developments, but no details will be completed until it is known whether such a strong link with CSI will prove possible.

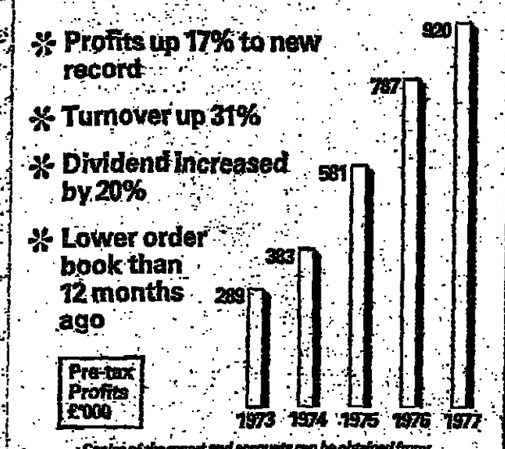
Involvement of the accountancy bodies in the regulatory processes of CSI, however, will give the new City body wider scope than many had expected, and it could be that considerable opposition will develop.

The accountants' own disciplinary proposals have still a long way to go before they are agreed, but there is a general feeling that an acceptable solution can be found, and that was far from clear after the publication of Lord Cross's report.

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Whitehall rejects MPs call to curb automatic development grants

By Maurice Corina
Industrial Editor

Efforts by the Commons Public Accounts Committee to persuade the Government to restrict the availability of regional development grants have now met with a firm rebuff.

The Treasury and the Department of Industry have decided that alterations to the scheme for paying out development grants, costing over £400m a year, are not practicable, nor is the Government "prepared to alter its application in ways which would put at risk important objectives of their industrial strategy."

This decision comes after a Treasury undertaking, given to Parliament last November, that the regional grant scheme, introduced in 1972, would be reviewed in the light of the watchdog Public Accounts Committee's criticism that prosperous oil companies and others were receiving automatic grants for projects they intended to undertake in development areas.

After their review, the Treasury and Department of Industry have agreed to only a few minor changes in grant-making rules, but the development grants will continue to be paid out automatically in line with the Industry Act, 1972, for qualifying investment schemes in development areas.

In its criticisms, the PAC claimed that there appeared to be "substantial evidence" that regional grants were automatically paid on projects in assisted areas and as examples three huge oil terminal schemes would have been built in any case. The committee said this was not cost effective in terms of taxpayer funds, and when there was great financial stringency.

A review was sought to ensure that value for money was obtained in handing out state assistance.

The Government, which has now completed its review, has decided to keep the regional grants scheme on the present basis. This decision will end any uncertainty caused since a Treasury minute in November announced a Whitehall study of the PAC's views.

An example of grants where the PAC had serious doubts has been over the payment of grants totalling £114m for the Sullom Voe, Shetland, and Rhosgoch, Flotta, oil terminals for North Sea operations.

Italian delay brings liquidation threat to animal feed plant

From John Earle
Rome, March 1

The board of Italproteine, jointly owned by British Petroleum and Anic of the Italian state-owned ENI group, today decided to call an extraordinary shareholders meeting for the last week of March to approve liquidation of the company because of persistent refusal by the Italian government to permit production of its Toprina animal feed.

"Italproteine was authorized by the government to build the plant at a cost of £36m at Sarroch, near Cagliari in 1972 for the annual production of 100,000 tons of Toprina protein from petroleum, using a BP process. Due to a series of objections on grounds of alleged health and environmental hazards the factory has never been allowed to come on stream, and is now said by BP to cost £10m a year to maintain."

The latest obstacle was represented by a meeting yesterday of the health ministry's superior health council which, instead of giving the green light as expected, postponed a decision.

If, as government officials have indicated, the council meets again next week, this would still give time to Italproteine to reconsider its decision. But the go-ahead will have to be unconditional.

An announcement by Italproteine, said that in this ambiguous and uncertain situation the company was suffering losses which were no longer tolerable.

Indications that the government might be prepared to authorize sales under certain restrictions were completely unsatisfactory, the company stated, especially as they contrasted with the authorization for Toprina granted in 13 countries including all other members of the European Community.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Thermal insulation needs statutory te

From Mr S. Gibbs

Sir, The length of the debate over thermal insulation standards and the need to improve them does no credit to the loose system we have in this country for cooperation between Government and industry.

For many years we were a long way behind other countries in our standards for loft insulation in housing. It took six years for the specified thickness to be doubled to the present standard, which many still believe to be inadequate. For many years Government spokesmen's excuse for delay was the lack of industry's manufacturing capacity to meet the additional call on its resources.

Is history repeating itself? My company and others have invested, and are continuing to invest, millions of pounds a year in new plant to make calcium silicate, glass fibre, rock fibre, plastics foam and spray insulation in the belief that the Department of Energy's calls for massive energy conservations will result in higher mandatory standards for insulation in industrial, commercial and residential buildings.

The inadequacy of the present standard is exemplified by the fact that a builder can roof a factory and satisfy the regulations without the use of thermal insulation material at all. The building regulations need to be amended to give statutory teeth to energy conservation policy, and proposals for this catering for all buildings except dwellings were put forward by the Department of the Environment in a consultative document over six months ago.

The discussion paper was circulated in 1976. If adopted, in respect of industrial buildings alone, these proposa save the country an 56,000 tonnes of oil a year.

On the strength of ernment's energy co policies we have comm selves to a large inve modern insulation mat duction but they will specified for new bu the law demands it; anticipated the need now to be left with s city? Is this improv be delayed for six ye the country really a needlessly dissipate hard won fuel resour

Yours truly,
STEPHEN GIBBS,
Deputy Chairman,
Turner & Newall Lim
20 St Mary's Parsona
Manchester M3 2NL.
February 22.

The tax man explains the cases that go wrong

From Sir William Pile, chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue

Sir, Your correspondent, Mr J. L. Oxlade (Business News, February 13), infers from our latest annual report that we only get five out of six PAYE cases right. His quotation, however, is incomplete; what we said was that we get the tax right "for five taxpayers out of six during the tax year and without the taxpayer having to have any further dealings with the Department". The other sixth is not generally wrong in the sense that the Revenue has mishandled the case; it is just that for various reasons it has not been possible *during the year* to match the total tax deductions over the year with the true liability for the year.

For example, there may be a change in the taxpayer's circumstances—such as an addition of a child to the family—which comes too late in the year for an adjustment to be made to the PAYE code within that tax year; tax then has to be repaid after the end of the year. Again, the mortgage interest rate may go down during the year so that the taxpayer pays less interest and is therefore entitled to less tax relief for the year; this cannot be put wholly right during the year because that would often mean a very heavy tax deduction in a single week.

Of course, I am not saying that the Revenue never get things wrong, and those cases where we do are included in the one sixth. But in the overwhelming majority of the one sixth of PAYE cases where an adjustment is required after the end of the year, the reason is a change in the taxpayer's circumstances rather than a failure on the part of the PAYE system or on the part of the Revenue.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM PILE,
Chairman,
Board of Inland Revenue,
The Board Room,
Somerset House,
London WC2R 1LB.
February 14.

Potato price problem

From Mr D. W. Acheson

Sir, You may be interested to know that we have today received a communication from our main chip supplier that the Ministry of Agriculture, in conjunction with the Potato Marketing Board, propose to allocate to potato processors some of the potatoes which have been bought by the board. The prices will range from £25 a ton for ungraded up to £38 a ton depending on the level of grading. The details will not be available until mid-March.

Our suppliers go on to say that from inspection of some stores and past experience they are unlikely to be able to buy many potatoes of the quality they need and that the later the scheme starts the worse the quality.

I consider that this is once again a reason being used by potato suppliers for not lowering prices, and the publicity generated by the Ministry of Agriculture can only put further pressure on us, the retailers at the shop end, and therefore the consumer also.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID ACHESON,
Managing Director,
Kentucky Fried Chicken (Great Britain) Limited,
Boundary House,
Boston Road,
London, W7 2QE.
February 14.

Conflicting philosophies

From Mr R. S. Musgra

Sir, David Blake's "Notebook" (Februa attempts to enlighten monetarist versus and the American ve man economic philoso fortunately he just co two issues. Perhaps many other people their living in the versus-monetarist ind has an interest in ke issues complicated. issues are really qui and are as follows.

Monetarism claims quantity of money is important determina rate of inflation, the employment and oth characteristics of an On the other hand, K claim that fiscal polic the difference betwee ment income and exp is the more importa minant.

But in view of the the *result* of a Keynes is usually to increase t supply (because the ment is paying out mo receives) the diffe opinion is in practice less important than th versus-monetarist would have us beli apart from this, t numerous other alleg ences of opinion whic to be largely semanti

As to the "Germa American economic phies, the Germans c ang stimulation of t nomy, Keynesian or m (if there is a differe be inflationary. The say it will not be in *This argument has n* do with the Keyn monetarist pageant.

Yours faithfully,
R. S. MUSGRAVE,
24 Garden Avenue,
Framwellgate Moor,
Durham DH1 5EQ.
February 16.

Howe pledge to lower income tax

By Our Commercial Editor

There was a desperate need for a Conservative government to unleash people's will to work, and that meant lower taxes on income, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Shadow Chancellor, said at yesterday's annual conference of the Conservative Party's Small Business Bureau.

The Conservatives, now courting small businesses as assiduously as their Labour opponents, are using such conferences to collect new ideas for helping the small businessman which might be incorporated in Tory policy.

Sir Geoffrey went on: "Small businessmen, managers, engineers, scientists, craftsmen, must have the chance to keep more, much more, of what they earn—even if this means, as it must, paying higher taxes on what they spend."

After talking scathingly of Mr Healey's "disastrous management" of the economy, Sir Geoffrey pointed out that compared with the £2,000m in Healey tax cuts that were being talked about, a reduction of £5,000m in income tax would be needed to get back to the level of the last Barber Budget.

Mr Reg Prentice, MP for Newham North-east, the former Labour minister turned Tory, gave warning that many industries concerned had not woken up to the fact that the Labour Party manifesto at the next election will probably contain more nationalization proposals than ever before.

"Building is definitely on Labour's list. . . . But the industry already suffers from too much instability. These proposals would add to it disastrously", he said.

Nationalizing construction would in the first year cost between £1,500m and £2,500m for initial and running costs, after which running costs would continue indefiitely, he claimed.

Lever promise on pay clauses

By Our Financial Staff

Mr Harold Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and holding special responsibility for small businesses, said yesterday he would look at the new clauses relating to observance of the pay guidelines which have been inserted in government contracts.

If he found that the clauses were unfair to small businesses he would try to use his influence to get them modified, he told the Smaller Firms Council of the Confederation of British Industry.

Mr Lever made his remark after having been told by one of the Council members that a small company with a government contract was charged with the responsibility of ensuring that his suppliers, even if they were large conglomerates, were abiding by the pay policy.

Department of Employment Gazette details measures

Growth of job subsidy schemes in the EEC

By Melvyn Westlake

Within days of Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, introducing a controversial new Bill in the Commons giving him wide powers to extend Britain's employment subsidies, his department has chosen to provide a full description of special measures adopted by other European Economic Community members to deal with unemployment.

Without exception, every EEC country is shown to have introduced such special measures. They are outlined in the latest *Department of Employment Gazette*, published yesterday.

The measures are listed under four headings: subsidies to private sector employers; temporary job creation programmes; measures to reduce the labour supply; and measures to aid redeployment.

Some schemes aim at creating jobs or training places, while others try to encourage preferential recruitment of particular groups like young people or the longer-term unemployed.

A few schemes combine the two principles, the *Gazette* says. Yet other schemes are intended to discourage employers from making people redundant. These most frequently involve subsidizing short-time working, a form of subsidy now being considered by Mr Booth.

Belgium features most frequently in the list of special schemes adopted, followed in joint second position by France, The Netherlands and West Germany.

Age qualification

Another article in the *Gazette* considers the use of age limits as a recruitment qualification. The study suggests that age restrictions particularly favour workers between their late twenties and early forties.

For both young workers and older workers the likelihood of being apparently excluded from the file of candidates is about 70 per cent, the study says.

Rise in overtime

Overtime worked in manufacturing in Great Britain totalled 15.24 million hours in the week to December 10 on a seasonally adjusted basis, according to the *Gazette*. About 36 per cent of workers did some overtime, which totalled 720 million hours during the year.

Overtime has been running at a high level in recent months, and during December those on overtime worked an average of 9.7 hours each.

Fewer strikes

January was a quiet month for strikes, with 435,000 days lost compared to 769,000 in the same month of 1977. As last year, the worst industry for days lost was motor cars, which lost 95,000 days in disputes involving 35,000 workers. The dispute at Speke accounted for many of the days lost.

Australia sees falling demand for uranium

By Desmond Quigley

Estimates of world demand for uranium for nuclear power stations through to 1985 have been sharply downgraded by the Australian Atomic Energy Commission. It estimates that 190,000 tonnes will be required, a 26 per cent drop on its forecast of 259,000 tonnes made just a year ago.

The commission's annual report blames the decline of the nuclear power industry on anti-nuclear demonstrations in West Germany, France, Italy, Sweden and the United States as well as an adverse court ruling.

It comments that there could be a tendency towards further slow-downs of nuclear programmes if the uncertainty over disposal of irradiated fuel and methods of reprocessing persisted.

However, Australia must also share in the blame for the downturn because of long delay in coming to a decision on developing the country's vast high-grade uranium reserves.

The commission estimates that between 1980 and 1985, Australian producers (once they are given the go-ahead to develop their deposits) will sell between 33,000 and 50,000 tonnes—a 36 per cent decrease on previous estimates.

While these estimates would allow for all the proposed uranium projects to proceed, the Australian industry must be highly vulnerable to any further downturn in the nuclear energy programme. The amount by which the commission has cut its estimated world demand through to 1985—some 69,000 tonnes—is more than its estimate for total Australian sales.

During this time Australia has prevaricated, South African companies have been stepping up their uranium extraction programme and signing advantageous long-term contracts.

The Australian industry is thus not just missing out on a boom, but by the time the majority of supply contracts are made, prices are likely to have fallen.

The current spot price of $40 a pound of U308 is thought likely to decline to $30 a pound over a period of time.

The commission states that in the United States only three orders for nuclear units have been placed in the past 12 months, while one order has been suspended and the building of nine other reactors either cancelled or indefinitely postponed.

Japan EEC trade mission

Japan's Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) stated in Tokyo that it would probably send a team of leading businessmen to the European Economic Community next month for talks on trade and economic problems.

The mission, including Mr Toshiwo Doko, the Keidanren president, is expected to visit Britain, West Germany and France after attending a meeting of the Union of Industries of the EEC.

Sweden expected to announce more state aid today to keep Kockums yard open

By Derek Harris

Additional government aid for Kockums, Sweden's last remaining privately owned shipyard, is expected to be announced today in a fresh attempt to keep the hard-pressed Malmö-based shipyard going.

It will be an interim move to tide over Kockums until the government makes a final decision whether to guarantee loans which will be needed to extend the shipyard's liquified natural gas (LNG) tanker building programme.

Mr Nils Asling, Sweden's industry minister, has been convinced of the need to keep Kockums going despite the world-wide shipbuilding recession, but it has obviously been a disappointment to Kockum's chairman, Mr Lars-Erik Thunholm that the government has failed to produce a final decision on the LNG guarantees which had been promised by the end of February.

The government at the end of last year staved off bankruptcy at Kockums by putting up credit guarantees for two LNG tankers without charter.

Kockums had warned that unless a further guarantee covering some £50m for building a third LNG tankers was given immediately at least 1,400 jobs would be at risk.

Mr Thunholm believes that aid to keep the LNG programme going at this level will safeguard the yard's 5,000 workers until orders for the tankers start coming in. Kockums is the pioneer in LNG tanker technology and Mr Asling now thinks the yard has a "fair chance" of selling the first two during this year.

Mr Thunholm is expected to put pressure on the government by warning that the longer it sticks at only interim aid—which is excepted to offset the yard's immediate liquidity problems—the more likely it will be that 2,000 jobs could go by the end of the year.

Minister attacks gloomy report on N Sea oil yield

Britain was at the beginning of its North Sea success story and not at the end, said Dr Dickson Mabon, the Minister of State for Energy, in an attack yesterday on reports that offshore oil was not living up to its expectations.

The Government had said it expected to receive £5,000m in oil revenues between 1976 and 1980 "and we still expect that", he said in a speech in London on energy and the environment.

"The Treasury forecast, made last year, was for a net benefit on the current account of the balance of payments in 1978, due to the oil development programme, of around £2,500m.

"That remains the Government's estimate and we are not about to halve it, quarter it or do very much else to it", he added.

Vauxhall men reject strike

After months of strife in the motor industry on Merseyside, yesterday car workers flatly rejected a strike call that would inevitable have led to another crippling shutdown, thousands of lay-offs, and the loss of millions of pounds worth of production.

The strike threat came from shop stewards at the Vauxhall Motors plant at Ellesmere Port, just across the Mersey from the Ford and Leyland car plants, where in recent weeks strikes have cost lost output of more than £160m worth of vehicles.

Fire damage costs in January soar to £41m

Fire damage in Britain continued to soar in January, the third month affected by the firemen's strike. Damage costs jumped to £41m compared with £22.4m in January, 1977, according to latest estimates from the British Insurance Association.

Over the three months affected by the reduction in normal fire service cover, total damage more than doubled to £117.5m after showing a declining trend in the first nine months of last year. Eight fires in January cost more than £1m each.

Automotive Products farm US subsidiary

Automotive Products, the Leamington-based manufacturer of clutches, brakes and suepension units for the motor industry, yesterday announced the formation of an American subsidiary.

It also hinted at plans underway to set up manufacturing facilities in the United States to cash in on the trend for smaller, lighter cars similar to European designs.

APs move follows similar ventures by GKN and Lucas.

Announcing the move in Detroit yesterday Mr Den Potter, group sales and marketing director, said there was clear evidence that by the mid-1980's United States car m would be producing "cars" for sale in both U and overseas markes.

In brief

Business appointments

Madame Tussaud's names new board memb

Mr M. J. Hare, Mr C. R. E. Brooke and Mr A. A. Whitaker have joined the board of Madame Tussaud's and Mr Hare has been elected deputy chairman.

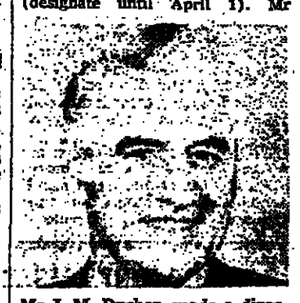
Sir John Lidbury, vice-chairman and deputy managing director of Hawker Siddeley Group, has been made a nonexecutive director of Smiths Industries.

Mr J. M. H. Bradbury becomes a member of the board of United Biscuits UK.

Mr A. A. Whitaker has been made an additional director of Doulton.

Mr George Gyssler, managing director of British Brown-Boveri, is to become president of the Brown, Boveri Group's North American subsidiary and is to be succeeded at British Brown-Boveri by Mr Christopher Pennington.

Mr John Presland, executive director (finance) of the Port of London Authority, has been made executive vice-chairman and, as chief executive, will become chairman of the board of management. Mr William Bowey has given up his post as managing director. Mr John Black, director of docks, will become a member of the PLA board and managing director (designate until April 1). Mr



Mr J. M. Durber, made a director of Hawker Siddeley Group.

R. F. White becomes director of docks and Mr David Baden director of finance. On the retirement of Mr John Gabony, Mr John McNab, joint director of man power, will become a member of the PLA board as executive director (manpower).

Mr A. G. Coles will become secretary of Esso Petroleum from April 1. He succeeds Mr E. S. Kirk who is retiring.

Mr C. H. Grinsted has become company secretary of Shell UK, succeeding Mr G. S. Simpson who continues as finance director.

Mr A. Traill (Traill Attenborough) and Mr D. R. Collins (Wigham Poland Reinsurance Brokers) have been elected chairman and deputy chairman respectively of the Brokers' Reinsurance Committee.

Mr Graham Heard, a director of Sedgwick Forbes UK, has been made chairman of the United Kingdom Credit Insurance Brokers' Committee for 1978. Mr A. L. Deane (Lowndes Lambert Group) and Mr B. Lowry (Sedgwick Forbes) have been elected to the Committee.

Mr E. J. Linawsky is now executive vice-president of Dentsply International Inc.

Mr L. A. Waldram has joined the board of Lonsdale Systems.

Mr G. Langton has become a director of West Driefontein Gold Mining in place of Mr D. B. Hoffe.

Mr D. B. Battle has joined the board and bee made chairman of Newman Granger Industries in succession to Mr B. D. Granger, who has retired from the board. Mr B. P. Jenks and Mr T. B. Brooks also join the board. Mr E. C. Granger, Mr J. M. Granger and Mr R. Baggaley resign.

Mr M. S. McCrum has been made a director of Venterspost Gold Mining in place of Mr G. S. Young.

Mr J. G. Edmeston has been made a director of Vlakfontein Gold Mining in place of Mr G. S. Young.

Mr Cyril Jasper has become a director of New Court Proeprty Fund Managers.

Mr Anthony Bilmes has been made managing director of Piccadilly Financial Management and a director of the parent company, Piccadilly Financial Services.

Mr Thomas Carlile has been elected deputy chairman of Babcock & Wilcox. He will continue as group managing director.

Mr L. A. Carpenter, chairman of IPC Magazines, is giving up the post at the end of March, but remains chairman and chief executive of IPC. Mr E. G. Court succeeds him as chairman and chief executive of the magazine division. He also becomes chairman of the general magazines group but remains chairman of the women's magazines group. Mr R. Phillips will be deputy chairman of the division.

Mr W. R. Mills, vice-chairman and group managing director of Geo Bassett Holdings, is to become chairman in August, when he succeeds Mr D. Gordon Johnson, who is then retiring from the board. Mr Mills will be succeeded as vice-chairman by Mr J. Gratwick and as group managing director by Mr C. J. Ede.

Mr W. R. Lawrie has been made a director of Kloof Gold Mining.

Mr G. Y. Nisbet becomes a director of Libanon Gold Mining.

Mr Derek Ditchburn has become chief executive on the board of Halmanco.

Mr P. Geoffrey Noyes joins the board of Oneida Silversmiths.

Mr John Luce has been made a non-executive director of KCA International.

Two companies within the CH Industrials Group—Betta Manufacturing and Compra Plastics—have been amalgamated to form Compra Trim & Nameplates. Mr Peter Dawson and Mr Ralph Ford have been made managing director and sales director respectively.

Mr J. R. Nutter has become managing director of Birchwood Concrete Products.

Mr Frank Randall is now managing director of Glenfield & Kennedy (Valves) and the company name has been changed to Neptune Glenfield.

Mr Roy Wood has joined the board of Hampton House Productions as managing director. Mr David Tennant becomes executive chairman.

Mr D. C. Maguire has been made a director of Edwards & Payne (Underwriting Agencies).

Mr J. M. Durber has joined the Hawker Siddeley Group board. He also has been appointed chairman of Brush Electrical Machines and continues as managing director of that company. He continues as chairman of Electric Construction (Wolverhampton).



Mr Christopher Jemmett, new chairman of BOCM Silcock.

Mr L. D. Cowan becomes a director of Unigate from May 1.

Mr Clive de Paula becomes deputy chairman of Tecalemit. He will continue as managing director of The Agricultural Mortgage Corporation.

Mr Norman Lessels is now a director of Standard Life Assurance.

Mr A. R. Bonsor, Mr M. J. Frantzman and Mr P. Heming Johnson will be joining the partnership of Rowe & Pitman, Hurst-Brown on April 10, subject to stock exchange approval.

Mr R. A. Noakes has become marketing controller of Midland Bank's international division.

Mr Peter Matthews is joining the board of Courage on March 6 as personnel director. He is at present manager, personnel development, Ford of Europe. Mr Richard Raworth is joining the board of Saccone & Speed as deputy managing and personnel director.

Mr Christopher Jemmett is the new chairman of BOCM Silcock. He succeeds Mr Francis Saint, who has retired. Mr Jemmett was formerly president of Unilever Japan.

Mr Deryck Haunaford and Mr Timothy Rowley have been elected to the board of Telemotive UK.

Mr P. J. Hollaran, managing director of McCorquodale Books, has been made a director of McCorquodale & Company.

Mr Richard Brain has become managing director of the newly-formed Schott Process Plant. Executive directors are Mr Robert Draper, Mr Ken McEwen and Mr Brian Millward.

Mr Peter Laylie, finance director of Dawson International, has become group managing director of Henry Ballantyne & Sons.

Mr Michael Murton has been made managing director of Player, Mitchell & Freeden.

Mr Geoffrey Bowdon has been made director and general manager of the Siebe Gorman Cumbran plant.

Mr John Johnston has been made an executive deputy chairman of British Fuel from April 1 and, on the same date, Mr Jim Brown will succeed him as managing director.

Mr Clive Brandy, the British Printing Corporation director who was the chairman of Wordwright when it was founded in 1976, has returned as chairman of the company.

Dame Rosemary Murray, president, New Hall Cambridge, has joined the board of Bank.

Mr Stephen Baker, senior industrial advise Department of Trade, made managing director Eelctricity Internation April 3.

Mr Roger Cornwell director of Louis Dreyfu

Mr D. J. Capron elected deputy chairman flex (Great Britain). Mr joins the board.

Mr J. Peter Frost chairman of Thos W. to succeed Mr Dougla as chairman when h retires on June 30.

Mr E. C. Fenna has board of Carron and wil aging director of the division.

Mr M. D. Wailing appointed a director of C

Mr H. G. Balfour-Paul Sir Richard Beaumont as general of The Midl Association in London.

Mr Iain Thomson made a director of Wegenstein.

Mr Frank R. Milliken dent of Kennecott, has the newly-established chairman and will con chief executive offic William H. Wendel becom dent and Mr H. Eugene executive vice-presiden Frederick J. Ross has be president of Carborundum



Mr C. J. Pennington, comes managing dire British Brown-Boveri o L.

Mr Robin Hutton has an executive director o Warburg.

Sir George Kenyon h made a deputy chair Williams & Glyn's Bank.

Sir Monty Pachard chairman of Turner Mo ings, succeeding Mr S. caster, who has retired. S was formerly chairman a aging director of Perkins'

Mr Nora Sugiyama of M Bank, joins Orion Bank executive director. He succ S. Okada, who is retir Mitsubishi Bank in Toky

Sir Ronald McIntosh, director-general of the Economic Development Of been made a director of Nimen.

Mr Kenneth Whitaker h made chairman of Arnold Securities following a re ing of the company. Mr Campbell and Mr Andre become joint managing d

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL COMPANY

1977 RESULTS

	1977 £(000)	1976 £(000)
Profit	2,120	4,031
Taxation	1,054	1,931
Set aside for loan capital redemption	59	61
Dividends	729	664
Retained	278	1,375
General reserve at December 31	10,224	9,946
Earnings per ordinary share	24.6p	52.2p

Final ordinary dividend 9.064%, making 15.564% for the year (1976 ordinary dividend 13.934%). Dividend adjustment of 0.115% for 1976 paid with the interim dividend on October 10. Final dividend payable April 10 to shareholders registered on March 10. Preference dividend 3.5% already paid.

Points from the statement of the Chairman Mr D. K. Redford

- ★ petroleum traffic down reflecting lower oil industry activity generally but other traffic reasonably steady
- ★ heavier expenditure on dredging
- ★ further container terminal developments

A copy of the report and accounts may be obtained from the Secretary of the Company at Ship Canal House, King Street, Manchester, M2 4WX.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

The next hurdle for gilts

...ities managed to recoup early losses ...erday but the volume of trading, as in ... gilt market, remained desperately thin. ...rkers are still having a considerable ...blem digesting the glut of disappointing ...nomic forecasts that have appeared over ... past few days, while the continuing ...certainty on the international front is ...iously a further unsettling factor. True, ...ling has remained largely on the side- ...s in the present round of foreign ...hange turbulence—today's February ...erve figures should tell us more on this ...e—but that is no guarantee that sterling ... remain out of the mainstream of events ...efinitely.

...leanwhile, it looks as if the monetary ...horities will at least have the benefit of ...ood response to this morning's short ...p" offering. It may, however, be wrong ...be over-enthusiastic about the implica- ...ns, for a good part of the take-up of the ... stock will probably be no more than ...tching out of Treasury 9 per cent 1978 ... for redemption on March 15.

...fter today's reserve figures and tomor- ...'s fourth quarter USBR figure, the next ...n hurdle for the gilt market will prob- ...y be next Tuesday's eligible liability ...ures. Rightly or wrongly, these will be ...en as a guide to the February money ...ply figures due out the following week.

...n this score there is more than usual ...ertainty after the bewilderment caused ... the January figures. What is clear, how- ..., is that the market is unlikely to take ...dly to anything like a repeat perform- ...e. Brokers Sheppards and Chase, though, ...ieve that growth in sterling M3 could ...in be of the order of 2 per cent in ...ruary and imply that higher yields may ... needed for the authorities to step up ...ir rate of funding.

...nd in their latest gilt review, Phillips & ...w suggest that even a high level of gilt ...es to institutions may be only half soving problem since the real danger now is ... apparent build-up in personal liquidity. ...ir broad-based indicator of liquidity, L3, ... grown at 13.8 per cent over the last ..., against the 12.1 per cent growth in ...rling M3.

...itish Petroleum

...hy the shares ...e falling

... was the most actively traded shar in the ...ck market yesterday and while the price ...sed unchanged at 726p it is still at its ...77/78 low point. It has underperformed ... market by over 5 per cent in the past ...r months and by more like 30 per cent ...ce the beginning of last year.

The immediate problem is an unsettling ...erican stockbroker's forecast that earn- ...s of Sohio, in which BP's stake is now ...r 40 per cent, are likely totallwell short ... earlier expectations.

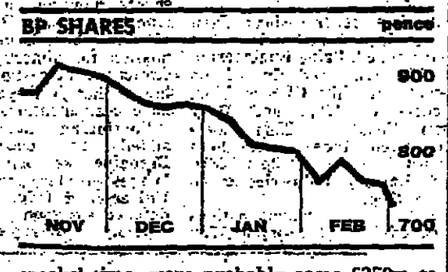
Sohio's own shares fll 8½ per cent on ...esday in New York. But in truth American ...estors have been steady sellers of BP for ...ne time and so far this year have cut ...ir holding back from 9½ to some 8 per ...t—this in spite of the fact that in dollar ...ms BP has performed a lot better than ... Wall Street average over the past year.

Sohio's problems, largely relating to ...ficulty selling its rising Alaskan output ... the West coast of America, are only part ... the wider BP problem which has been ...derlined in the past few days by news ...t it is to put its Rotterdam refinery into ...thballs for at least two months and is to ... up five big tankers for several years.

Neither development should have been ...prising in view of the known weakness ... the shipping markets and the lowely level ... demand for oil products in Europe. BP ...ently indicated that it was making profits ...ain in Germany, but it seems unlikely ... can last and overall, like other oil ...jors, BP is almost certainly losing money ... its non-North Sea European activities.

The North Sea, of course, is surrounded ... question marks of its own, although ...ainst recent forecasts that the benefit to ... current account might be no more than ...000m this year stockbroker Wood Mac- ...kenzie is sticking to its previous estimates of £2,300m to £2,400m. Clearly the strength of the pound is adverse for BP (although in foreign markets the weakness of the dollar can work to its benefit) and the trading outlook is far from rosy.

But the impact of the North Sea and Alaska, subject to any serious shortfall from Sohio, should still be sufficient to ensure a near doubling of net income in 1978 and more growth yet again in 1979. BP's earnings last year, due to be reported in two weeks' time, were probably some £250m to £265m and the historic p/e ratio is therefore around 10½ to 11.



But prospectively it falls to more like six. At this level there are beginning to be signs that British investors are prepared to pick up whatever stock the Americans can throw at them and in the longer term they must be right to do that.

General Accident

Comparisons with CU

Having been tempted to raise its sights as a result of surprisingly good results from Commercial Union the other day, the market greeted General Accident's 65 per cent profits leap to £70.2m unenthusiastically yesterday.

An underwriting profit of £2m in the final quarter cut GA's underwriting deficit for the year to £6.3m, while investment income gained 26 per cent to £75.3m despite a currency reversal of around £6m.

But although United States underwriting turned into profits of £500,000 in the final three months, GA has not been able to match CU's progress on this front so far. An operating ratio of 98.76 per cent during that period compares with the figure of under 90 per cent from CU and reduces GA's full year ratio from 104 per cent to fractionally over 100 per cent.

The group has seen continuing improvements on the property account and also in automobile business but remains distinctly more bearish than CU about prospects for liability accounts, which are still taking heavy losses.

Meanwhile, the United Kingdom deteriorated in the fourth quarter due largely to a £1m loss on storm damage and a worsening of the industrial fire account, during the firemen's strike prodding a loss for the year of £4.2m.

That apart and despite recent weather conditions, GA is not unduly perturbed by prospects here; its important motor account for example—marginally unprofitable as a result of increasing small claims last year—should turn into profits after last month's rate increases.

And despite the liability picture in the United States, which could lead to some pruning of business, GA still holds out considerable scope for further improvement there.

But the shares on a p/e ratio of just over 7 and yielding 5.9 per cent are already reading the expected downturn in the underwriting cycle after the end of the current year. Most group's however are taking a much more cautious line as the current peak approaches as evidenced by GA's budgeting for 15 per cent premium growth this year—some three-quarters of that in rate increases.

However, there is plenty to suggest that that the next downturn will be less severe than the last and given that pre-tax profits for 1978 should be in excess of £100m, reducing th ep/e ratio to around 5, the shares are not expensive.

Economic notebook

Amid the encircling gloom . . .

Of all the recent prognoses for the British economy, the gloomiest and in many ways the most plausible is the that of Mr Wynne Godley, head of the Cambridge Department of Applied Economics and former Treasury adviser.

In a nutshell Mr Godley believes that there is little that the government can do to achieve its goals of more employment, more output, greater prosperity and less inflation.

The arguments about whether Mr Healey should give away £1,500m or £4,000m or something in between in the coming spring budget miss the point. It is the productivity performance of British industry which most influences the economy, and neither fiscal nor monetary polices of the conventional sort have much effect on this.

Pessimism about Britain's prospects is fast becoming the rage, after a period when falling inflation and a rising pound and North Sea oil combined to lift many hearts.

Like all rages it should be treated with some caution. Things will be a little better for most Britons this year than they have been for some time past. Real incomes are rising rapidly and for the first time in many years output will increase perceptibly this year.

Doubts about the prospects for a sizable reduction in unemployment or rapid speeding up in growth have been felt and indeed expressed by many economists for some time—remember the secret Bank of England forecast for the medium-term which was leaked to *Tribune* last year?

What has suddenly depressed even those naturally cautious economists in the government is the reappearance of balance of payments problems in their latest forecasts. They see that nothing has changed to improve Britain's economic performance despite the upheavals of the last recession, and indeed such changes as there have been may well have been for the worse.

There is a feeling of impotence, among Whitehall economists on two different grounds.

First, many accept that there is little that macro-economic policy can do to raise productivity or dynamise British industry. But secondly, the imminence of a general election means that anyway the government will not face up to the face that the economy is in a mess.

No medium-term strategy can emerge when the decision takers have their eyes fixed firmly on the short-term.

The problem is this. Despite the boost to Britain's purchasing power from North Sea oil; despite the success in reducing inflation as a result of lower import prices and a severe squeeze on wages, most forecasts show that any attempt to expand the economy substantially runs pretty quickly into one or both of two constraints.

Imports are sucked in by a consumer (or for that matter an investment) boom, thus leading to balance of payments problems, and the money supply rises above present target levels if the government increases its borrowing by enough to finance the tax cuts or spending increases necessary to get the economy moving rapidly.

Saying that there is a balance of payments constraint on growth is one way of saying that Britain is not competitive enough. It implies an overvalued exchange rate in real terms.

Arguments abound about how best to correct this, with many people sceptical of the long-term effects of a devaluation. However, it seems clear that the rise in sterling over the last year as hit export profitability and competitiveness and will mean less output and employment for any given level of payments balance.

What about a "devaluation" strategy? The more extreme version is that a fall in the pound should be engineered first and export-led growth will then follow. The problem with this is that it is extremely difficult to push a rate down without making it collapse.

Another version is similar to that advocated in the Midland Bank Review this week by Professor Reddaway and Dr Feinstein of Cambridge. They suggest that the size of the budget stimulus should be determined without too much reference to the balance of payments and certainly without aiming for a surplus on the current account. The pound will then fall if necessary to balance payments.

Complete disregard of the effect of a stimulus on the trade balance is obviously foolish. If a very fast increase in domestic demand goes mainly on increased imports, then output and employment overseas rather than in Britain are benefitted. A sharp fall in the exchange rate will follow (ignoring for the moment any compensating borrowing or reserves loss) reversing the British attempt to consume more than is produced represented by importing more than is exported.

What of the money supply constraint? Both the institute and the London Business School suggest that this could be severe. The answer of the first is that the Government should not tailor its fiscal policy to money policy.

If it is believed that the spare capacity in the economy is due to a lack of demand, the Government should try to correct this with a budget stimulus, although their recommendation of a £2,500m boost is not a large one. There is room for growth without inflationary bottlenecks.

If the fiscal policies needed to achieve that growth push the money supply above a certain ceiling that implies that the ceiling is too low.

If the Government responds to a breach of the ceiling by changing its fiscal stance to depress demand, it is implicitly accepting that inflation is controlled by depressing the economy.

The Government's practical monetarism is not clear on this. While there is a general belief that the money supply should not grow faster than nominal gross domestic product there is no clear view on why any particular rate of inflation should be built into this.

The London Business School believe that there is little that can be done to change the level of real wages, but that prices and money wages are influenced by the money supply through the exchange rate.

Output may be depressed for a while as control of the money supply keeps the pound high and competitiveness deteriorates. In the end British wages and prices will adjust, and inflation will subside.

Where does all this leave the Chancellor? Paradoxically he may well feel in April that the best Budget politically is a cautious one.

The last thing that he wants is a financial crisis, and he will probably prefer to play safe with a steady pound and a money target that comforts the City than to risk these for the sake of a little less unemployment.

A low growth strategy has its own risks however. The longer industry puts off investment because of a lack of sales the slower growth can be without leading to bottlenecks. Ossification of industry and employment patterns is more likely in a depressed economy and it is inimical to the structural adjustments necessary to improve British industry's performance.

Unfortunately the present state of the world economy make the chances for British growth that much dimmer.

Caroline Atkinson

Linwood still the key to Chrysler UK's survival

It is now a little over two years since the British Government stepped in to rescue Chrysler United Kingdom with grants, loans, and guarantees totalling £162.5m. In the first year (1976), Chrysler lost £42.9m, and now we have just learnt that it has lost another £21.5m last year.

Under the terms of the rescue package, the British taxpayer has met £51.45m of these losses while Chrysler's United States parent has put up only £12.95m.

And the subsidy does not end there. The taxpayer may be called on for half of any losses incurred this year and next year up to a maximum of £7.5m in 1978, and £5m in 1979.

Throw in a £55m government loan for capital projects, and a guarantee to a consortium of London and Scottish banks covering a £35m long-term loan, and you can the more readily understand why there is growing ministerial concern about Chrysler's poor progress.

This will come as no surprise to the many within the motor industry who have insisted all along that Chrysler will never make it. They base this on three factors:

(1) Its smallness.

(2) Its inability to utilize capacity for 320,000 cars. (it produced only 172,000 last year).

(3) Continuing problems with the labour-force at Linwood, Scotland, its biggest plant.

Chrysler answers these critics in a number of ways. It insists that lack of outright size is being countered by closer integration within Chrysler Europe. This alone almost trebles the production volume on which costing and economies of operation are calculated.

The company freely admits that United Kingdom production is still so low that it is having to carry a great deal of under-utilized facilities. Against this, however, it suggests that its cautious approach to production increases—particularly in manning—reduces the risk of over-exposure during the vital period when new models are being introduced and modernized facilities worked up.

But the thorny question of Linwood takes a lot more explaining, and without a dramatic improvement in productivity by the 7,000-strong labour force there, it could still drag Chrysler into the mire.

Last November, at the time of the three weeks' strike, management warned that absenteeism, stoppages and bad labour relations in general were "bleeding us to death". Chrysler refused to reopen the plant until there was a major improvement in all areas. As so often happens in these confrontation situations, the workers went back promising to mend their ways and to thrash out a new plant agreement.

And, still in line with past experience, there has been some improvement. Linwood is now reaching 75 per cent of its target output of 2,800 Avengers and Sunbeams weekly. This compares with some 50 per cent during the preceding months, but it is still depressingly below the European average of 90 per cent and the Japanese 100 per cent plus.

It should also be seen against Linwood's installed capacity for 3,500 cars a week.

Ryton, near Coventry, is a different kettle of fish. Since the reorganization it has had a remarkably improved labour record. True the plant was so reduced by the reorganization—it carried the bulk of the 8,000 redundancies—that the survivors were only too happy to be still drawing wages. But that is by no means the whole picture.

With the removal of the Avenger assembly to Linwood, Ryton was left with a very minor role, initially as an assembler of the French-made Alpine.

United Kingdom content has been steadily increased until today it accounts for just under 50 per cent of this attractive front-wheel drive model.

Production is still only running at 825 a week in a plant designed to turn out the same number as Linwood—3,500. But it is meeting its targets regularly and that for Chrysler in its present state is manna from heaven.

It was not surprising that in January the company should risk another confrontation with its touchy Linwood employees and announce that it was switching the next new car from Scotland to Coventry. It was careful to point out that this had nothing to do with Linwood's militancy, but was entirely dictated by the new model's lay-out.

Originally planned as a rear-wheel drive car it would have been a natural for Linwood, a plant geared to produce Avengers and Sunbeams with similar configurations. But the increased trend worldwide towards front-wheel drive had persuaded the company to rush through a design change and that meant utilizing Ryton's front-wheel facilities.

The switch could well prove to be one of the most significant decisions ever made by a British car firm but it will not sit well with Scottish nationalism. It will, however, bring hundreds of new jobs to Coventry and to a plant which has demonstrated its will to work.

It should not be thought, however, that by putting more eggs into a successful basket Chrysler will be out of trouble. Linwood remains the make or break factor and its importance is being increasingly underlined by the rough attitude adopted by management in their approach to its continuing problems.

Unlike British Leyland's decision to close its Speke factory, a similar move at Linwood—even if acceptable to a Labour Government fighting to hold the Scottish working vote—would not be possible without pulling down the whole Chrysler UK structure. Ryton on its own would not be a viable proposition.

Chrysler management have made much of the effects on their 1977 results of the recent Linwood strike. They have pointed out that before the set-back (with earlier supply problems it cost them 40,000 cars. they were heading for a break-even position in the last quarter. This is borne out by the figures. In the first three-quarters they lost £19m. In the final quarter losses were down to only £2.4m.

The fact remains, however, that two years after the Government stepped in, Chrysler's share of the home marker is still following a downward trend. From a peak of 12.4 per cent in 1971 it has fallen steadily: 11.5 per cent in 1972, 11.4 per cent in 1973, 10.9 per cent in 1974, 8 per cent in 1975, 6.4 per cent in 1976, and 6.02 per cent last year. In January, it was down even further to a disastrous 5.3 per cent.

One of the main reasons for this depressing performance is the company's restricted range of cars. Unlike British Leyland, it does not have the benefits of expensive specialist saloons such as Rover and Jaguar. All its cars must meet head-on competition from the mass produced medium-small cars flooding in fro continental and Japanese manufacturers.

That is why the new car planned for Ryton is so important. It will lift Chrysler's coverage to 85 per cent of the total market.

But the seemingly impossible task facing the company during the two years remaining before the government subsidy ends is to generate sufficient profits to finance updating of its range by face-lifts and new models after 1979.

It is a problem which is equally worrying to Mr John Riccardo, president of Chrysler US and Mr Varley, the Secretary of State for Industry. The United States parent has just announced a 61 per cent drop in profits for 1977 from $422.6m to $163.2m. In the last quarter it actually lost $49.7m.

Clifford Webb examines the continued viability of a multinational car maker's UK operation

CRESCENT JAPAN INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED

Summary of the report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December 1977

The combination of low inflation, additional tax incentives and an improvement in business confidence as the government is seen to act decisively should stimulate the private sector of the Japanese economy. By the second half of 1978 it would be reasonable to expect the reflationary measures introduced by the new cabinet to begin to have a beneficial effect on corporate profits.

Liquidity, particularly in the hands of the domestic institutional investors, is now high, so that significant amounts of money are potentially available for investment in Japanese equities as confidence in the recovery of the economy percolates through to the investment community.

The portfolio is structured to take advantage of better stock markets in 1978, although share prices can be expected to remain highly sensitive to changes in exchange rates. The intention has been to concentrate on those areas where Japan now has a clear lead, especially in the field of electronics. Particular emphasis has also been given to those sectors where increased consumer and government expenditure should have the greatest impact on corporate earnings.

The reciprocal loans of the company now amount to $6,000,000 ($12,530,000 at 31st December 1976).

The revenue account shows a surplus of £37,639 for 1977 which compares with an adjusted deficit of £91,729 for 1976. No dividend is recommended for 1977.

	At 31st December 1977	At 31st December 1976
NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE	152.5p	181.5p
(After allowing for the exercise of outstanding warrants)	148.8p	175.6p
Issued Ordinary Share Capital	6,263,130 shares of 50p	
Outstanding Warrants to subscribe	486,870 warrants	

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Managers and Secretaries, EDINBURGH FUND MANAGERS LIMITED, 4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh EH3 7JB, where the Annual General Meeting will be held on Tuesday, 21st March 1978 at 12.00 noon.

Business Diary: Furore across the Mersey

...ss Davies, Business Diary's ...itor, reports from Liverpool.

I arrived to find that busi- ...s interests and the city ...hers are at last in tune over ... proposal to commemorate ...erpool's most famous export, ... Beatles.

When the city council meets ...t week, one item on the ...nda is the ratification of the ...oice by the general services ...mmittee of a privately fi- ...ced statue of the singer- ...ngwriters to occupy a mu- ...cipal site in Williamson ...uare.

...Liverpudlians are a quarrel- ...me lot and if a decision is ...de next week it will be only ...er a row well in keeping with ...t which led to the disband- ...nt of John, Paul, George and ...go.

The statue that won the com- ...ittee's support will be cast ...ally to the design of the ...erpool sculptor Brian Bur- ...s. He is sponsored by Alan ...lliams, a former manager of ... Beatles, to whom falls the ... of raising the necessary ...,000. Williams has already ...n promised £5,000 by a ...stalgic carpet retailer called ...ncer Lloyd Mason who in ...rs of yore managed another ...rsey-beat group, the Mojos.

...n October the pro-statue ...by who had been talking in ...n about such a memorial for ...e years approached the ...eral services committee and ...ed for a municipal site.

...he Beatles, said the Labour ...irman, "made a lot of ...ney and we have not seen ...m since". A Conservative ...ncillor opined: "They could ...sing for toffee." It was left ... a Liberal to ask: "Can you ...gine Vienna having the same ...titude over Strauss?"

The request was subsequently agreed when the matter automatically went to the full council but the committee then found itself in fresh trouble for preferring Burgess's statue to the designs of two other sculptors, Allen Curran and John Doubleday, both of whom also had business sponsors.

Adrian Henri, the bard of Liverpool, is complaining that the committee had not consulted the city's artists and local conservationists and said the decision was hasty.

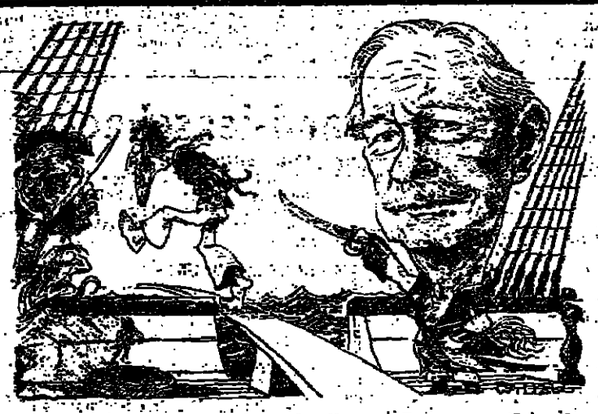
A new English Tourist Board guidebook *Discover Merseyside*, describes "Liverpool as "the home of the Beatles," but could discover not a single relic.

Time and the need to deal with the many complaints from tourists and tourist interests may now change all that. The council is now thinking whether it should itself honour Liverpool's most famous sons, possibly with a sports centre although business people would probably plump for an alternative suggestion, a Beatles museum.

■ The surging sounds of Khacharurian's *Spartacus* suite used to introduce the *Onedin Line*, a television series about a Liverpool skipper struggling to establish his own cargo fleet.

Sounds more discordant accompany a real life shipping story now raising place in Liverpool waters.

The Isle of Man Steam Packet Company's chairman, Major Tommy Brownson, is fulminating at the decision of the company's largest shareholder, the Tynwald or Manx government, to give financial help to a new rival.



Isle of Man Steam Packet's Major Tommy Brownson: the only board upon which a Government nominee has a place.

This is the Manx Line, one of whose managing directors is the former TT motor cyclist, Geoff Duke. Manx Line plans to ply between the capital of the island, Douglas, and Heysham, Lancashire, from June onwards. This will eat into Steam Packet's trade with the mainland at a time when the company has plenty of spare capacity.

At the moment, there is little the major can do put protest—as he has just done most vigorously in the current report and accounts. However, the Tynwald is now hankering after a nominee on the Steam Packet board, something the Steam Packet directors would not like at the best of times, let alone in the present circumstances.

The Manx Parliament has a stake of 13.5 per cent in the Steam Packet, half of which was acquired a few years ago when nominees—subsequently discovered to be those of Slater, Walker—were found to be buying up shares.

Anxious to head off any bid for fear of subsequent asset stripping, the Tynwald bought until they had a matching stake. When Slater, Walker subsequently sank, the Tynwald bobbed up and bought the SW holding.

The Steam Packet has seven directors, two of whom have just been reelected. The Tynwald might find it difficult in the face of management opposition, to stage-manage the extraordinary general meeting that would be needed to increase the board to eight, or even to see that their nominee were elected if they did.

■ Bill Crane must be one of the less run-of-the-mill students at the business school of Liverpool University or indeed of anywhere else in this country.

Crane is not only a retired colonel but one who retired not from the British but from the United States Army. Already a Master of Business Administration, he hopes to gain his doctorate next year for his work on a computer model of the United Kingdom private sector housing market.

He told me he enrolled at the university on retirement in 1972 from the command of the United States Army base at Burtonwood, between Liverpool and Warrington. Crane was awarded his master's degree on the same day as his son, also William, had his Bachelor of Commerce conferred upon him at Liverpool.

It was family considerations, Crane told me, that led him to stay put on retirement (he is still only 51). He has an English wife, Merlyn whom he met in India, and he thought that she and their three children, two of whom were born in West Germany, and another in the United States, but all three of whom were being educated here, deserved some more time in one place.

Liverpool's Speke Airport is for once in the same league as Heathrow: neither can provide passengers departing for Ireland with the duty-free concessions that became available—if only in theory—yesterday. Speke doesn't have a duty-free shop yet and Heathrow is having licensing problems in getting an extra one, since passengers for Ireland don't go through the international departure lounge. Duty-frees were sold on the planes.

The Great Northern Investment Trust Limited

Salient Points from the report and accounts for the Year ended 30th November, 1977.

Dividend—Tenth successive Increase

The total ordinary dividend for the year, as proposed, is 3.87p per Stock unit, equivalent to a gross dividend of 5.864p (5.308p) per unit.

Net Assets—Substantial rise in value

At the close of the year the value of net assets was £67.6 million (£46.9 million). Of this £2.5 million (£1.7 million) was available for immediate investment. Of the total 77.31% (72.24%) was held in the U.K.

Portfolio Changes—Development of overseas Interests

The overseas content of the portfolio has been increased by the investment of U.S. $2.4 million drawn since April 1977 from a new loan facility of U.S. $4.0 million. Despite the decline in the U.S. market there was a surplus at the close of the year on this borrowing. Purchases and sales of other overseas holdings financed through the currency premium market largely matched each other, the main changes being the realisation of £0.6 million from Canada and the investment of £0.8 million in Japan.

In the U.K. £2.0 million was realised from the insurance sector and £0.7 million from the very successful holding in London & Scottish Marine Oil which is still one of the largest investments in the portfolio. The search to assist in the financing of new ventures within the U.K. continues to play a part in the Company's philosophy.

Copies of the report and accounts are available on request from the Secretary, D.M. Briggs, C.A., 90 Mitchell Street, Glasgow G1 3NQ.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Coral bid gains acceptances from over 80pc of Pontin's

By Brian Appleyard

Holders of over 80 per cent of the shares in Pontin's, the holiday camp group, have now accepted the £50m takeover bid from Coral Leisure.

The news came as something of a relief to the Coral Leisure board as there had been some worries about the behaviour of the mass of small shareholders in Pontin's.

But in the event Coral now has gained acceptances from some 18,700 of the 25,000 holders of Pontin's ordinary shares.

The offer, however, cannot yet become unconditional because of a technicality relating to approval. Holders of the loan stock have to vote in favour and the special meeting to do this has currently been adjourned until March 15 next in order to get a quorum of more than 50 per cent of the holders.

Coral is now hoping that the number of additional acceptances from shareholders to take the figure over 90 per cent, after which the remainder can be compulsorily acquired, will be received by that date.

Before yesterday's announcement Coral's shares had improved 1p to 104p. Pontin's improved 1p to 37½p.

This puts the value of the Coral bid at £47m or some 38½p per Pontin's ordinary share.



Mr Nicholas Coral, chairman of Coral Leisure.

General Accident

Results for 1977

The audited accounts for the year to 31st December 1977 will be published on 24th April 1978, but preliminary and unaudited figures for 1977, with actual figures for 1976, are as follows :—

	1977 £M	1976 £M
Premium Income		
General Business	674.6	620.3
Long Term Business	81.1	73.4
	755.7	693.7
Profit and Loss Account		
Investment Income	75.3	60.0
Underwriting Results—General Business	(6.3)	(17.6)
Shareholders' Long Term Profits	2.7	1.9
	71.7	44.3
Interest on Loans	1.5	1.7
Profit before Taxation	70.2	42.6
Taxation—UK and Overseas	21.2	11.9
Profit after Taxation	49.0	30.7
Minority Interests and Preference Dividends	1.2	0.6
Profit for the year available to Ordinary Shareholders	47.8	30.1
Earned per share	29.2	22.6p
Dividend per share	8.097p	7.313p

Note

In arriving at the profit for the year, overseas revenue has been translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the year end. There has been a change in accounting policy in that the "exchange adjustment", whereby overseas profits were reconverted to average exchange rates for the year, has been discontinued. The charge for taxation is now also calculated by the application of year-end rates and comparative figures have been adjusted.

On the previous basis, 1977 profits after tax would have been increased by £3.4 million (1976—£.08 million reduction).

Analysis by Territory of General Business Premium Income and Underwriting Result

	1977 Premium Income £m	1977 Underwriting Result £m	1977 Principal Exchange Rates used	1976 Premium Income £m	1976 Underwriting Result £m	1976 Principal Exchange Rates used
UK	242.4	(4.2)	—	201.8	(4.0)	—
USA	250.1	(3.6)	$1.92	239.4	(12.3)	$1.70
EEC	45.6	(3.4)	—	42.2	(2.0)	—
Canada	48.2	0.5	$2.10	55.9	(0.1)	$1.71
Australia	22.3	1.6	$1.67	21.6	1.7	$1.56
Other, including reinsurance	45.1	2.8	—	39.4	(0.4)	—
Marine and Aviation	20.9	—	—	20.0	(0.5)	—
	674.6	(6.3)		620.3	(17.6)	

Final Dividend for the year ended 31st December 1977

As previously forecast, the Directors have decided to recommend to the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 24th May 1978 the payment of a final dividend on the Ordinary Shares of 4.347p per share making a total distribution for the year of 8.097p per share, being the maximum amount permissible under current legislation.

The Directors have also decided to recommend the payment of a further amount of 0.063p per share in respect of the year 1976, as a result of the reduction in the rate of Advance Corporation Tax from 35% to 34%, thereby increasing the total distribution for that year to 7.313p per share.

The dividends will be payable on or after 1st July 1978 to Shareholders on the register on 2nd June 1978.

General Accident

General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corporation Ltd

World Headquarters. General Buildings, Perth, Scotland.

W Mining slides 42pc at halfway

By Desmond Quigley

Western Mining, one of the "big four" nickel producers, has reported a 42 per cent collapse in pre-tax profits to *$A8.79m from $A15.2m in the* six months to early January.

Sales of nickel metal and matte fell 21 per cent compared with the first half of 1976-77 to 17,094 tonnes, with the result that stocvks have again climbed. The company commented that the market value of stocks has risen to $A66m.

Revenue from nickel and co. products fell by 24 per cent, reflecting both the lower sales and lower prices, although this was partly offset by exchange rate improvements against the US dollar. Since the end of the first half, the company along with its partner, Shell of Australia, have announced the closure of the Windarra nickel mine.

A dividend of 1.5 cents a share has been declared compared with 3 cents.

Meanwhile, some increase in demand for nickel is expected this year by Inco, the world's largest nickel producer, although Mr J. Edwin Carter, chairman, and Mr Charles F. Baird, president, comment in their annual statement that "it continues to be extremely difficult to forsee market developments". Last year Inco's net earnings almost halved to US$99.9m.

Stock markets

Poise shaken then regained

A clutch of overnight dampeners kept both buyers and sellers out of the stock markets yesterday.

A three-year low on Wall Street combined with the Chancellor's warning on the prospects for world trade and a pessimistic forecast from the *National Institute of Economic* and Social Research to knock 3.4 off the FT Ordinary share index by 10 o'clock. However, at the close, it had regained some of its poise to end 0.4 up at 443.8.

With the threat of industrial action from the engineers warding off buyers and sellers wary of being caught short of stock, trading was down to pre-Christmas levels with only 4,300 bargains marked.

Talk in the market yesterday was that Turner & Newall, whose share were down 4p before ending 1p better at 187p after hours would announce a cash raising exercize with its full year figures today. It has been spending heavily on acquisitions recently but it is not two years since its last £20m rights issue. There were no balance sheet strains at half-time so new foreign borrowing could be more likely.

Over in gilts, dealers had their quietest day this year. With applications for the new short tap due today there was little action at this end of the market and stocks closed at previous overnight levels. The tap is considered to be about half a point too expensive and market men are not expecting very much of it to be taken up.

The shadow of the Budget, not much more than a month away, is already affecting longs which, in light trading, closed about an eighth to a quarter better. At the extreme long end stocks are now offering yields of around 12½ per cent.

Rises of 2p to 4p among the leaders left Glaxo at 530p, Unilever, with results due on Tuesday at 484p, ICI at 332p and Beecham at 612p. Fisons at 363p and Dunlop at 82p marked time while GUS "A" at 258p and *Lucas Ind at 243p eased a* few pence.

Possible repercussions from the engineers' action left that sector mixed. Raine Engineering at 15p recovered 2p of its recent fall while GKN at 270p, Vickers at 179p, and Davy International at 222p were unchanged. Index stock John Brown drifted down 2p to 281p and Staveley Industries eased 4p to 220p.

Sell recommendations knocked 4p off Steetley at 176p and 7p from Thomson Org at 170p. Elsewhere in oils Shell at 486p and Lasmo at 136p lost ground while BP at 726p, Associated Newspapers at 133p and Daily Mail "A" at 273p held steady after recent falls.

On the bid front, continued speculative interest took Davenports' Brewery up 6p to a year's high of 102p, while hopes of a take-over added a further 2p to Kwik-Fit at 54p. The shares have firmed 4p since the weekend and there is talk of interest from an American source.

North-east building group Bellway Holdings attracted attracted interest with the shares jumping 7p to 56p. A land bank of some 2,500 acres—of which there is planning permission for almost half—could attract the interest of a potential bidder though, as yet, no names have been mentioned.

Continuing take-over talk added a few perce to British Dredging at 30p, Pauls & Whites at 111p and Marshall's Universal at 145p. A stout bid defence was good enough to put a penny on Blakey's (Malleable slipped 4p to 94p on fu 4p from Henry Wigfall at

The departure last Autum Mr Michael Edwardes Chloride Group to run B Leyland has not done the s any harm. They are enough at 95p. The in figures issued last Nove were bad, and weak ho seem to have been shaken Now Chloride is coming t end of the second six mont March 31. The figures sl show a good recovery fro first half year, and pos profits for the full year least £24m. In 1976-77 Chl made £26.4m.

Equity turnover on Feb 28 was £60.06m (13,602 gains). Active stocks yeste according to Exchange graph, were BP, ICI, Shell Intl, Burmah, BAT, EMI Dfd, Boots, GEC, Grand U politan, Marks & Spe Plessey, Pauls & Whites, T son Org and Steetley.

Latest results

Company	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Int or Fin						
African Lakes (F)	6.9(5.8)	1.2(0.99)	114.4(96.5)	4.4(2.75)	—	4.4(2.75)
Diploma Inv (I)	15.1(11.8)	2.04(1.8)	—(—)	1.25(1.13)	13/4	—(3.44)
Gen Accident (F)	755.7a(698.7a)	70.2(42.6)	29.2(22.6)	4.34(4.1)	1/7	8.09(7.31)
Olives Paper (F)	4.6(4.16)	0.13(0.08)	4.2(3.7)	1.25(1.25)	14/4	2.25(1.25
Temple Bar (F)	—(—)	1.39(1.24)	10.21(9.11)	3.45(5.5)	31/3	—(8.5)
US Debenture (F)	—(—)	2.5d(2.1d)	3.73(3.29)	2.37(2.36)	9/5	3.52(3.05
Wstn Mining (I)	80.4(99.2)	8.79b (16.15b)	—(—)	1.5c(3)	28/4	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Bisiness News divi are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.515. Profits are pre-tax and earnings are net. a Premium income. d Dollars. c Cents. d Net.

ICI company prospers in Scotland

The accounts of Scottish Agricultural Industries are a good guide to the problems of Scottish farming. The companies in the group are mainly in Scotland, and their interests are almost entirely concerned with lines used in agriculture, horticulture and forestry.

The group is the sole agent in Scotland for fertilizers and crop chemicals, for farming supplied by Imperial Chemical Industries. ICI itself is the ultimate controller of the group with 62.4 per cent of the ordinary shares.

Last year was a successful one for the group. It hoisted sales from £67.7m to £79.2m and up went pre-tax profits from £3.1m to £4.88m. "Measures", the directors explain, "taken to increase productivity and efficiency, combined with other favourable factors, produced results which *were an improvement on fore*cast". ICI and others duly collect a dividend of 12p a share compared with 11p.

The Scottish farmer apparently had to face rising costs and bad harvest weather. But grass grew well. Returns from beef cattle cause concern and the numbers of beef cattle continue to fall. High cereal yields helped to offset lower prices but margins in eggs are thin better.

Bank Leumi's total assets jump by 86 pc

Bank Leumi le-Israel, the oldest and largest banking group in Israel, reports continued expansion for 1977. Total consolidated assets reached £152,000m (Israeli), or $9,900m (US), which is an increase of 86 per cent on 1976. These figures exclude the assets of provident funds, unit trusts, insurance companies, etc.

Operating profits before tax jumped by 82 per cent to £1,438m ($93.4m). Net profits more than doubled, being up 138 per cent to £539m ($35m). Net profits include extraordinary income. The cash dividend is unchanged at 16 per cent. The group now has 324 branches in Israel as well as 36 offices overseas. Provident funds managed by Bank Leumi reached £10,700m ($695m) a rise of 70 per cent. Total membership at end-1977 was 230,000.

Sime Darby director to head Rbt Bradford in big shake-up

Problems at the Robert Bradford broking group, which caused considerable alarm in the insurance market last October, have now led to a major boardroom shake-up.

Sime Darby, the main shareholders in the company with over 80 per cent of the equity, has appointed one of its main board directors, Mr Leslie R. Patterson to take over as chairman.

His predecessor, Mr David E. Dowlen, is to continue as chairman of Robert Bradford Hobbs Savill and as a director of the Robert Bradford group.

Meanwhile two of Sime Darby's western division's directors, Mr Allan J. Bryant and Mr Don Gardiner, have been brought on to the Bradford boards along with Mr David E. Richards of Mercantile & General Reinsurance.

In addition Mr Douglas Grout, formerly deputy chairman of Sedgwick Forbes, has joined the Bradford board in an advisory capacity.

A claims breakdown in the aviation reinsurance market as a result of business failures overseas led to Sime Darby and M & G, which has a 16 per cent stake in Bradford, making provisions totally £3.25m against potential losses last year.

In his annual report Sime's chairman, Tuai Tah Siew Sin, described the Bradford difficulty which led to considerable speculation about a major upset in the aviation market, as a "most regrettable situation" and gave a warning of substantial future losses.

In a statement yesterday, however, Sime Darby said that the two shareholders are now confident that these problems have been contained and further provisions will be unnecessary.

Consolidated Plantations: Sime Darby London has sold to Sime Darby Holdings its entire stake in Consolidated Plantations, not Plantation Holdings as inadvertently stated yesterday.

New US deal on way at Trust House Forte

The board of Trust Houses Forte says that its United States wholly-owned subsidiary Knott Hotels Corp, has agreed in principle to acquire Colony Foods Inc. The terms of the agreement provide for the payment of $6.50 a share in cash to all shareholders of Colony Foods, Inc. The number of shares issued is 1.22m.

Colony Foods, is the owner and operator of 91 high-quality restaurants doing business chiefly under the trading names of Colony Kitchen and Hobo Joe's and are located mainly in the western United States.

A spokesman said that Mr Bruce E. De Mers, President and chairman of Colony, and two other directors holding control between the three of them, have agreed to vote in favour of the deal.

On top of its 91 restaurants, Colony has 10 more under construction and eight more about to be started.

Trust Houses sees the deal as "a good base for expansion" in restaurants in America. It already has a strong catering element both through Knott Hotels, which among its outside catering contracts supplies all meals for the UN building in New York, and through Travelodge.

Diploma gets off to a good start

On sales 27 per cent up at £15m the Diploma Investments group has maintained its unbroken record of profit increases with one of 13 per cent to £2.04m for the six months to December 31.

Mr Christopher Thomas, chairman, says that perhaps the percentage increase is not as great as the group has become accustomed to in the past decade, but there can be no doubt that profits are more difficult to earn in the present economic and industrial climate.

Being the fourth year of recession the professionalism in our market places has increased and Mr Thomas says that the soft competitor of previous years has gone. Last year at this time he commented that customers were restocking and that probably the first-half results gained from a temporary boost in inventories. During the six months under review, however, the group had no such assistance. Also, he believes that the profits were of a better quality as stock profits were lower this year.

Both main division produced encouraging results but again the figures from the distribution side showed the greater growth with the electronic components companies leading the way and providing over half of the group's total profit. The more recently obtained distributor franchises, including Motorola and Hewlett Packard are now contributing to profits.

Piran again raises stake in A. Monk

By Michael Prest

Saint Piran, a tin mining house building group, further increased its sta A. Monk, the civil engi to more than 22 per cent rise in Sain Piran's hol has revived speculation its intentions towards whose employees have ex sed reservations about ultimately controls Saint The Confederation of Emp Orgonizations is to raise matter today with the Dir General of the Office of Trading.

In January Monk rejec request from Saint Piran seat on the board. Saint P stake then was 20.5 per considerably more than th per cent it controlled in M 1977. During this period has been extensive dealin Saint Piran shares, seem between nominee shareho in the Far East and, ir havens such as Berr Panama and Luxembourg.

Saint Piran denied in ary that it plans to ac control of A. Monk, saying the share stake was being up as an investment. Cert Saint Piran has plenty of The public floating last Oc of 35 per cent in Piran's asset, the South Crofty tin in Cornwall, brought in £ and the sharp rise in the of tin will have raised the pany's current earnings.

But Monk, valued at ar £9m, and with its shares ing about 5.9 per cent at does not appear a particu enticing investment pro for a company such as Piran, whose fortunes undergone a dramatic t formation over the past years. Nor does a link Piran's housebuilding sidiary, Milbury, seem to sense. More attractive is fact that Monk owns a assets, valued in February at just over £8m. This assets per share of about or 115p above the market

Another factor believed causing concern to Monk its employers is the role o J. J. Raper, who resigned chairman of Saint Piran at end of 1976. Mr R appeared at Monk's m meeting at the end of 1977, representing Saint P Mr Raper is believed to extensive interests in the East, where Saint Piran has interests through a 43 per holding in Fairmont S formerly Feber Merlin, w operates in Thailand.

Receiver for BSC

The struggle to keep British Steel Constructions (Birmingham) going has met with a final setback and the board has called it a day. Its Barry Staines subsidiary is being placed into receivership—the decision was taken on February 6—and along with it has collapsed any hope of reconstructing the group. British Steel will present its own winding up petition as soon as the ownership dispute of Qualter Hall is cleared up. The group's shares have been suspended since December 4, 1975.

Over the year to October 31, BSCB's turnover went up from £6.6m to £7.7m and after taking into account tax recovered, a loss of £51,000 has been turned into a net profit of £181,000.

After extraordinary losses of £132,000 against £1.48m earnings a share are 1.35p against a loss of 0.38p.

The results include the continuing companies, Qualter Hall and Barry Staines. During the year the rate of losses within Barry Staines was reduced, while Qualter Hall continued to trade well. The final straw came when problems encountered in Nigeria prompted the board to ask the Government for further support. The application was rejected.

W. CANNING

Group has bought Resinfilms, from English Electric, subsidiary of General Electric for £200,000 cash plus 97,000 ord shares of Canalin.

Hunting Assoc £2.5m sale-and-leaseback

Hunting Associated Industries' subsidiary, Hunting Surveys and Consultants, has agreed a sale-and-leaseback arrangement for the freehold premises at Elstree, Hertfordshire. They have been sold for £2.58m cash and leased back on a 99-year lease at an initial rental of £200,000 pa, with five-yearly rent reviews. The written-down value of the premises at December 31, 1976, was £780,000. The proceeds will be used in the business of Hunting Surveys.

EUROPEAN FERRIES

English & Caledonian Investment Company, a subsidiary of European Ferries, proposes to repay at par, plus accrued intrest, the £300,000 4½ per cent redeemable debenture stock 1978/85 and the £500,000 5½ per cent second redeemable debenture stock 1983/88 of E & C on July 1, 1978, being the next interest payment date.

ROBERT STEVENSON

Because of adverse trading conditions, the directors of Robert Stevenson Limited have invited their bankers to appoint a receiver and manager. The receiver is Mr Christopher Morris of Touche Ross & Co, of London. The company whose operations are centred in Norwich employs about 200 people.

EUROBOND ARRANGEMENTS

Improved tone of eurosterling market is reflected in arrangements for latest two issues. Allied Breweries £Q15m issue has been fixed with a coupon of 10¼ per cent and at price of 99.5 per cent and Finance for Industry's £12m offer has issue price of 100 per cent and 10 per cent coupon.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL

INn contrast to the unInspiring results from other consortium banks recently, International Commercial Bank raised pre-tax profits 30 per cent to £6.07m in 1977. Total assets slipped slightly from £505m to £488m.

SOREC DE-LISTING

Folowing the disposal of Sorec's European investments, Sorec is now a property investment company investing ing South Africa only and the company's listing on the London Stock Exchange is to be terminated from March 10. The United Kingdom register of shareholders will also be closed.

BURY & MASCO

Agreed bid from Scapa Group values each B & M share at 105p and group at about £7m. *Irrevocable undertakings to accept* given on 18.9 per cent of equity.

NE WCAPITAL ISSUES

Midland Bank says amount of "new money" raised in United Kingdom in February was £110.2m, compared with £91.0m.

BEOGRADSKA BANKA

Grindlay Brandts has arranged loan of $17.5m to Beogradska Banka.

JAMES SHIRSTONE

Board considers offer from Northern Foods is wholly inadequate. Shareholders advised "most strongly" to take no action.

KURSAAL DOUBTS

Company cannot expect much encouragement from second-half unless there is an unexpected surge in business says chairman.

CAMFORD ENGINEERING

Board confident and optimistic about future. The first few months *of current year continue to* justify confidence.

SAMUEL WEBSTER

Sales for 1976-77 £24.2m (£21.9m). Pre-tax profit £3,15m (£3.39m). (Ultimate parent company is Grand Metropolitan.)

A. KERSHAW & SONS

*When dividend controls are re*moved or relaxed board intends to increase dividends, if possible. Meanwhile rate of interim is going up to reduce disparity between payments.

JENTIQUE

Board confident that furniture division will make a contribution to *profits during 6 months to* June 30, and remains optimistic on the prospects.

MERGER CLEARED

Following mergers not being referred to Monopolies Commission: Initial Services for Kex Industrial Services, Allegheny Ludlum Ind for a large minority interest in Wilkinson Match, and Roofbosch Holdings for Allaresport International Group.

Briefly

Romney Trust Limited

Year ended 31st December	1977	1976
Value of assets	£40,425,624	£39,537,890
Gross revenue	£2,038,752	£1,870,059
Per 25p stock unit:—		
Net asset value	117.0p	112.6p
Earnings	2.90p	2.42p
Dividend	2.65p	2.35p

The Chairman, Mr. S. G. Brooksbank, F.C.A., comments:

In terms of income available for the ordinary stockholders, the increase of just under 20 per cent. is reasonable. On the capital side the result is disappointing.

The cause is simple to pinpoint; it is the substantial proportion of investments held overseas. The factors which have in the last few years operated to the advantage of the ordinary stockholder have all declined in 1977. It remains the Board's policy to maintain its investments in North America since, on any *examination of fundamental investment criteria, the outlook for* the American stock market and the economy of that country appears superior to that of the U.K.

In the light of the income position the Board feels justified in recommending a final dividend of 1.85p making a total for the year of 2.65p which represents an increase of 12.77 per cent. over last years total dividend of 2.35p.

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from the Secretaries Lazard Brothers & Co. Limited, 21 Moorfields, London EC2P 2HT.

FINANCIAL NEWS

ongkong plans to levy profits ax on offshore business

ictor Belstead

e Government of Hong- proposes levying a profits n interest generated from ore business, namely lend- o non-residents by borrow- oreign currency overseas. was announced yesterday longkong by the colony's cial Secretary, Mr Philip ton-Cave.

present, banks and other utions do not have to pay ts tax on this business, though it is carried on in kong.

Haddon-Cave noted that type of business has been ing very rapidly and is ucted both by long-estab- d local banks and overseas utions recently established Iongkong solely for this ose.

ngkong's Government has agreed to extend the ambit of the profits tax charge to include interest on banking business actively carried on in the colony without the substantial intervention of any branch elsewhere. A Bill to amend the Inland Revenue Ordinance will be published tomorrow and, if made law, will be effective from the year of assessment, 1978-79. The additional tax yield in 1979-80 will be about $145m (HK), which is about £16m.

The change in the law will also have implications for profits derived from income received on funds borrowed in Hongkong but invested overseas. The additional tax liability would be 17 per cent of net profits derived from such interest earnings. So the after-tax profitability of banks will be reduced and banks with large net foreign currency positions will be particularly affected.

The Financial Secretary also announced the removal of stamp duty from transactions including foreign exchange and cheques and the cutting of stamp duty on share deals.

Hongkong expects to have a $1,150m (HK) Budget surplus in 1977-78. The colony's gross domestic product rose by 11.6 per cent in 1977 in real terms compared with last year's forecast of 7 per cent, although it was below the revised estimate of 16.9 per cent for 1976 growth. At constant 1976 prices the preliminary estimate for GDP in 1976 is $26,410m (HK), compared with a provisional $23,660m (HK) in 1976 and a final $20,230m (HK) in 1975.

cots Utd set value arks time

though Scottish United stors' total assets rose £87.85m to £92.45m in year to December 31, the asset value per ordinary e slipped from 106p to

his annual statement, Mr Smith, chairman of this gow-based investment trust, that 1977 was a year in h the trust's portfolio per- nance, measured in net value, will compare vourably not only with r investment trusts, but with the record of previous s. After two years which increases of 70 per cent overing from the nadir at ember 31, 1974) and then of per cent, it stood still in

is resulted from maintain- substantially, the trust's graphical spread of invest- t with, at the end of the some 36 per cent in North erica and another 26 per elsewhere overseas.

ardinal Trust's oom for deployment

aking it altogether, 1977 been a satisfactory year for dinal Investment Trust, with ility for the time being tored in the United King- and with the prospect of improvement in the United es and Far East. In his ual statement, the chairman, R. H. Wethered, reports the trust's cash resources its temporary large hold- s in non-income producing with shares give room for eployment and increased ome and dividends in future. ardinal's income for the year eeded £1m for the first time. year's dividend is an rease of 18.2 per cent over 6.

Swed Match keep out of Wilkinson meeting

Swedish Match is "conscious of its own position" as a recent seller to Allegheny Ludlum of a substantial block of Wilkinson Match ordinary shares and has therefore decided to abstain from voting at the extraordinary general meeting of Wilkinson called to approve the purchase of True Temper Corporation from Allegheny. Wilkinson is giving shares for True Temper and has been criticised for *allowing* Allegheny to gain a big stake, about 44 per cent, without the need to *make a full bid for* Wilkinson.

Swedish Match has decided *to abstain after talks with the* Takeover Panel and the Wilkinson board. The Swedish Match board has for some time been considering what action to take over the True Temper deal. It isis strongly in favour of the acquisition, which it considers is a good opportunity to acquire an important consumer products company on attractive terms.

Greencoat's French compensation

Greencoat Properties expects that proposals for the payment of compensation by the French authorities in respect of the cancelled building permit on the group's major Grancanal development site at Quai de Jemmapes in Paris "will be finalized shortly".

Grancanal currently bears development costs of £6.86m and the board states that the level of compensation is so material to Greencoat's financial position that completion of the report and accounts for the year to end-June last for "a further few weeks" or until April 30 next at the latest.

Birmid Qualcast limits its sights

Birmid Qualcast is unlikely to be heading for a significant profits advance this year in view of the trading climate, according to Mr Insch, chairman. However, the company is looking for chances to widen its base and develop existing strengths.

The balance-sheet shows gearing marginally up with net borrowings at 23.4 per cent of shareholders' funds compared with 21.4 per cent last year.

Formal offer for Dixor goes out

In the formal offer document for Dixor, the maker and distributor of cosmetics the purchasers say they will expand the business of the company. They add that they will use their best endeavours to maintain a listing for the shares. In this connexion the independent directors and the chairman do not intend to accept the offer in respect of their holdings of 127,615 ordinary shares (11.4 per cent of the equity).

The vacant freehold property at St Leonards Road, London, SW14 was valued at open market value on an existing use basis by chartered surveyors on February 24, 1977, at £60,000. This valuation compares with that of £80,000 placed upon the property, in 1974, when it was occupied.

Charterhouse offshoot again in France

Charterhouse Development Capital, the development capital subsidiary of the Charterhouse Group, has made its second investment in France in a week. This time it is taking a 25 per cent stake in Societe Industrielle de Manutention Acier et Plastique at a cost of 2.5m francs (£280,000). It plans to develop the plastic container side of the French group, which manufactures storage and handling equipment, in the United Kingdom.

Tyre war may upset Kenning at half-time

By Tony May

Although the first quarter has been as good as the same period in 1977 at Kenning Motor Group, Mr George Kenning, the chairman, feels that profits for the half year will be down. The group, which is one of the two biggest British Leyland dealers, expects its motor depot to show a further improvement in line with the current trend. Contract hire and car hire should produce comparable results, but Mr Kenning is concerned about the profits of Kenning Tyre Services, which have been seriously eroded.

Last year this division had a record year, despite severe competition in the truck market, and was the group's biggest profit earner. Further progress was made in the earth-mover market while car and tractor trading improved in a no-growth market. It has now run into competition from cheap imported tyres, and although sales have increased, the market has been "seriously disrupted" and margins are down. Profits for the first half from this division will be lower. Remoulds will be especially affected and therefore the tyre factories.

Mr Kenning finds it impossible to forecast the result for the full year, as much will depend on whether the spate of low-priced imports can be contained.

This year marks the group's centenary and the board is naturally anxious to produce the best possible results. It is too early to assess just what will happen, but Mr Kenning is hopeful that it might be possible to retrieve the lost ground in the second half of the year.

Leyland is rationalizing its franchise structure and this will further reduce the group's proportion of their sales. The board feels that it is preferable to acquire other franchises where the group is faced with giving up a Leyland franchise. The group has already concluded agreements with Chrysler, Peugeot, Fiat, Volkswagen-Audi, Lada and Renault. Negotiations with Leyland are not yet fully completed but these changes have been effected with Leyland's consent and relations "remain good".

Over the past year profits from the motor depots and truck centres produced a marked increase, but the group's policy of extending other facets of its business, resulted in its contribution coming out at 22 per cent of the total figures. Leyland's share amounted to just under 19 per cent.

Contract hire and car hire both had record results and together ranked second to tyre services in their contribution to profits. During the summer it operated a fleet of about 12,000 vehicles.

Despite a lengthy strike the Parts Centres recovered enough to increase their profits.

N Sea oil boost for Occidental Petroleum

ccidental Petroleum Corp. reporting an audited 19 per t gain in 1977 earnings to 7.9m (about £112m) said oil l gas earnings nearly doubled to crude oil production m the North Sea.

ccidental said a change in accounting for exploration l require a restatement of 1977 and previous years' income. If adopted, net ome for 1977 would be uced by $58.3m or 89 cents rimary share and $46.9m or cents a primary share in 6.

lthough the Rule 19 account- change is not required until ancial years beginning after cember 15, 1978, Occidental d, it may elect to apply cessful Efforts Accounting, inning in 1978.

lso, under Successful orts Accounting, its retained nings at December 31, 1977, uld be decreased by $321.3m. The accounting change and tatement, the firm said, l not affect the underlying ue of oil and gas reserves, h-flow or the exploration and relopment programmes.— uter.

nsett up 12pc

Ansett Transport Industries, stralia's Airline, TV operator l manufacturing group, has ieved a profit increase of 4 per cent to $A10.7m in six months to December. Ansett's revenue from all operations was up 14.6 per cent to $257.1m, due mainly to a 9.5 per cent increase in air traffic during the period.—Agencies.

International

Newmont Mining

Newmont Mining Corporation's subsidiary, Magma Copper Co, is cutting the price for electrolytic copper full-plate cathode to 61.5 cents a pound from 63 cents immediately.—AP-Dow Jones.

Warner-Lambert

Warner-Lambert *announces* record sales and earnings for 1977, reporting an 18 per cent increase in earnings on a gain in sales of 8 per cent. Mr E. Burke Giblin, chairman, said 1977 sales were $2,542.72m, compared with $2,349m in 1976. Net income was $187.61m compared with $158.78m. Per-share earnings in 1977 were $2.36, an increase of 18 per cent.

Creusot-Loire

Creusot-Loire has subscribed to a $7.5m share and convertible bond issue by Phoenix Steel of the United States to aid the latter's debt position. This brings Creusot-Loire's and UCL Securities' (a holding company in which Creusot has an interest) stake in Phoenix to 49.8 per cent.—Reuter.

Fruehauf bid

Fruehauf International is to make a public bid of 62.50fl for each 100fl ordinary share of NV Nederlandsche Tank—Apparaten-En Machinefabriek (Netam) not already owned, the companies said in a joint statement. Fruehauf will take over Netam if it receives acceptances from 90 per cent of shareholders. It already has a 33.5 per cent stake in Netam's ordinary "B" shares. Netam shares were quoted at 58.00fl on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange today.—Reuter.

Sumitomo Chemical

Tokyo.—Sumitomo Chemical expects sales for 1978 to reach 450,000m yen, slightly above 1977's 447,310m yen. But it said it was premature to comment on profit and dividend as the business outlook in still fluid. The company had earlier reported a 62 per cent fall in 1977 after-tax profit to 1,340m yen from 3,520m yen in 1976 on sales of 447,310m yen, down 19.6 per cent from 1976.—Reuter.

Dresdner SE Asia

Frankfurt.—Net profit of Dresdner (Southeast Asia) (Dresea), a branch of Dresdner Bank, rose by 12 per cent in 1977 to DM4.6m (about £1.1m).

To take better advantage of high economic growth in the area, the Singapore-based branch will more than double its nominal share capital to DM13.8m.

It will offer free shares in a relationship of 2:1 to raise DM3.2m. The shares will be taken over by the parent bank. An additional DM4.1m will also be put into nominal equity capital, Dresdner Bank said, resulting in a total boost of DM7.3m.—AP—Dow Jones.

Varta raises sales

Varta AG of West Germany, which combines the Varta group's batteries and plastics divisions, says that its worldwide turnover rose by 4.6 per cent in 1977 and investment advanced 10 per cent to DM60m (about £14.2m). Of the other two holding companies, resulting from the reorganization of Varta's activities last year, Altana AG (pharmaceutical and diet products), turnover rose by 9.2 per cent to DM805.7m.

Exxon's German loss

Exxon Corporation of Germany, subsidiary of Esso AG made an estimated net loss of about DM50m (about £11.9m) last year, after a 1976 net profit of DM218m.

Esso AG said that volume sales during 1977 fell by 6 per cent with value turnover down by 3 per cent to DM12,700m. Mineral oil sales fell to 19.9 million tonnes last year from 21.3 million in 1976, with loss per tonne of product sold rising to DM16 from DM11.

THOMAS FRENCH & SONS LTD.

"Rufflette" brand Curtain Styling Products
"K-Flex" brand Electric Surface Heating Products

★ PROFITS £1,270,032 in 15 months to 1st October 1977 (£1,804,292 in previous 12 months).

★ DIVIDEND maximum permissible 31.9%.

★ INCREASED profit forecast in current year.

From Address by Chairman, T. J. French, at A.G.M. on 24.2.78

★ Comprehensive Re-equipment Programme Under way.

★ Sales and Marketing Management being Expanded —"Statements of Confidence in Longterm Future."

An International Group comprising companies in 10 countries to complement 6 UK factories

Head Office: Sharston Road, Wythenshawe Manchester, M22 4TH

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking climbs

Profits from the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpora- SHK393m to SHK522m after tion climbed last year from tax and transfers to inner reserve. Once again, a one-for-ten scrip issue is proposed.

The bank itself made a profit of SHK428.45m against SHK356.39m including dividends from subsidiaries. The bonds issue will be effected by a capitalization of SHK105m from the reserve fund which will be restored by a transfer from inner reserves.

The board says that the economic difficulties of the major industrialized countries will persist into 1978 but it fully expects to achieve a level of profitability sufficient to maintain dividends at the 1977 rate of SHK0.65 a share on the proposed increased in capital.

JCEG LOSS
On turnover down from £1.4m to £1.34m, pre-tax profits of £49,000 turned into a loss of £33,000 for half year. No interim dividend but improved trading seen for second half.

SAINT PIRAN
Milbury subsidiary has just announced a 1-for-4 rights issue to raise about £250,000 to extend Milbury's land bank.

STERLING RESERVE
Listing is planned for Lazard Brothers Sterling Reserve Fund, based in Jersey.

CORAL LEISURE—PONTINS
Merger between Coral Leisure and *Pontin's is not to be referred* to Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

STANHOPE GENERAL
Approach has been made to Stanhope General Investment which may lead to an offer being *made for the company.* Meanwhile, shareholders are strongly advised by board not to dispose of their shareholdings.

ANGLO AMERICAN
Anglo American Corporation of South Africa has substantially exceeded its own and market expectations of its performance in the twelve months to the end of December by reporting a pre-tax profit of R185.3m, just over twice *the interim figure.*

UKO INTERNATIONAL
UKO International is buying Alpha Lens Co for 200,000 *ordinary shares of 25p each.*

Notice of Redemption

International Standard Electric Corporation

9% Sinking Fund Debentures due 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of April 1, 1970 between International Standard Electric Corporation and The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), as Trustee, $4,500,000 in aggregate principal amount of the above-captioned Debentures will be redeemed *for the sinking fund on April 1, 1978* at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to April 1, 1978.

The numbers of the Debentures to be redeemed are as follows:

M18	1314	2532	3861	5054	6126	7748	8983	10308	11283	12414	13578	14746	16138	17424	18594	19835	21086	22190	23262	24557	25994	27218	28439
19	1320	2539	3875	5057	6161	7781	8995	10318	11284	12418	13580	14751	16139	17426	18606	19836	21099	22193	23295	24568	26004	27219	28446
22	1328	2558	3901	5059	6162	7786	8997	10319	11290	12421	13581	14752	16140	17429	18622	19851	21100	22194	23308	24572	26013	27223	28455
23	1329	2570	3902	5063	6163	7792	8999	10324	11293	12425	13582	14760	16159	17430	18623	19870	21103	22199	23311	24575	26023	27227	28458
28	1332	2574	3905	5066	6164	7797	9009	10331	11294	12435	13583	14764	16161	17438	18624	19871	21107	22201	23312	24584	26027	27229	28459
32	1333	2580	3906	5069	6165	7808	9013	10334	11306	12456	13594	14767	16165	17441	18630	19876	21114	22210	23316	24591	26031	27235	28462
33	1342	2581	3907	5072	6172	7813	9015	10335	11308	12464	13603	14781	16170	17458	18637	19877	21115	22211	23321	24601	26032	27240	28465
36	1351	2584	3909	5078	6178	7821	9020	10341	11321	12466	13623	14786	16171	17462	18643	19881	21143	22214	23329	24603	26042	27248	28469
39	1352	2586	3916	5080	6183	7824	9022	10344	11322	12468	13625	14793	16172	17464	18650	19885	21151	22216	23340	24608	26055	27253	28480
41	1354	2596	3919	5088	6194	7834	9032	10345	11335	12475	13626	14795	16174	17472	18652	19886	21157	22219	23347	24609	26060	27262	28497
48	1360	2608	3923	5087	6196	7837	9033	10350	11342	12478	13628	14834	16179	17474	18656	19892	21160	22224	23356	24623	26062	27270	28498
92	1361	2612	3943	5092	6210	7843	9042	10351	11345	12480	13632	14839	16200	17477	18666	19900	21165	22229	23360	24626	26065	27279	28499
96	1362	2613	3949	5105	6213	7846	9044	10362	11357	12488	13634	14870	16210	17480	18668	19909	21175	22233	23380	24651	26070	27281	28501
99	1374	2638	3952	5107	6240	7851	9052	10401	11358	12493	13638	14884	16213	17485	18670	19926	21179	22235	23386	24658	26080	27286	28507
107	1388	2668	3958	5108	6248	7852	9053	10405	11362	12507	13652	14891	16216	17488	18673	19927	21180	22242	23412	24681	26081	27289	28514
113	1389	2680	3962	5112	6267	7853	9054	10408	11363	12516	13655	14900	16225	17525	18674	19984	21182	22246	23413	24682	26082	27306	28516
120	1403	2692	3966	5117	6268	7856	9069	10414	11370	12519	13656	14908	16228	17527	18677	19941	21183	22249	23425	24691	26084	27316	28534
127	1408	2699	3975	5120	6269	7859	9078	10416	11378	12520	13660	14916	16231	17529	18687	19951	21185	22250	23427	24695	26090	27318	28543
130	1416	2700	3979	5126	6278	7880	9079	10417	11381	12522	13661	14917	16247	17532	18689	19953	21188	22252	23428	24698	26092	27320	28546
135	1417	2701	3981	5127	6280	7876	9080	10421	11383	12523	13663	14918	16248	17548	18692	19969	21190	22256	23436	24707	26098	27332	28552
136	1423	2714	3987	5130	6281	7877	9081	10428	11401	12525	13666	14920	16249	17562	18695	19970	21194	22258	23437	24708	26137	27338	28555
176	1431	2715	3988	5133	6289	7878	9082	10436	11411	12528	13670	14921	16252	17564	18708	19973	21198	22261	23438	24709	26144	27345	28571
178	1432	2721	3993	5143	6292	7879	9083	10437	11425	12533	13675	14923	16269	17565	18728	19978	21199	22264	23446	24712	26147	27355	28572
185	1435	2723	3997	5144	6297	7888	9094	10442	11429	12538	13693	14925	16279	17580	18732	19979	21203	22272	23457	24715	26167	27362	28583
195	1436	2724	4000	5150	6301	7889	9095	10444	11431	12542	13704	14936	16281	17589	18733	19981	21213	22282	23459	24716	26168	27364	28600
198	1442	2741	4001	5151	6302	7890	9097	10450	11440	12546	13711	14949	16282	17592	18743	20011	21222	22285	23473	24717	26172	27365	28601
207	1443	2744	4018	5157	6308	7914	9099	10455	11449	12548	13714	14956	16285	17595	18755	20026	21227	22290	23476	24739	26173	27373	28614
211	1452	2745	4031	5158	6334	7918	9105	10462	11451	12549	13722	14968	16295	17599	18762	20028	21229	22297	23480	24741	26180	27374	28635
225	1456	2747	4032	5160	6349	7924	9106	10463	11453	12555	13726	14971	16300	17631	18764	20034	21230	22300	23484	24753	26186	27378	28640
252	1465	2780	4040	5161	6365	7943	9109	10482	11458	12559	13728	14973	16304	17641	18768	20036	21233	22301	23500	24754	26197	27396	28642
257	1472	2795	4045	5171	6373	7946	9127	10484	11470	12563	13736	14974	16512	17651	18776	20059	21236	22310	23503	24765	26199	27415	28645
258	1482	2796	4046	5174	6374	7948	9135	10507	11471	12567	13737	14982	16320	17656	18836	20072	21261	22318	23505	24772	26202	27416	28663
260	1483	2798	4050	5178	6378	7953	9141	10508	11476	12568	13738	14985	16322	17657	18841	20073	21279	22319	23514	24773	26208	27420	28665
263	1504	2813	4055	5179	6379	7956	9142	10514	11479	12573	13739	14998	16323	17660	18855	20075	21284	22331	23534	24790	26225	27421	28669
265	1506	2815	4058	5183	6384	7968	9149	10515	11486	12576	13740	15004	16333	17668	18858	20080	21289	22332	23551	24791	26238	27427	28683
269	1507	2817	4066	5186	6389	7970	9177	10521	11492	12597	13761	15005	16338	17673	18861	20092	21292	22333	23560	24797	26249	27441	28688
271	1510	2820	4071	5187	6399	7971	9196	10524	11499	12608	13776	15011	16340	17679	18906	20098	21294	22334	23580	24800	26258	27456	28703
282	1521	2823	4082	5191	6402	7972	9201	10529	11513	12610	13777	15018	16351	17684	18920	20100	21298	22347	23584	24804	26266	27459	28704
297	1528	2832	4087	5193	6413	7973	9205	10531	11514	12612	13778	15019	16352	17696	18923	20102	21299	22349	23586	24805	26268	27480	28713
305	1529	2835	4099	5194	6414	7974	9210	10532	11516	12617	13779	15021	16353	17697	18931	20104	21300	22380	23591	24806	26276	27483	28728
319	1530	2842	4108	5209	6416	7980	9221	10534	11517	12644	13782	15030	16355	17698	18932	20110	21302	22381	23615	24807	26291	27484	28729
320	1535	2849	4112	5214	6428	7981	9223	10546	11520	12645	13786	15061	16381	17699	18938	20113	21307	22382	23616	24809	26305	27490	28738
329	1539	2851	4113	5218	6430	7982	9228	10550	11533	12676	13788	15101	16383	17711	18941	20117	21310	22384	23622	24817	26310	27493	28743
348	1541	2856	4116	5219	6432	7983	9230	10552	11549	12683	13796	15103	16384	17719	18942	20118	21313	22385	23626	24825	26325	27524	28749
349	1542	2885	4125	5220	6454	7988	9232	10555	11553	12685	13799	15109	16386	17730	18946	20122	21328	22387	23627	24846	26341	27526	28763
356	1544	2890	4139	5221	6455	7990	9235	10559	11554	12696	13804	15110	16428	17733	18951	20123	21329	22391	23628	24846	26350	27532	28767
367	1545	2897	4141	5222	6470	8000	9253	10560	11556	12699	13810	15114	16431	17740	18954	20128	21330	22392	23629	24861	26358	27538	28771
369	1546	2903	4158	5232	6476	8008	9262	10561	11560	12702	13813	15121	16432	17741	18957	20140	21354	22403	23650	24876	26365	27559	28775
375	1564	2904	4162	5240	6477	8010	9264	10567	11561	12705	13823	15132	16435	17743	18961	20158	21357	22408	23653	24884	26366	27567	28779
378	1575	2916	4164	5242	6478	8016	9269	10574	11562	12708	13827	15166	16440	17746	18962	20162	21358	22412	23664	24893	26370	27571	28786
379	1580	2924	4166	5244	6482	8017	9277	10583	11563	12712	13830	15173	16448	17756	18967	20176	21363	22417	23671	24896	26387	27572	28798
397	1584	2925	4167	5258	6484	8024	9289	10585	11565	12717	13831	15174	16463	17766	18968	20180	21369	22419	23676	24906	26391	27581	28801
398	1593	2927	4170	5260	6487	8025	9295	10586	11567	12730	13834	15176	16465	17767	18979	20192	21370	22425	23685	24907	26409	27585	28807
401	1597	2928	4179	5269	6492	8029	9296	10590	11578	12735	13836	15179	16469	17768	18982	20194	21371	22438	23690	24909	26412	27588	28810
402	1600	2936	4190	5284	6506	8030	9299	10592	11574	12744	13841	15181	16474	17775	18998	20213	21374	22444	23693	24912	26414	27598	28812
411	1603	2937	4191	5290	6527	8039	9304	10594	11577	12745	13846	15182	16476	17782	19023	20216	21375	22458	23699	24914	26415	27600	28813
421	1613	2938	4194	5294	6536	8046	9326	10595	11578	12760	13852	15185	16502	17788	19024	20217	21380	22472	23701	24915	26417	27605	28816
428	1626	2940	4202	5311	6553	8046	9329	10611	11579	12766	13854	15187	16504	17789	19028	20219	21384	22479	23708	24917	26418	27608	28817
425	1632	2954	4211	5315	6556	8059	9350	10619	11580	12776	13857	15206	16518	17801	19031	20230	21386	22487	23713	24920	26419	27613	28818
426	1634	2957	4222	5320	6567	8060	9352	10641	11585	12783	13858	15211	16520	17806	19034	20238	21406	22494	23719	24922	26426	27614	28832
442	1636	2962	4229	5323	6579	8061	9356	10647	11587	12791	13874	15217	16521	17808	19042	20240	21420	22496	23721	24924	26428	27616	28843
445	1639	2972	4230	5324	6582	8066	9358	10648	11588	12801	13875	15219	16527	17812	19043	20244	21423	22507	23724	24949	26430	27617	28847
450	1642	2974	4234	5326	6583	8069	9360	10652	11589	12803	13885	15225	16529	17816	19049	20250	21426	22508	23731	24953	26431	27620	28860
462	1645	2986	4235	5329	6594	8074	9365	10654	11599	12804	13887	15227	16532	17817	19053	20251	21428	22510	23732	24954	26433	27633	28861
467	1646	2989	4241	5333	6629	8091	9369	10673	11610	12817	13891	15232	16538	17819	19056	20252	21431	22522	23735	24957	26434	27646	28872
473	1647	3003	4274	5336	6631	8105	9372	10675	11617	12819	13893	15233	16543	17832	19059	20261	21440	22523	23743	24965	26446	27653	28873
475	1651	3006	4279	5342	6632	8111	9383	10676	11634	12826	13894	15234	16544	17836	19065	20270	21443	22529	23745	24966	26447	27654	28875
477	1666	3007	4282	5345	6633	8121	9385	10691	11642	12828	13919	15238	16546	17858	19069	20271	21453	22544	23747	24968	26458	27662	28938
489	1678	3012	4285	5349	6640	8125	9387	10697	11644	12832	13921	15258	16551	17875	19080	20275	21466	22551	23748	24982	26460	27663	28940
490	1686	3039	4292	5363	6659	8127	9408	10706	11649	12838	13930	15259	16556	17878	19082	20277	21480	22555	23757	24983	26463	27673	28942
497	1698	3041	4294	5354	6665	8135	9411	10712	11658	12844	13938	15264	16563	17890	19087	20279	21482	22576	23758	24985	26466	27682	29056
499	1707	3046	4308	5356	6671	8139	9419	10713	11659	12854	13943	15281	16573	17899	19093	20283	21492	22578	23769	24988	26486	27711	29057
509	1721	3056	4317	5357	6674	8151	9429	10715	11661	12879	13948	15284	16583	17904	19098	20284	21493	22585	23778	24991	26511	27713	29059
519	1738	3059	4322	5365	6696	8152	9436	10720	11662	12880	13948	15288	16589	17927	19109	20286	21496	22586	23783	25003	26515	27726	29060
522	1739	3082	4328	5375	6703	8164	9437	10728	11663	12883	13950	15306	16600	17928	19153	20287	21509	22592	23786	25015	26516	27727	29061
526	1747	3070	4349	5377	6706	8166	9438	10729	11670	12886	13998	15312	16603	17934	19158	20296	21512	22593	23787	25019	26517	27732	29062
541	1749	3121	4350	5386	6723	8167	9453	10730	11675	12888	14038	15317	16617	17942	19165	20308	21531	22597	23788	25031	26526	27742	29065
544	1759	3126	4354	5398	6724	8172	9455	10739	11683	12889	14042	15323	16618	17943	19179	20322	21532	22603	23798	25033	26530	27743	29069
550	1762	3161	4376	5399	6733	8174	9457	10751	11684	12894	14045	15324	16624	17949	19189	20325	21534	22606	23799	25035	26532	27744	29077
552	1763	3165	4377	5403	6736	8175	9458	10758	11692	12900	14046	15332	16631	17955	19190	20329	21540	22610	23802	25046	26534	27763	29081
560	1799	3176	4379	5406	6741	8191	9461	10763	11696	12902	14059	15337	16635	17962	19202	20359	21542	22617	23805	25180	26539	27764	29093
563	1806	3179	4380	5407	6753	8187	9466	10765	11726	12907	14074	15342	16643	17964	19204	20360	21549	22629	23809	25182	26540	27788	29112
569	1807	3195	4384	5414	6754	8217	9468	10770	11740	12912	14084	15347	16655	17973	19207	20366	21566	22632	23810	25188	26541	27791	29119
615	1810	3199	4385	5424	6759	8220	9472	10772	11742	12941	14091	15354	16656	17981	19211	20379	21572	22637	23814	25189	26542	27795	29136
620	1811	3202	4416	5429	6777	8221	9473	10773	11744	12944	14097	15360	16660	17983	19213	20380	21593	22639	23820	25193	26556	27797	29140
624	1819	3218	4417	5430	6785	8222	9479	10775	11760	12946	14100	15365	16668	17993	19222	20381	21595	22645	23821	25203	26557	27828	29145
642	1843	3222	4426	5438	6799	8224	9481	10782	11768	12959	14117	15377	16675	17995	19226	20389	21598	22655	23824	25207	26561	27833	29149
643	1844	3226	4431	5444	6804	8236	9496	10783	11774	12967	14120	15379	16677	18008	19227	20391	21622	22656	23825	25215	26566	27840	29150
644	1846	3227	4432	5447	6813	8242	9512	10786	11775	12968	14122	15381	16685	18009	19233	20411	21625	22668	23830	25218	26567	27843	29155
646	1847	3229	4442	5452	6821	8244	9528	10787	11780	12969	14124	15405	16689	18019	19274	20422	21628	22670	23831	25222	26569	27866	29170
663	1856	3235	4455	5464	6828	8248	9535	10788	11788	12972	14128	15406	16692	18040	19281	20433	21630	22673	23834	25231	26589	27873	29194
666	1876	3236	4457	5468	6832	8258	9539	10794	11801	12980	14129	15416	16694	18043	19283	20439	21631	22661	23836	25236	26590	27878	29199
675	1887	3240	4459	5473	6853	8270	9542	10798	11814	12982	14131	15427	16706	18050	19292	20448	21633	22683	23846	25249	26604	27889	29210
676	1889	3251	4461	5479	6859	8276	9552	10808	11818	12984	14134	15435	16722	18058	19299	20451	21635	22704	23854	25259	26609	27899	29214
686	1894	3265	4462	5506	6863	8304	9557	10816	11823	12988	14140	15440	16726	18063	19325	20452	21637	22712	23857	25265	26610	27905	29221
687	1895	3257	4469	5513	6865	8316	9560	10817	11832	12989	14145	15447	16731	18071	19341	20462	21652	22715	23862	25269	26611	27909	29223
697	1898	3261	4471	5522	6869	8317	9711	10818	11834	12994	14146	15448	16732	18075	19342	20475	21659	22719	23869	25270	26619	27921	29222
703	1898	3266	4473	5531	6872	8334	9716	10824	11836	12998	14150	15458	16752	18078	19343	20477	21661	22721	23890	25275	26631	27932	29230
706	1937	3269	4474	5538	6876	8336	9729	10832	11850	13005	14156	15461	16764	18101	19344	20523	21663	22735	23893	25276	26632	27946	29234
707	1951	3277	4479	5574	6885	8344	9732	10847	11866	13008	14158	15467	16767	18105	19345	20532	21666	22740	23909	25278	26635	27951	29240
708	1960	3282	4480	5576	6887	8347	9737	10848	11870	13032	14169	15476	16780	18116	19353	20534	21673	22743	23927	25287	26651	27955	29242
719	1968	3287	4481	5578	6889	8348	9740	10857	11879	13044	14174	15477	16782	18117	19356	20553	21688	22746	23931	25291	26657	27956	29469
741	1969	3290	4484	5579	6892	8350	9743	10863	11903	13045	14177	15479	16805	18127	19358	20537	21709	22748	23938	25293	26665	27957	29471
742	1978	3298	4490	5582	6897	8352	9744	10866	11907	13047	14192	15486	16808	18132	19362	20567	21717	22755	23938	25304	26673	27960	29484
755	1987	3301	4494	5589	6906	8358	9751	10870	11914	13049	14209	15491	16809	18145	19363	20568	21720	22756	23942	25308	26677	27968	29485
766	1998	3306	4495	5595	6916	8363	9753	10874	11917	13054	14211	15503	16812	18149	19368	20570	21725	22767	23944	25315	26679	27971	29493
757	1999	3307	4505	5599	6918	8372	9756	10877	11918	13055	14212	15504	16820	18154	19370	20571	21729	22768	23948	25319	26684	27972	29504
773	2000	3314	4513	5600	6934	8373	9757	10884	11919	13061	14215	15506	16823	18164	19373	20572	21731	22775	23949	25324	26686	27965	29513
778	2003	3344	4530	5605	6935	8377	9759	10891	11920	13062	14216	15510	16825	18167	19374	20578	21733	22778	23955	25328	26693	27986	29514
780	2013	3347	4534	5606	6951	8379	9767	10896	11924	13067	14217	15512	16826	18174	19385	20580	21734	22782	23962	25343	26707	27982	29542
782	2033	3349	4535	5607	6964	8381	9771	10897	11933	13068	14228	15521	16827	18186	19399	20581	21757	22790	23964	25356	26716	27988	29546
792	2037	3358	4540	5608	6984	8387	9772	10900	11941	13069	14228	15529	16934	18191	19406	20582	21767	22791	23966	25363	26717	27990	29547
794	2038	3360	4543	5616	6989	8398	9787	10903	11943	13074	14232	15531	16845	18200	19409	20602	21768	22802	23968	25365	26728	27992	29553
796	2051	3369	4548	5618	6990	8412	9799	10904	11947	13075	14235	15532	16850	18203	19414	20615	21771	22804	23977	25369	26731	27993	29554
804	2053	3377	4555	5623	7026	8413	9802	10907	11949	13077	14236	15548	16851	18209	19455	20634	21772	22806	23980	25370	26735	28002	29556
807	2058	3382	4559	5631	7028	8416	9810	10908	11950	13082	14241	15550	16870	18211	19456	20635	21776	22813	23986	25378	26736	28004	29560
813	2078	3403	4566	5640	7029	8423	9844	10919	11952	13089	14245	15557	16886	18213	19465	20638	21798	22815	23987	25382	26746	28008	29564
820	2084	3415	4568	5662	7033	8437	9845	10913	11953	13105	14247	15560	16895	18222	19468	20653	21801	22821	24001	25387	26748	28016	29565
854	2088	3417	4574	5664	7039	8447	9846	10914	11963	13106	14258	15567	16904	18233	19470	20666	21818	22822	24002	25393	26751	28022	29583
855	2091	3418	4586	5676	7047	8464	9862	10923	11965	13108	14278	15571	16910	18244	19480	20668	21822	22826	24031	25396	26757	28024	29604
861	2111	3419	4592	5676	7080	8465	9876	10924	11972	13111	14287	15598	16914	18258	19487	20680	21823	22828	24034	25438	26767	28042	29617
864	2122	3424	4593	5680	7097	8467	9878	10931	11975	13112	14292	15601	16915	18260	19496	20686	21825	22829	24035	25441	26773	28051	29618
869	2126	3433	4595	5682	7099	8468	9879	10944	11977	13128	14294	15603	16916	18261	19514	20687	21828	22830	24039	25447	26774	28055	29619
873	2136	3441	4599	5683	7102	8475	9886	10945	11984	13130	14301	15617	16952	18262	19515	20688	21829	22845	24045	25448	26775	28069	29626
875	2141	3444	4601	5701	7164	8480	9887	10946	11993	13150	14307	15621	16955	18267	19516	20689	21834	22849	24058	25449	26778	28083	29631
878	2144	3450	4612	5712	7169	8481	9888	10949	12006	13163	14311	15634	16957	18277	19521	20697	21837	22858	24063	25459	26781	28090	29632
887	2145	3461	4617	5728	7178	8488	9889	10952	12011	13181	14312	15649	16970	18283	19543	20698	21844	22866	24064	25461	26794	28091	29634
888	2146	3462	4624	5729	7192	8493	9895	10964	12023	13186	14314	15675	16971	18286	19544	20699	21847	22871	24066	25466	26801	28093	29635
890	2154	3463	4628	5730	7224	8497	9904	10969	12028	13188	14320	15683	16972	18288	19549	20702	21851	22878	24067	25467	26814	28095	29651
891	2172	3487	4642	5732	7285	8509	9906	10971	12032	13191	14321	15686	16982	18289	19556	20718	21855	22885	24091	25478	26815	28099	29656
892	2183	3469	4657	5734	7277	8510	9917	10976	12045	13195	14322	15686	16983	18291	19559	20724	21874	22896	24092	25490	26816	28100	29666
893	2186	3478	4660	5763	7331	8514	9926	10980	12049	13199	14325	15698	17009	18299	19563	20730	21899	22904	24095	25495	26817	28122	29674
899	2188	3496	4662	5771	7334	8515	9942	10993	12070	13262	14336	15704	17011	18317	19564	20731	21901	22914	24097	25528	26825	28123	29678
922	2189	3505	4663	5774	7335	8534	9947	10995	12081	13265	14347	15717	17014	18318	19565	20742	21906	22932	24099	25604	26831	28124	29706
928	2196	3524	4667	5776	7336	8544	9953	10998	12082	13270	14374	15728	17027	18323	19575	20749	21914	22939	24103	25608	26838	28127	29718
955	2201	3525	4683	5792	7357	8565	9955	11016	12087	13271	14375	15739	17030	18326	19576	20758	21922	22958	24176	25616	26864	28137	29720
956	2204	3526	4685	5793	7360	8566	9962	11024	12098	13274	14378	15757	17039	18328	19580	20760	21923	22959	24185	25624	26863	28142	29724
957	2217	3528	4686	5803	7368	8588	9978	11027	12099	13275	14379	15763	17040	18330	19585	20763	21932	22962	24189	25626	26876	28147	29728
962	2218	3530	4695	5805	7385	8594	9980	11031	12103	13278	14390	15765	17112	18331	19586	20779	21935	22964	24192	25627	26878	28148	29734
963	2221	3531	4702	5806	7387	8597	9981	11032	12104	13277	14401	15772	17118	18339	19588	20800	21936	22973	24197	25647	26880	28149	29735
969	2227	3532	4705	5807	7391	8601	9987	11033	12113	13278	14403	15773	17122	18346	19590	20802	21945	22981	24217	25648	26886	28173	29740
980	2228	3546	4722	5809	7406	8603	9995	11040	12133	13279	14410	15777	17132	18351	19591	20806	21952	22982	24223	25649	26897	28181	29766
986	2230	3550	4734	5810	7407	8604	9996	11042	12135	13282	14433	15786	17145	18358	19592	20807	21954	22983	24249	25652	26913	28183	29768
998	2231	3552	4738	5812	7429	8612	10009	11053	12141	13285	14441	15789	17151	18359	19594	20808	21959	22990	24252	25653	26919	28193	29770
1011	2248	3583	4739	5814	7435	8618	10016	11056	12142	13286	14442	15790	17156	18363	19599	20823	21960	22997	24254	25656	26929	28200	29772
1012	2250	3554	4749	5819	7436	8619	10034	11061	12151	13295	14443	15795	17159	18370	19611	20828	21962	22998	24339	25658	26934	28207	29775
1014	2252	3555	4762	5820	7437	8620	10039	11066	12158	13299	14446	15798	17170	18371	19620	20829	21963	23007	24346	25661	26953	28210	29776
1015	2255	3559	4763	5822	7441	8624	10040	11069	12162	13309	14463	15803	17174	18372	19623	20846	21974	23011	24348	25665	26956	28213	29782
1016	2258	3572	4766	5823	7442	8625	10052	11077	12169	13322	14466	15805	17176	18373	19625	20853	21976	23018	24352	25672	26971	28222	29791
1028	2259	3573	4771	5833	7447	8630	10058	11090	12174	13332	14470	15806	17179	18398	19626	20856	21979	23019	24355	25675	26980	28224	29793
1031	2266	3576	4775	5835	7449	8634	10061	11091	12182	13341	14483	15809	17196	18406	19631	20863	21994	23020	24357	25698	26989	28225	29799
1039	2270	3585	4783	5838	7453	8635	10075	11092	12203	13363	14491	15813	17199	18413	19632	20864	22000	23022	24371	25701	26998	28230	29806
1043	2272	3586	4786	5857	7454	8642	10078	11097	12206	13378	14492	15815	17208	18419	19644	20865	22002	23033	24390	25705	27014	28252	29807
1049	2274	3589	4804	5858	7455	8647	10080	11100	12211	13386	14507	15826	17217	18424	19689	20877	22003	23037	24395	25709	27015	28246	29815
1061	2279	3597	4807	5861	7457	8655	10082	11101	12216	13387	14512	15827	17226	18429	19691	20882	22006	23044	24398	25730	27018	28247	29833
1068	2281	3604	4818	5872	7476	8658	10096	11102	12219	13395	14526	15851	17227	18432	19692	20884	22007	23047	24400	25758	27024	28270	29834
1086	2294	3605	4820	5876	7477	8663	10104	11104	12222	13396	14539	15911	17240	18437	19693	20887	22026	23051	24401	25759	27029	28275	29835
1088	2304	3608	4833	5877	7479	8669	10120	11112	12230	13399	14551	15913	17244	18455	19708	20897	22029	23060	24406	25763	27062	28289	29836
1099	2314	3610	4846	5881	7480	8684	10123	11126	12231	13414	14553	15914	17253	18456	19721	20893	22032	23062	24412	25765	27071	28291	29843
1106	2328	3611	4848	5884	7482	8686	10126	11134	12233	13421	14555	15915	17254	18480	19725	20900	22036	23069	24419	25771	27072	28292	29845
1108	2332	3613	4855	5890	7487	8690	10128	11136	12236	13437	14565	15919	17259	18487	19727	20901	22052	23073	24421	25783	27074	28294	29852
1114	2340	3632	4881	5895	7490	8695	10133	11140	12248	13438	14572	15927	17269	18490	19729	20905	22053	23079	24432	25795	27084	28300	29854
1115	2346	3625	4882	5907	7492	8698	10134	11152	12267	13439	14576	15940	17271	18495	19730	20908	22059	23084	24433	25819	27089	28301	29855
1125	2352	3626	4891	5908	7496	8718	10144	11154	12282	13446	14580	15945	17272	18500	19733	20930	22063	23089	24437	25832	27094	28311	29869
1134	2353	3632	4892	5912	7521	8727	10149	11159	12300	13455	14582	15972	17273	18503	19737	20931	22071	23114	24442	25833	27095	28327	29881
1140	2363	3641	4894	5917	7525	8757	10152	11163	12303	13470	14598	15983	17277	18504	19738	20934	22072	23116	24449	25857	27104	28328	29882
1147	2365	3643	4897	5933	7529	8764	10158	11167	12326	13474	14610	15985	17306	18508	19740	20937	22073	23132	24460	25863	27106	28329	29908
1151	2366	3650	4914	5934	7530	8776	10166	11183	12327	13479	14613	15986	17319	18511	19741	20938	22086	23133	24457	25865	27115	28335	29909
1155	2372	3674	4916	5938	7541	8800	10182	11188	12328	13488	14614	16003	17321	18527	19743	20939	22100	23135	24459	25893	27131	28336	29913
1163	2376	3675	4938	5948	7548	8815	10189	11190	12331	13497	14615	16005	17322	18531	19754	20941	22102	23140	24465	25897	27132	28337	29923
1171	2381	3676	4942	5967	7553	8817	10194	11191	12338	13500	14632	16007	17334	18550	19757	20946	22118	23145	24470	25914	27138	28340	29938
1179	2410	3677	4945	5973	7577	8839	10202	11194	12341	13501	14635	16011	17338	18552	19758	20947	22120	23153	24473	25915	27146	28341	29939
1183	2412	3707	4949	5974	7578	8841	10205	11199	12344	13506	14648	16014	17339	18553	19761	20955	22127	23156	24474	25916	27148	28347	29943
1204	2435	3712	4961	5980	7581	8847	10206	11201	12345	13506	14655	16019	17342	18562	19763	20998	22128	23165	24481	25920	27152	28361	29944
1214	2436	3713	4963	5985	7582	8850	10222	11206	12346	13510	14664	16031	17346	18563	19770	21005	22130	23166	24484	25923	27157	28365	29945
1216	2437	3743	4970	5990	7592	8860	10230	11209	12347	13513	14668	16046	17347	18567	19771	21007	22132	23170	24494	25925	27165	28368	29957
1218	2439	3747	4979	5995	7595	8862	10231	11211	12351	13520	14680	16059	17355	18568	19772	21008	22133	23177	24505	25927	27168	28369	
1225	2444	3754	4983	6001	7599	8928	10245	11212	12354	13523	14690	16062	17360	18570	19774	21010	22134	23184	24507	25932	27172	28371	
1232	2450	3763	4990	6009	7651	8943	10251	11215	12355	13524	14695	16092	17375	18571	19777	21012	22135	23188	24510	25936	27176	28382	
1241	2465	3781	5007	6011	7654	8946	10252	11216	12358	13526	14698	16095	17389	18572	19782	21030	22142	23200	24517	25937	27181	28386	
1247	2467	3785	5017	6023	7666	8951	10254	11224	12362	13527	14704	16096	17393	18575	19789	21034	22144	23202	24519	25941	27189	28388	
1248	2491	3794	5022	6046	7681	8955	10256	11231	12365	13528	14713	16106	17397	18577	19790	21047	22147	23203	24524	25949	27190	28390	
1256	2520	3801	5024	6047	7685	8956	10266	11242	12368	13532	14714	16110	17402	18578	19797	21056	22159	23204	24532	25951	27193	28397	
1262	2521	3813	5027	6056	7687	8964	10268	11245	12375	13558	14725	16111	17403	18579	19805	21071	22163	23206	24539	25953	27199	28398	
1265	2523	3818	5039	6063	7701	8972	10271	11262	12386	13562	14727	16120	17409	18580	19812	21074	22166	23212	24540	25954	27205	28417	
1271	2526	3852	5047	6093	7723	8977	10276	11263	12392	13571	14728	16122	17413	18586	19819	21075	22184	23215	24553	25964	27211	28420	
1292	2527	3854	5051	6093	7731	8980	10294	11269	12399	13573	14734	16125	17416	18589	19828	21077	22186	23229	24554	25986	27214	28421	
1311	2531	3858	5053	6123	7742	8982	10305	11276	12411	13575	14742	16128	17418	18592	19833	21084	22189	23253	24555	25989	27215	28423	

On April 1, 1978, there will become due and payable on the Debentures to be redeemed the principal amount thereof together with accrued interest to April 1, 1978. On and after April 1, 1978 interest on the Debentures to be redeemed shall cease to accrue.

Payment of Debentures to be redeemed will be made on or after April 1, 1978 upon presentation and surrender of said Debentures, with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after April 1, 1978 at any one of the following banks:

The Chase Manhattan Bank,
National Association
(Corporate Bond Redemptions)
1 New York Plaza, 14th Floor
New York, New York 10015

The Chase Manhattan Bank,
National Association
Woolgate House
Coleman Street
London E.C. 2, England

The Chase Manhattan Bank,
National Association
41 Rue Cambon
Paris, France

Hollandsche Bank-Unie N.V.
Herengracht 434
Amsterdam, Netherlands

Societe Generale de Banque S.A.
Brussels, Belgium

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Frankfurt, Germany

Banque Generale du Luxembourg S.A.
53 Boulevard Royale
Luxembourg, Luxembourg

Banca Commerciale Italiana
Piazza della Scala 6
Milan, Italy

Interest accrued and unpaid to April 1, 1978 on said Debentures will be paid in the usual manner.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ELECTRIC CORPORATION

Dated: February 28, 1978

MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER: News that Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines is suspending operations in the Mindola North shafts and the announcement that Peru, Zambia and Zaire have agreed to a 15 per cent cut in production lifted prices from morning lows although cash wire bars closed £2.75 down on the day and three months dropped £3.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £614.50-15.00 a metric ton; three months, £628.29. Sales, 8,150 tons. Cash cathodes, £604-605; three months £618-18.50. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £611-11.50; three months, £625.50-26.00. Settlement, £611.50. Sales, 15,000 tons. Cash cathodes, £603-03.50; three months £616-16.50. Settlement, £603.50. Sales, 850 tons. SILVER was steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 256.9p per troy ounce (United States cent equivalent, 500.7); three months 261.4p (508.9c); six months, 266.7p (518.4c); one year 278p (539.1c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash 256-56.3p; three months 260.5-60.7p. Sales, 44 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 257.1-57.3p; three months, 261.7-61.8p. Settlement, 257.3p. Sales, 70 lots. TIN was steadier.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,255-65 a metric ton; three months, £6,170-75. Sales, 270 tons. High grade, cash £6,255-65; three months, £6,170-85. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £6,250-60; three months, £6,145-60. Settlement, £6,260. Sales, 770 tons. High grade, cash £6,250-60; three months, £6,145-60. Settlement, £6,260. Sales, nil tons. Singapore tin ex-works, SM1,672 a picul. LEAD: Cash dropped £5 and three months was £5.25 down.—Afternoon.—Cash, £288.88.50 per metric ton; three months, £290-290.50. Sales, 2,600 tons. Morning.—Cash, £286.50-87.00; three months, £289-89.50. Settlement, £287. Sales, 3,500 tons. ZINC was steady. Afternoon.—Cash, £242.50-43.50 a metric ton; three months, £245-45.50. Sales, 200 tons. Morning.—Cash, £241.50-42.00; three months, £243.50-44.00. Settlement, £242. Sales, 1,600 tons. All afternoon prices are unofficial. PLATINUM was at £117.75 ($228.50) a troy ounce. RUBBER was quiet (pence per kilo).—April, 48.50-49.00; May, 48.90-49.25; April-June, 48.95-49.10; July-Sept, 50.70-50.75; Oct-Dec, 52.10-52.15; Jan-March, 53.65-53.75; April-June, 56.25-55.30; July-Sept, 56.70-56.75; Oct-Dec, 58.15-58.20. Sales, 148 lots at 18 tonnes. RUBBER PHYSICALS were dull. Spot, 47.50-49.00; Cifs: April, 48.75-49.00; May, 49.00-49.50. COFFEE: Robustas were firm; arabicas were easier.—ROBUSTAS (£ per metric tonne): March, 1,641-43; May, 1,475-80; July, 1,374-75; Sept, 1,330-35; Nov, 1,281-92; Jan, 1,240-60; March, 1,200-1,225. Sales: 4,132 lots including 20 options.

ARABICAS ($ per 50 kilos): April, 195-98.25; June, 176.25-76.50; Aug, 166.50-66.90; Oct, 158-58.25; Dec, 149-49.25; Feb, 142-47; April, 137-45. Sales: 50 lots. COCOA was very steady.—March, £1,710-15 per metric ton; May, £1,626-28; July, £1,587-92; Sept, £1,570-72; Dec, £1,540-42; March, £1,515-20; May, £1,495-96.50. Sales: 4,322 lots including 19 options. ICCO prices: Daily, 134.43c; 15-day average, 127.82c; 22-day average, 128.84c (US cents per lb). SUGAR futures were steady. The London daily price of "raws" was £3 lower at £104; the "whites" price was £3 lower at £112.—May, £112.60-12.75 per metric ton; Aug, £117.10-17.25; Oct, £120-20.10; Dec, £122.95-23.00; March, £127.30-27.75; May, £130.35-30.45; Aug, £132.50-33.00. Sales: 2,769 lots. ISA prices: 8.41c; 15-day average 8.41c. SOYABEAN MEAL was firm.—April, £107.50-08.00 per metric ton; June, £107-07.50; Aug, £107.90-08.50; Oct, £107-7.70; Dec, £106.50-07.50; Feb, £108.50-10.50; April, £106.80-15.00. Sales: 155 lots. GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring No 1, 13½ per cent: March, £85.50 Tilbury. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: March, £79.50; April, £79 transhipment east coast. MAIZE.—No 3 yellow American/French: March, £100 trans-shipment east coast. Kenya grade 3: April, $120 fob. South Africa yellow: April, £68. BARLEY was unquoted. All per tonne cif UK unless stated. London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—BARLEY was steady: March £70.45; May £74.20; Sept £77.65; Nov £80.15; Jan £82.65. Sales: 66 lots. WHEAT was steady: March £83.35; May £83.95; Sept £82.45; Nov £85; Jan £87.45. Sales, 35 lots. Home-Grown Cereal Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:—

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Hertford	—	£76.30	£69.90
Borders W	—	—	—

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on March 1.—GB: Cattle, 64.10p per kglw (−0.86). UK: Sheep, 132.6p per kg est dcw (−2.3). GB: Pigs, 60.8p per kglw (−1.9). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 0.8 per cent, average price 64.31p (−1.06). Sheep numbers up 6.9 per cent, average price 134.9p (−5.0). Pig numbers up 19.6 per cent, average price 60.8p (−1.9). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 33.9 per cent, average price 63.55p (−0.12). Sheep numbers up 0.7 per cent, average price 134.8p (−0.7). Pig numbers up 3.4 per cent, average price 62.2p (+3.7).

Foreign Exchange

The dollar fought back well yesterday after hitting record lows against the Mark and Swiss francs at the start of a hectic day on foreign exchanges. At the finish, the dollar showed only small losses in terms of the Mark and franc, while there was a modest gain recorded against sterling.

The pound fell away to end at $1.9395 for a net loss of 20 points. Although it was again rather on the sidelines, dealers said it had lost much of its recent attractiveness since the poor January trade figures and recent estimates for North Sea oil.

Gold closed in London unchanged at $182.625 per ounce.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) March 1	Market rates (close) March 1
New York	$1.9370-9500	$1.9390-9400
Montreal	$2.1620-1740	$2.1650-1660
Amsterdam	4.16½-19½fl	4.17¼-18¼fl
Brussels	60.45-85f	60.70-80f
Copenhagen	10.73-78k	10.75¼-76¼k
Frankfurt	3.87-92m	3.90¼-91¼m
Lisbon	77.30-78.50e	78.00-45e
Madrid	155.05-40p	155.05-30p
Milan	1640-55lr	1648-49lr
Oslo	10.17-24k	10.21¼-22¼k
Paris	9.12-20f	9.13¼-17¼f
Stockholm	8.88-90k	8.88¼-89¼k
Tokyo	460-70y	462-64y
Vienna	27.85-30sch	28.15-25sch
Zurich	3.42-57f	3.54-56f

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, was down 0.1 at 65.1.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.17-.07c prem	.32-.22c prem
Montreal	.10c prem-par	.23-.13c prem
Amsterdam	1c prem-par	2¼-1¼c prem
Brussels	20c prem-par	20-10c prem
Copenhagen	8¼-10¼ore disc	24-26ore disc
Frankfurt	1½-½pf prem	5-4pf prem
Lisbon	60-160c disc	360-570c disc
Madrid	50-120c disc	180-280c disc
Milan	6-12lr disc	15-23lr disc
Oslo	4-6ore disc	10¼-12¼ore disc
Paris	4-5c disc	13-15c disc
Stockholm	1½-3¼ore disc	5½-7¼ore disc
Vienna	par-10gro disc	10-20gro disc
Zurich	2¼-1¼c prem	7-6c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), $0.8952-55.

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, 6¼-6¾; seven days, 6¼-7; one month, 6¾-6⅞; three months, 7-7¼; six months, 7¼-7⅜.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $183.8 (an ounce); pm, $182.5. Krugerrand (per coin): non-resident, $189¼-190¼ (£97¾-98¼); resident, $182-194 (£98-100). Sovereigns (new): non-resident, $57¼-59¼ (£29¼-30¼); resident, $60¼-60¼ (£30-31).

Discount market

There was a slight shortage of fresh funds yesterday, and the Bank of England relieved the situation by buying a small amount of Treasury bills directly from the houses. This help may have been just a little more than underlying factors suggested was really necessary. Nevertheless, the market was looking pretty tight still at the end of the day.

Throughout the session, rates had been resistant to any attempt by the houses to get them below 6 per cent, so that most of the day's business was done in the range of 6 per cent to 6½ per cent, with the firmer inclination at the finish forcing most houses to rule off in the band of 6½ per cent to 6¾ per cent.

Bank balances had come over from Tuesday a long way above target, and a slight fall in note circulation also worked in the market's favour. But the minus factors proved the weightier.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 6½%
(Last changed 6/1/78)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 6½%
Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 6¾ Low 6
Week Fixed: 6

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	5[illegible]	2 months	5[illegible]
3 months	5[illegible]	3 months	5[illegible]

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	6½-6¾	3 months	7¼
3 months	6⅞-6½	4 months	7¼
4 months	6½-6⅝	6 months	7½
6 months	7¼-7⅛		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	6¾-6½	7 months	7¼-7
2 months	6¾-6½	8 months	7¼-7
3 months	7-6¾	9 months	8-7¾
4 months	7-6¾	10 months	8-7¾
5 months	7¼-7	11 months	8-7¾
6 months	7¼-7	12 months	8¼-8

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	6½-6¾	6 months	7¼-7⅛
3 months	6⅞-6¾	12 months	8¼-8

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	6¼	3 months	7
7 days	6½	6 months	7¼
1 month	6½	1 year	8¼

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 6¼-6½ Close 8

1 week	6½-6¾	6 months	7¼-7¼
1 month	6½-6¾	9 months	8¼-8¼
3 months	7¼-7	12 months	8¼-8¼

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 7¼ 6 months 8¼

Finance House Base Rate 7½

Recent Issues

	Closing Price
Automated Sec 8% Cnv Pf (£1)	131
Exchequer 8¾% 1983 (£96½)	£96½
Kensington Chel 11¾% 86-7 (£100d)	£22¼
Do Variable 1982 (£100?)	£100¾
Pearson S. 10½% Prf Cnv 1993-96	£102¾
Thameside 10¼% 1984-85 (£99¼a)	£49½
Do Variable 1983 (£99¾)	£100

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of return	
AGB Research (65p)	Mar 31	19 prem
Beaumont Prop (70p)	Apr 4	9 prem
Com Bnk Aust ($AL75p)	Mar 10	120
Milbury (50p)		35 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £10 paid. b £30 paid. c £15 paid. d £50 paid. e £25 paid. f Fully paid. g £3 paid. h £35 paid. i £45 paid. j £80 paid.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	6½%
Barclays Bank	6½%
B.C.C.I.	6½%
Consolidated Crdts	6½%
First London Secs	6½%
C. Hoare & Co	*6½%
Lloyds Bank	6½%
London Mercantile	6½%
Midland Bank	6½%
Nat Westminster	6½%
Rossminster Acc's	6½%
TSB	6½%
Williams and Glyn's	6½%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 3%, up to £25,000 3½%, over £25,000 4¼%.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

US STRAIGHTS ($)

	Bid	Offer
Australia 7½ 1.9.84	95	95½
Australia 8½ 1.9.92	94½	95
Aust Mining 9½ 15.6.92	97½	98¼
Avco 9½ 15.9.83	99½	100¼
Avco 9½ 7.3.85	98½	99¼
Barclays 8½ 15.9.92	96½	97½
Bowater 9½ 15.6.92	97	97½
British Gas 9 1.3.81	101½	102½
Citicorp 6½ 15.10.80	97	97½
Citicorp 7 15.10.81	97½	97½
CECA 8½ 1.10.97	95½	97½
DSM 8½ 15.6.87	96½	97
EIB 8½ 1.2.88	96½	97
EIB 8¾ 1.2.93	97½	98½
Eurofima 8½ 15.1.88	96½	97½
Fisons 8½ 1.8.92	95½	95½
ICI 8½ 1.1.87	96	96½
INCO 8½ 15.12.84	97	97½
INCO 9 15.12.92	96½	97½
IU O/seas 8½ 1.7.87	95½	96½
Lich. Services 9 1.10.83	97	97½
MacMillan Bloedel 9 1.2.92	96½	97
Midland Int 8½ 1.9.92	96½	97½
NCB 8 1.9.87	94	94½
Nat West 9 1.7.86	101½	102½
NZ Forest Prod 9 15.3.85	98½	99½
Norsk Hydro 7½ 1.12.82	97	97½
Occidental 8½ 1.3.87	96½	97½
Offshore Mining 8½ 15.12.85	97½	98½
Rank Hovis 9 15.8.92	95	95½
R. J. Reynolds 7½ 18.11.82	98	98½
Shell 8½ 1.2.90	96½	97½
SNCF 8½ 15.12.84	99	99½
Sparbankernas 8½ 15.1.88	97	97½
Sweden 7½ 15.6.82	97½	98½
Sweden 8½ 15.6.87	95½	96½
Tabernamtobahn 8½ 15.3.87	97	97½
Walter Kidde 8½ 1.7.85	97	97½

FLOATING RATE NOTES

	Bid	Offer
Andelsbanken 7 11/16 1984	96½	97½
CCF 6½ 1983	99½	99½
IBJ 7 11/16 1982	99½	100½
LTCB 6½ 1982	99½	100
OKB 6½ 1985	99½	100½
Soc Gen 7 9/16 1984	98½	98½

CANADIAN DOLLARS

	Bid	Offer
Avco 9½ 1982	97½	98½
BM-RT 8½ 1982	96½	97½
Ford 8½ 1984	96½	96½
British Columbia MFA 9 1997	97½	98½
Rank 9½ 1982	99	99½
Walter Heller 9½ 1984	98½	99½

DEUTSCHE MARKS

	Bid	Offer
CFP 6½ 1.7.84	103½	104½
ICI 6½ 1.5.87	105	106
New Zealand 6½ 1.5.84	106	106½
Phryn 6½ 1.9.89	103½	105
Quebec Hydro 6½ 16.8.87	103½	103½

US & CONVERTIBLES

	Bid	Offer
American Express 4½ 1987	80½	82½
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	91½	93½
Beatrice Foods 6½ 1991	106½	108½
Beecham 6½ 1992	95	96
Borden 6½ 1991	105½	107½
Carnation 4 1988	75½	77½
Chevron 5 1988	119	121
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	77	79
Fairchild Camera 5½ 1991	79½	81½
Ford 5 1988	81	83
Ford 6 1986	90	92
General Electric 4½ 1987	78	80
Gillette 4½ 1987	73½	75½
Gould 5 1987	106½	108½
Gulf & Western 5 1988	78½	80½
Honeywell 6 1986	85	87
ICI 6½ 1987	86	87
INA 6 1997	88½	90
Inchcape 6½ 1992	103	104
ITT 4½ 1987	75	77
J. Ray McDermott 4½ 1987	131	133
Mitsui Real Estate 6 1992	119	120
J. P. Morgan 4½ 1987	88	90
Nabisco 5½ 1988	92½	94½
J. C. Penney 4½ 1987	73½	75½
Revlon 4½ 1987	105	108½
Reynolds Metals 5 1988	80½	83½
Sperry Rand 4½ 1988	80½	82½
Squibb 4½ 1987	75½	77½
Sumitomo Elec 6 1992	130½	132
Texaco 4½ 1988	75½	77½
Union Bank of Switzerland 4½ 1987	144	146
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	77	79
Xerox Corp 5 1988	73½	75½

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 118.38 on February 28 against 119.99 a week earlier.

Wall Street

New York, Feb 28.—The New York stock market fell sharply with the dollar sliding steeply on foreign exchanges.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 6.23 points to 742.12. The last time the index closed lower was on February 28, 1975 when it finished at 739.05.

Some 1,020 issued declined with about 390 higher. Volume was 19,750,000 shares compared with 19,990,000 shares yesterday.

Cocoa dips 3.48 cents

New York, Feb 28.—COCOA futures finished 3.48 to 2.00 cents lower on volume of 965 lots, including 26 switches, traders said. March, 145.05c; May, 135.50c; July, 131.50c; Sept, 128.65c; Dec, 125.90c; March, 125.80c; May, 122.05c; July, 120.50c. COFFEE: Futures in "C" contract were.—March, 179.70c; May, 159.35-70c; July, 146.25-75c; Sept, 142.00c; Dec, 130.00-25c; March, 126.50-70c; May, 122.50c; July, 120.00c. SUGAR: Futures in No 11 contract were.—March, 8.40-46c; May, 8.78-79c; July, 9.05-04c; Sept, 9.28-39c; Oct, 9.42-45c; Jan, 9.70-10.00c; May, 10.33c; July, 10.50-53c. COTTON.—Futures were: March, 55.39c; May, 56.95-7.00c; July, 58.00-10c; Oct, 59.25-30c; Dec, 59.60-65c; March, 60.60-85c; May, 61.00-1.30c; July, 61.40-3.0c. SILVER.—Futures closed 1.60 to 1.10 cents net higher.—March, 495.80c; April, 499.90c; May, 503.80c; July, 510.10c; Sept, 517.50c; Dec, 529.00c; Jan, 532.80c; March, 540.50c; May, 548.20c; July, 556.00c; Sept, 563.80c; Dec, 575.50c; Jan, 579.50c. Handy and Harman of Canada, Can $5.543 (previous Can $5.528). GOLD. Futures were: NY COMEX: March, $183.20; April, $184.40; May, $185.70; June, $187.10; Aug, $189.70; Oct, $192.30; Dec, $195.00; Feb, $197.80; April, $200.80; June, $203.50; Aug, $206.80; Oct, $209.80; Dec, $213.80. CHICAGO IMM: March, $183.80-183.30; June, $187.40-187.30; Sept, $191.40; Dec, $195.40-195.60; March, $199.80; June, $203.50; Sept, $208.60 bid; Dec, $213.90. COPPER. Futures closed steady 10 points up: March, 55.50c; April, 56.00c; May, 56.50c; July, 57.50c; Sept, 58.50c; Dec, 60.00c; Jan, 60.50c; March, 61.50c; May, 62.50c; July, 63.50c; Sept, 64.50c; Dec, 66.00c; Jan, 66.50c. CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—Futures advanced strongly after showing initial weakness to finish the session 0.56 to 0.08 cent a lb higher. Meal registered losses of $1.50 to $0.20 a ton at the close. SOYABEANS.—March, 581-80¼c; May, 590¼-¼c; July, 595¼-¼c; Aug, 596-95¼c; Sept, 584½-8c; Nov, 582½-83c; Jan, 589c; March, 596½c. SOYABEAN OIL.—March, 23.35c; May, 22.15c; July, 21.95-92c; Aug, 21.80-70c; Sept, 21.35-20c; Oct, 20.85c; Dec, 20.80-75c; Jan, 20.75c; March, 20.75-80c. SOYABEAN MEAL.—March, $140.10-9.50; May, $151.10-4.20; July, $157.20; Aug, $158.50; Sept, $157.80-8.00; Oct, $157.50; Dec, $158.50-0.00; Jan, $160.00-0.10; March, $162.50-3.00. CHICAGO GRAINS.—WHEAT.—March, 252¼-53c; May, 260¼-61c; July, 263¼-64c; Sept, 267¼c; Dec, 275¼c; March, 281½c. CORN.—March, 228¼-¼c; May, 229¼c; Dec, 229¼c; March, 235¼c. OATS.—March, 116c; May, 119¼c; July, 125¼c; Sept, 130¼c asked; Dec, 136¼c.

Canadian Prices: Abitibi; Alcan Alumin; Algoma Steel; Bell Telephone; Cominco; Cons Bathurst; Falconbridge; Gulf Oil; Hawker Sid Can; Hudson Bay Min; Hudson Bay Oil; Imasco; Imperial Oil; Int Pipe; Mass-Fergsn; Royal Trust; Seagram; Steel Co; Talcorp; Thomson N 'A'; Walker Hiram; WCT.

*Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 1.9410 (1.9655); three months, 1.9400 (1.9530); Canadian dollar, 89.67 (89.65).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index 39[illegible] (39[illegible].45). The futures index was [illegible].

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 742.12 (750.95); transportation 201.30 (203.79); utilities 105.05 (105.61); 65 stocks, 260.88 (263.08). New York Stock Exchange index, 48.[illegible] (48.75); industrials, 51.60; transportation, 38.01; utilities, 38.97 (38.64); financial, 55.74 (56.04).

THE NEW THROGMORTON TRUST LTD.

Capital Loan Stock Valuation 28th February, 1978.
The net asset value per £1 of Capital Loan Stock is 87.79p.
Securities valued at middle-market prices.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
62-63 Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01 638 8651
The Over-the-Counter Market

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
47	29	Airsprung Ord	47	—	4.2	9.0	8.8
150	106	Airsprung 18½% CULS	139	—	18.4	13.0	—
39	25	Armitage & Rhodes	37	—	3.3	8.9	15.7
147	105	Bardon Hill	146	—	12.0	8.2	10.0
111	51	Deborah Ord	111xd	—	5.1	4.6	8.9
218	108	Deborah 17½% CULS	218	—	17.5	8.0	—
147	120	Frederick Parker	134xd	—	12.0	9.2	5.3
144	135	George Blair	144	—	15.0	10.4	5.8
58	36	Jackson Group	50	—	5.0	10.0	5.9
114	55	James Burrough	105	—	6.0	5.7	9.6
340	188	Robert Jenkins	320	—	27.0	8.4	5.4
24	9	Twinlock Ord	16	—	—	—	—
82	54	Twinlock 12% ULS	78	—	12.0	15.3	—
81	54	Unilock Holdings	81	—	7.0	8.6	10.0
95	67	Walter Alexander	95	—	6.4	6.7	7.0

AMC
Announcement
The Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Limited announce that with effect from 1st March 1978 the rate of interest for
EXISTING VARIABLE RATE LOANS
REVIEWED QUARTERLY
will be
9½%
Borrowers whose loans are reviewed on a six-monthly basis will continue to pay 10½%.
Both rates will remain in force until 1st June, 1978, the date of the next review.
Until further notice, the rate of interest which will apply to NEW VARIABLE RATE LOANS will be
9½%
For full details of this and other facilities please contact
The Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Limited
Bucklersbury House, 3 Queen Victoria Street
London EC4N 8DU. Tel: 01-248 6711.

PERKIN-ELMER LIMITED
INTERIM STATEMENT
The results for the six months ended 31st December, 1977 based on unaudited accounts are as follows:—

	Six months ended 31st December 1977	1976	Year ended 30th June 1977
	£	£	£
Turnover	5,496,980	4,635,773	10,974,440
Profit before taxation	539,529	460,778	1,638,826
Less: Taxation Provision	280,555	239,605	830,000
Profit after taxation	£258,974	£221,173	£808,826

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

Insurance Bonds and Funds

Offshore and International

General Vacancies

Resident Administrator £7,500 p.a.

Island of Lundy – Bristol Channel

THE LANDMARK TRUST, a charity, is in need of an Administrator to be responsible for the day-to-day running of the island of Lundy. This is indeed a most unusual and attractive appointment.

The Island is about three miles long, well out in the Bristol Channel, and has a permanent population of about 25. There are twenty cottages or other buildings, a farm, a small hotel, a public house, and a shop, all of which the Administrator must supervise. There is accommodation of various sorts for about 100 resident visitors, many of whom come for field studies, and in addition the Island receives during the summer some 20,000 day visitors.

During the last eight years, much restoration and improvement of buildings and services has been carried out, but a great deal still remains to be done. All the work is done by direct labour, and there is a skilled building team living on the Island. The Administrator also has overall responsibility for the Island's 200 ton supply ship which is based at Ilfracombe.

Candidates, 40–55 years of age, should be interested in buildings and the countryside, resourceful, and able to fit into a small and isolated community. In addition to administrative ability and experience of management accounting, an acquaintance with civil engineering and with the sea will be advantages. Public Relations, in a wide sense, is also an important part of the job.

Pension contributions, a modern house, services, maintenance and sea travel to and from the Mainland will be provided free of charge in addition to the salary.

Please reply to us quoting reference RA/3933/TT on both envelope and letter stating age, current salary, experience and reasons for interest in this job. We also reserve the right to show all applications to our client, The Landmark Trust.

Urwick, Orr & Partners Limited Baylis House, Stoke Poges Lane Slough SL1 3PF

ARMS CONTROL RESEARCH

Applications are invited for a temporary appointment in the Arms Control and Disarmament Research Unit (ACDRU) of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. The post, which would run from mid-1978 for 3 years, would be equivalent in rank to Grade 7A of the Diplomatic Service, within a salary range of £4,869-£5,898, including London weighting, plus pay supplements totalling £538, depending on age, experience and qualifications.

The work consists essentially of research and study into the longer-term aspects of possible international agreements for the limitation and reduction of armaments, and aims at thereby contributing to the formulation of official British policy in this field. It demands an aptitude for research and for originating ideas, as well as the ability to express these in writing; and it presupposes an informed interest in both foreign policy generally and strategic questions in particular.

The successful candidate is likely to be a good honours graduate aged between 25 and 30.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by March 24th, 1978) write to

Personnel Policy Department
FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE,
Room 215,
Curtis Green Building, Victoria Embankment, London SW1A 2JD

IMPORT/ EXPORT

Capable experienced person required to carry out all documentation, VAT, in the import and export field.
Would suit retired person part-time. Enquiries welcomed. NW11 area.
01-458 3173

WORK ABROAD THIS SUMMER

as a residential courier on top class European camp sites. Canvas Holidays, Britain's largest tour operator organizing camping holidays, has vacancies for resourceful young French, German and Italian speakers as their representatives on site. Lots of vacancies May to July plus a few July to September. Write now for further details and application forms to:

Canvas Holidays,
13 Bull Plains,
Hertford,
Herts. SG14 1DY.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Administrative Assistant urgently required for Latin America and Caribbean section. The job includes administrative work but offers scope for personal contact and initiative; the Administrative Assistant covers for the Projects Officer when he is away. Good Spanish and/or Portuguese and typing essential. Enquiries to:
Room 18
Christian Aid
P.O. Box 1
London SW9 8BH
Tel. 01-733 5500

WEST COAST SCOTLAND

Top privately owned and run country house hotel requires young staff for summer season, March-November. Previous experience not necessary but an advantage.

Apply with photo to:
Buccanan-Smith, Isle of Eriska,
By Oban, Argyll.

ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDIT CLERKS

Required by a firm of Accountants preferably qualified and able to practise.

Tel. 01-539 0103/2258

MEDITERRANEAN HOTEL GROUP require friendly extroverts to become Entertainment Managers abroad for summer season with possibility of long-term employment. Ability to organise games and act as compere for audiences up to 500 people. Ability to perform or play musical instrument an advantage. Preferable age over 22 and no family ties. Interviews in London. Send details and photograph to Box 0790 K, The Times.

"A" LEVEL JUNIOR CLERK, training Portfolio Dept., with Merchant Bankers, E.C.3. Starting salary from £3,000 p.a. If school leaver, more if experienced.—Stella Fisher Bureau, 110 Strand, W.C.2. 836 6644. (Also open Sat. 10 a.m.-12.30 p.m.).

SELLING NATURE'S Sculpture. Small concession within Harrods requires intelligent assistant to help in selling beautiful mineral and fossil specimens.—01-839 5233.

NANNY GOVERNESS, Teheran, Iran.—See Domestic Situations.

NURSERY/INFANT teacher, qualified and experienced, in Kensington. Mornings only, excellent salary. Write to: Mrs Marshall, 12 Stanley Crescent, London, W.11.

WANTED motorbike mechanic with experience in competition racing and in workshop. French speaking. Accommodation possible. Applications to: PRO—Racing S.P.R.L., Avenue Mascaux 586, 6001 Marcinelle, Belgique. Tel. 071/33.25.25.

COMMERCIAL/SHIPPING Manager/ess required for used equipment Company, car and expenses provided; room for rapid promotion; candidates should be between 25-35; export documentation experience preferred; salary negotiable.—Apply in writing to David Sanders, Anglo American Equipment Company, Sandy Lane, Yarnton, Oxford, by March 6.

FRENCH-SPEAKING STUDENTS wanted to act as couriers on French camp sites either May to July or July to end-September. Write giving full details about yourself including the dates you are available to: Couriers, Eurocamp, 9/11, Princess St., Knutsford, Cheshire.

OUTDOOR PURSUITS: Instructors required for North Devon centre, 20 activities, including sailing, canoeing, water skiing, caving. Telephone: 01-940 7782.

SKI INSTRUCTORS wanted immediately for one week in Scotland. Phone: 01-940 7782.

EUROPEAN FINE ARTS organization requires representative for promotions throughout Great Britain. Experience within the antiques world would be an advantage. Excellent remuneration for the right applicant. Please reply in writing to Jonathan Clark, 590 Fulham Rd., S.W.6.

WELL EDUCATED individuals (16-21) for business/Commercial Careers.—Covent Garden Appts., 53 Fleet St., E.C.4, 353 7696.

THE GREAT BRITAIN CHINA CENTRE'S Executive Committee

Wishes to fill the post of Deputy Director. Those interested should write for details to:

The Secretary,
G.B.C.C.
22a Queen Anne's Gate, SW1
01-930 3811

MEDICAL JOURNALIST (WRITER)

BMA News Review Colour Magazine, the Medico/Political Union Journal of the British Medical Association requires a lively trained journalist to join its small editorial team. The Journalist will be required to write news and feature articles and should have a sound knowledge of health services and policies. Negotiable salary around £4,000.

Please apply with photocopies of relevant published work and full personal details to Personnel Administrator, British Medical Association, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9JP.

EXCEPTIONAL PERSONALITY

A small family packaging printer in the North East seeks an individual to manage the company's sales. Experience of packaging and selling are essential and exceptional personal qualities of integrity, presence, etc., are required. The successful candidate can expect rapid promotion to the board. A salary of £7,000 upwards will be negotiated.

Please reply to W.S.A.S. Management Consultants, Trafalgar House, Nelson Street, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, or ring 0702 40665.

SHIPBOARD HOTEL MANAGERS

Large Miami based cruise line operating several passenger vessels year round in the Caribbean needs shipboard hotel managers. Shipboard experience and/or food and beverage experience necessary. Send detailed resume to P.O. Box 01-5139, Miami, Florida 33132.

IMPORT/EXPORT

Capable person required to take care of all documentation, VAT, L/C etc. Would suit part-time or experienced retired person, N.W.11 area.

01-458 3173

TRAINEE EXECUTIVE with technical and commercial ability wanted for Managing Director of T.V. retail business of the highest standing. Established 1937. A suitable applicant would be trained to take increasing charge during the gradual retirement of the present managing Director. Exceptional opportunity for keen and capable young applicant. Write only, stating age and details of background and career, Drazin Ltd., 59 Heath St., Hampstead, N.W.3.

ASSISTANT TO CHIEF CASHIER.—Educated person, 30-40, preferably with experience in Banking and Foreign Currency dealing. £4,000 plus.—Stella Fisher Bureau, 110 Strand, W.C.2. 836 6644. (Also open Sats. 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.).

SALES AND MARKETING

BILINGUAL MARKETING EXECUTIVE

£5,000

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This Exciting Theatrical Management Requires

ACCOUNTANT

To be directly responsible to the *Senior Accountant for the supervision and control of the accounts department. A demanding post but with immense job satisfaction for the right person.* Salary £4,800 plus, neg. Please phone Stewart Vaughan on 01-836 8831 between 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

ACCOUNTANT

Required by an engineering firm to take control of the accounts and manage office and finance department. Good salary.

Telephone 01-555 7221

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ALANGATE Legal Staff, the specialist consultants to the profession, offer a confidential service to employers and staff at all levels. Telephone for appointment or write to Mrs Rotnick, Mrs Harkness or Mr Gates, 01-405 7201, at 6 Great Queen St., London, W.C.2. (off Kingsway).

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

UEA NORWICH

LECTURER IN COMPUTING STUDIES

Two posts tenable from 1st September, 1978. Preference will be given to candidates having appropriate qualifications and experience in one or more of the following areas: Systems Software, Real-Time Applications of Computers, Data Processing and Large Scale Information Systems. Salary on the scale £3,333-£6,655 (under review).

Applications (one copy only) giving the names of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be lodged with the Establishment Officer, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ (telephone 0603 56161 ext. 2126) from whom further particulars may be obtained, not later than 17th March, 1978. No forms of application are issued. In naming three referees you are particularly requested to give only the names of those who can immediately be approached.

University of Durham

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER IN STATISTICS

tenable from 1 October, 1978, or such other date as may be arranged. Candidates should have active research interests in any major areas of Statistics and Applied Probability. An interest in helping with advisory work would be an advantage.

Salary on the scale £3,333-£6,655 plus superannuation.

Applications (three copies), naming three referees, should be sent by 15 March, 1978, to the Registrar and Secretary, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Leeds

CAREERS SERVICE

Applications are invited for a post of CAREERS ADVISER. Candidates should have strong academic qualifications in an applied science subject, industrial experience and professional status, together with a keen interest in work in careers and counselling.

Salary on the Administrative Staff Scale Range IA/II (£3,333-£6,665, under review) initial placing according to qualifications and experience.

Further particulars and an application form may be obtained from The Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference No. 118/1/A before 24 March, 1978.

THE MANCHESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Manchester M13 0XT

There will be vacancies in September, 1978 for well-qualified specialists capable of teaching at all levels in:

(a) MATHEMATICS;

(b) HISTORY, with POLITICS to Advanced and Scholarship standard.

Applications, with full curriculum vitae and the names of two referees, should be addressed to the High Master as soon as possible.

CHAIR OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION

Applications are invited for the Chair of Animal Production, vacant following the death of Professor F. W. H. Elsley.

The Professor will be Head of the Animal Production Division of the Edinburgh School of Agriculture with responsibilities within the University Department and the East of Scotland College of Agriculture.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary to the University, Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh EH8 9YL with whom twelve copies of the application should be lodged if possible not later than 22nd April, 1978. Overseas applicants need supply only one copy of application. Please quote Reference 3/78.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

ARNOLD SCHOOL BLACKPOOL

(HMC, ex-Direct Grant School reverting to independence; co-educational, boarding and day, with 830 in Senior School and 320 in Junior School)

Applications are invited for the post of

BURSAR

The Bursar, who also acts as Clerk to the Governing Council, is responsible through the Headmaster to the Governors for the supervision of all financial matters and for the business administration of the school. Salary £6,489-£7,113.

Full details of the appointment and of the school can be obtained from The Headmaster, Arnold School, Blackpool FY4 1JG.

The Manchester Grammar School

Manchester M13 0XT

There will be a vacancy in September 1978 for a well-qualified specialist in

GEOGRAPHY

capable of teaching at all levels. *Applications with full curriculum vitae and the names of two referees, should be addressed to the High Master* as soon as possible.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

UEA NORWICH

LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH

In the School of English and American Studies. Candidates should have teaching and research interests in English Drama and/or the English Novel. A further interest in linguistics would be an advantage. Initial salary within the range £3,333-£4,190 on the scale £3,333-£6,655 (under review) plus FSSU/USS benefits.

Applications (one copy only) giving full particulars of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be lodged with the Establishment Officer, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ, from whom further particulars may be obtained (telephone 0603 56161, ext. 2136) not later than 31 March 1978. No forms of application are issued. In naming three referees you are requested to give only the names of those who can immediately be approached by the University.

University of Sierra Leone

NJALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Applications are invited for the following posts in the

DEPARTMENT OF AGRONOMY, FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

1. PROFESSOR OF AGRONOMY (Crop Science). Applicants should have M.Sc. or Ph.D. and must have wide experience in co-ordinating teaching and research in tropical crops at University level. Preference will be given to applicants who have previously exhibited a strong practical bias in their research approach.

2. SENIOR LECTURER (Crop Science). Applicants should be holders of M.Sc. or Ph.D. and must have several years of teaching and research experience in tropical crops at University level. Preference will be given to those with experience in Weed Agronomy, but other specializations will be considered. The appointee will be expected to teach general principles of crop production such as plant propagation and crop physiology.

3. LECTURER (Soil Science) in the Department of Agronomy. Applicants should be holders of M.Sc. or Ph.D. and must have several years of teaching and research at University level in Soil Science. The appointee will be expected to teach mainly courses on soil fertility; plant nutrition and fertilizer technology. He will participate in the conduct and supervision of research. Preference might be given to those who are also knowledgeable in any other specialization in soil science and to those who have worked with tropical soils and tropical crops.

Salary scales: Professor: Le7,280-Le8,400 p.a.; Senior Lecturer: Le6,678-Le6,910 p.a.; Lecturer: Le5,740-Le6,270 p.a. (£1 sterling = Le2.01). The British Government may supplement professorial salary by £7,368 p.a. (sterling) for married appointee or £5,454 p.a. (sterling) for single appointee (normally free of all tax and currently under review) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Senior Lectureships and Lectureships are unlikely to attract the supplement. Superannuation scheme or gratuity; family passages; biennial overseas leave; various allowances. *Detailed applications (2 copies)* with curriculum vitae and naming three referees to the Secretary, University of Sierra Leone, Private Mail Bag, Freetown, Sierra Leone, by 3 April, 1978. Applicants resident in U.K. should also send a copy of their application to the Inter-University Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

British Library of Political and Economic Science

Applications are invited for appointment as

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

at the British Library of Political and Economic Science at the London School of Economics. The post falls vacant on 30 April, 1978.

The appointment will be on the salary scale for Assistant Librarians (Grade IIA) (currently under review) of £3,355 to £4,655 a year plus £450 a year London Allowance, and superannuation benefits. In assessing the starting salary consideration will be given to age, experience and qualifications.

Applications should be received not later than 20 March 1978, by the Administrative Officer, Room H610, The London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE, from whom further particulars and application forms may be obtained.

University of Reading

PROFESSORSHIP OF HISTORY

Applications are invited for the Professorship of History within the Department of the same name which will be vacant as a result of the appointment of Professor J. C. Holt to the Chair of Medieval History at the University of Cambridge.

Candidates should have teaching and research interests in medieval British history.

The appointment will date from 1 October, 1978.

Further information may be obtained from the Registrar (Room 211, Whiteknights House), The University, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 2AH by whom applications should be received not later than 8 April, 1978.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

UNIVERSITY LECTURESHIP IN MUSIC

Applications are invited for a University Lectureship in Music. Stipend according to age on the scale £3,333-£7,097 (under review). The lectureship may be held in association with a fellowship at Magdalen College. Further particulars may be obtained from Professor D. M. Arnold, Faculty of Music, 32 Holywell, Oxford OX1 3SL to whom applications (six copies) should be sent by Monday, 24 April.

Cambridge University Library

Applications are invited from those with suitable qualifications for the post of

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

to work on the Hebrew and Arabic fragments in the Taylor-Schechter Genizah Collection. The post, in the first instance for one year, will be on the scale £3,119-£3,975 (under review). Further details may be obtained from the Librarian, Cambridge University Library, West Road, Cambridge CB3 9DR.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Wales

UWIST

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND ACCOUNTANCY LECTURERS (2)

in Industrial Relations, Organizational Behaviour or Business Policy.

Salary: £3,333 to £6,655

Requests (quoting Ref. T) for details and application forms to Personnel Section (Academic) UWIST, Cardiff CF1 3NU.

Closing date: 31 March 1978

National University of Lesotho

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER

in the

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY/ SOCIOLOGY

Candidates should have an M.A. or Ph.D. in either Sociology or Social Anthropology. Those with special interests in Social Research Methods; African Societies, with special reference to the Societies of Southern Africa; Social Change; the Sociology of Development; Industrial Sociology; and whose research has been in the African or Third World context will be preferred. Knowledge in the use of Statistical Methods and Quantification will be a very strong recommendation. The appointee will be expected to assume duties in July, 1978. Salary: R5,395-R7,527 p.a. (£1 sterling = R1.68). The British Government may supplement salaries in range £2,010-£2,304 p.a. (sterling) for married appointee or £960-£1,396 p.a. (sterling) for single appointee (reviewed annually and normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Those not qualifying for supplementation from this source receive an Inducement Allowance at 15% of basic salary. Superannuation is non-contributory for appointees on permanent terms of service. Appointees on short contract terms are paid a gratuity calculated at 25% of basic salary in lieu of superannuation. Medical aid scheme; accommodation at reasonable rentals; children's education allowances; family passages; biennial and study leave. Detailed applications (3 copies), a full curriculum vitae naming three referees with addresses, by 28 March, 1978, to the Registrar (Appointments), N.U.L., Roma, Lesotho. Applicants resident in the United Kingdom should send a copy to the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Hongkong

TEACHING STAFF IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

The University of Hongkong is considering the establishment of a new Department of Computer Science in the next Triennium 1978-81 and will be appointing teaching staff at the following levels:

CHAIR
SENIOR LECTURER
LECTURER
ASSISTANT LECTURER

Applications from suitably qualified candidates are invited.

Annual salaries (superannuable) are: Chair: will be within the professional range and not less than HK$151,640. Senior Lecturer: HK$92,280 x 3,960-123,960. Lecturer: HK$59,340 x 4,020-67,380 BAR 71,400 x 4,020-79,440 x 3,960-99,240. Assistant Lecturer: HK$ 43,260 x 4,020-55,320 (£1 = HK$8.90 approx.).

Starting salary will depend on qualifications and experience. *Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities* (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or the Assistant Secretary (Recruitment), University of Hongkong, Hongkong. Closing date for applications is 7 April 1978.

University of London: The London School of Economics and Political Science

LECTURESHIP IN GEOGRAPHY

Applications are invited for appointment from 1 October, 1978, to a Lectureship in Geography.

The appointment will be on the salary scale for lecturers of £3,356-£6,635 a year plus £450 a year London Allowance and superannuation benefits. In assessing the starting salary, *consideration will be given to* qualifications, age and experience.

Applications should be received not later than 5 April, 1978, by the Administrative Officer (Room H.610), The London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE, from whom application forms and further particulars may be obtained.

University of Southampton

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL *ENGINEERING*

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER

in the Department of Civil Engineering. Candidates should have an interest in the teaching of Public Health Engineering and be willing to contribute to the teaching of Hydrology.

Salary scale: £3,333-£6,655 per annum (under review). The initial salary will depend *on qualifications and experience.* Further particulars may be obtained from D. A. S. Copland, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom applications (7 copies from United Kingdom applicants) should be sent not later than 31 March, 1978. Please quote reference 317 A T.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT ALSO ON PAGE 26

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD

CHAIR IN MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS

To coordinate the teaching of managerial economics at undergraduate, postgraduate and post-experience levels, and to exercise research leadership within the Management Centre with *responsibilities for some economics input* in courses elsewhere in the University. Commencing stipend will depend upon the qualifications and experience of the successful candidate but will not be less than £8,106 per annum. (Currently under review). Closing date for applications 31 March, 1978. The further particulars relating to this Chair are obtainable from The Registrar, University of Bradford, BD7 1DP, but *informal enquiries may also be made* of Professor J. C. Higgins, the Director of the Management Centre.

UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD

University of Newcastle Upon Tyne

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

The University invites applications for the post of

RESEARCH OFFICER IN ECONOMICS

tenable for a period of three years in the Department of Economics from 1st July, 1978, or such later date as might be arranged. Candidates with a good honours degree in economics are encouraged to apply. A good grounding in quantitative methods is essential for this post and postgraduate experience in economics is an advantage. There is no restriction on the field of specialisation, but applicants with an interest in industrial and/or public economics will be especially welcome.

The person appointed will be expected to engage in research in economics as well as to undertake a limited amount of teaching in the Department. Salary will be at an appropriate point of the National Range 1A scale: £3,333-£5,627 per annum (currently under review) according to age, qualifications and experience. Membership of the appropriate University superannuation scheme will be required.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, with whom applications (3 copies) together with the names and addresses of 3 referees should be lodged not later than 28th March, 1978. Please quote reference T.

NEW ZEALAND

University of Canterbury

Christchurch

DIRECTOR OF STUDIES IN ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

The Councils of the University of Canterbury and Lincoln College invite applications for the position of Director of Studies in Environmental Sciences. The appointee will take up his position as soon as possible and will be expected to co-ordinate teaching and research in the Joint Centre for Environmental Sciences using the resources and facilities of both institutions.

The salary of the Director will be within the Senior Lecturer/Professorial salary range. At present the scales are as follows:

Senior Lecturer: NZ$13,424-$15,411 (bar) $16,546
Reader: NZ$19,101
Professorial Range: NZ$20,804-$26,481

Particulars, including information on travel and removal allowances, study leave, housing and superannuation, may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

Applications close on 30 April, 1978.

LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT

Applications are invited for the post of ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT in the University Finance office. This is an opportunity for a qualified accountant to contribute to the development of financial and management accounting systems.

Salary within scale £5,423 to £6,655 per annum (under review). It is hoped to appoint within the lower half of the scale. Postcard requests for further details and application forms to Paul Johnson, Establishment Officer. Ref. 78/05AD. *Loughborough Leicestershire*

University of Ibadan Nigeria

Applications are invited for

LECTURESHIP GRADE I IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Applicants must possess a higher degree in addition to a good honours degree in Religious Studies, and must have had experience in University teaching. They must be capable of teaching introductory Hebrew, History and Religion of Israel and the Theology of the Old Testament at the undergraduate level, and supervise graduate studies in this field. *Salary scale:* N6,444-N6,984 p.a. (£1 = £1.14-£5,542 p.a. sterling; £1 sterling = N1.26). There will not be provision of salary supplementation or associated benefits. 25% of salary contract addition (partly taxable) is payable. Family passages; various allowances; superannuation scheme; biennial overseas leave. Detailed applications (3 copies), including a curriculum vitae, and naming 3 referees, should be sent by air mail, not later than 23 March 1978 to the Registrar, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria. Applicants resident in U.K. should also send 1 copy to the Inter-University Council 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Kent at Canterbury

RESEARCH FELLOW IN CHEMICAL PHYSICS

Applications are invited for a Post-doctoral Research Fellowship to work on the structural properties of water near a solid-liquid interface using thermal neutron diffraction techniques. This is a collaborative study supervised by Dr J. C. Dore (UKC) and Dr C. J. Wright (AERE) and will involve experimental work using reactor facilities at AERE, Harwell, and ILL, Grenoble. The appointment will be for three years within the salary range £3,333-£3,761. Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Senior Assistant Registrar, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Chemical Laboratory, The University, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NR, to whom completed applications should be submitted by 1 April 1978. Please quote ref.: A5/78.

University of Bath

Applications are invited for a

LECTURESHIP IN GERMAN

Candidates should have special interests in the present-day language and either post 18th century literature or 20th century institutions.

Further particulars and application forms obtainable from the Personnel Officer, University of Bath, Bath BA2 7AY, *quoting reference number 78/42 T.* Closing date for applications 30th March, 1978.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

School of Mathematics
Department of Pure Mathematics

Applications are invited for the

CHAIR OF PURE MATHEMATICS

which will fall vacant by the resignation of Professor G. H. Allan on 31 August, 1978. Preference will be given to applicants in the fields of analysis, logic and topology. The salary will be not less than the minimum of the professorial range (£8,106 per annum, under review). The University reserves the right to consider for appointment persons other than those who submit formal applications. Applications (2 copies), stating age, qualifications and experience and naming three referees should reach the Registrar, the University, Leeds LS2 9JT, (from whom further particulars may be obtained) not later than 17 April, 1978, quoting reference No. 51/3/A.

Applicants from overseas may apply in the first instance by cable, naming three referees, preferably in the United Kingdom.

UEA NORWICH

CHAIR IN ACCOUNTANCY

Applications are invited for the newly established post of Professor of Accountancy. The post arises from the University's decision to introduce a major development in accountancy within the existing School of Computing Studies. Appointment will be at an appropriate point on the Professorial scale £8,106-£9,687 (under review) plus USS benefits and will be tenable from 1 October 1978, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Applications (one copy only) giving the names of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be lodged with the Registrar and Secretary, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ (telephone 0603 56161, ext. 2125), from whom further particulars may be obtained, not later than 7 April 1978. No forms of application are issued. In naming three referees you are particularly requested to give only the names of those who can immediately be approached.

Imperial College

LECTURESHIPS IN ECONOMICS

The College is to establish a Department of Social and Economic Studies composed of the existing Industrial Sociology Unit, and a new economics unit to be headed by Mr. A. Silberston, recently appointed as Professor of Economics. The major concern of the new unit will be teaching and research in the field of economics as related to industry and the college is seeking to appoint three lecturers in economics with appropriate qualifications and relevant interests.

The duties of the lecturers will include the teaching of economics to, among others, *students of engineering,* particularly in connection with the new four-year undergraduate course intended to equip selected students for responsible positions in manufacturing industry. Salary, depending on age, qualifications and experience, will be in the scale £3,333-£6,655 per annum (revision expected) plus London allowance of £450 per annum. It is hoped that at least one of the lecturers would be able to take up appointment by October 1st, 1978.

Further details from Professor Dorothy Wedderburn, Department of Social and Economic Studies, 53 Princes Gate, London SW7 2PG, to whom applications should be made by 30 March, 1978, with a curriculum vitae, list of publications and the names of three referees.

The University of Leeds

SCHOOL OF ENGLISH

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER

in American Literature in the above School.

Salary on the lecturer scale £3,333-£6,665 (under review). Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 5/7/00. Closing date for applications 16 March, 1978.

UEA NORWICH

LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH STUDIES/ HISTORY

In the School of English and American Studies. The successful candidate will have a qualification in English history; he or she will be expected to develop inter-disciplinary studies in English society and culture of the 19th and 20th centuries; and to teach courses in the intellectual and/or social history of those periods. Initial salary within the range £3,333-£4,190 on the scale £3,333-£6,655 under review) plus FSSU/USS benefits.

Applications (one copy only) giving full particulars of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be lodged with the Establishment Officer, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ, from whom further particulars may be obtained (telephone 0603 56161, ext. 2126) not later than 31 March 1978. No forms of application are issued. In naming three referees you are requested to give only the names of those who can immediately be approached by the University.

London School of Economics

SECRETARIES

If you are looking for a job in a stimulating non-commercial environment, why not consider working in a university? We have vacancies in teaching departments as varied as ANTHROPOLOGY, ECONOMIC HISTORY, ECONOMICS, GEOGRAPHY, GOVERNMENT, PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT and SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY. You would be working for groups of academic staff and, dealing with a variety of secretarial work, concerned with teaching, research and related matters. Dealing with students and telephone calls is an important aspect of the work. We also have vacancies in administrative departments and for part-timers.

Salaries are in the range £2,759-£3,311 (starting point dependent upon age, qualifications and experience) with regular reviews. Excellent conditions include over 5 weeks' leave and a wide range of catering and social facilities. So if you have a good general education and reliable shorthand and typing or audio skills, why not telephone Sheila McKenzie on 01-405 7686, Ext. 672 for an application form or write to the Personnel Department, LSE, Houghton Street, WC2A 2AE.

Queen Mary College

University of London

FRENCH DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for a

LECTURESHIP

tenable from 1 October 1978. Candidates should have specialist interests within the field of French Literature since 1700. Salary on scale (under review) £3,333-£6,655 pa plus £450 London Allowance. Application forms and further details available from The Registrar (T), Queen Mary College, Mile End Road London E1 4NS, to be returned by 22 March.

—Stepping Stones—Non-Secretarial—Secretarial—Temporary & Part Time Vacancies—

LA CREME DE LA CREME

SECRETARY

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£4,318-£4,657 p.a. inclusive

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The post offers a variety of interesting work and candidates should be capable typists with experience of both shorthand and audio work and the full range of secretarial duties.

Applications quoting Ref: T/316, stating age, experience, etc, and names of two referees to the Establishment Officer, The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Department 151, The Town Hall, Hornton Street, Kensington, W8 7NX, by 7th March, 1978.

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HELP!

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Tempting Times

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Stepping Stones

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We will pay you between £2,500-£2,800 + + + 3 weeks' holiday rising to 4. If you feel you could be part of our team Ring 01-588 0081 NOW!

NON-SECRETARIAL

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Would you like to control your earnings? Be assessed on personal performance and encouraged to develop into a management position as counsellor with our international *personnel organization? If* you have plenty of initiative and enjoy a challenge call me for more details, Gail Watson, 734 0911, DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency), 225 Regent Street, W.1.

INTERESTING ACCOUNTS/P.A. post vacant in Chelsea office. Typing essential, no shorthand, *accounting to trial balance (age 25-55).* Universal Autos Ltd., 36 Walpole Street, London, S.W.3.

SECRETARIAL

THE EDITOR

of the West Indies Chronicle and Insight, the influential current affairs magazines in the Caribbean requires an *ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT.*

The person selected will be lively, *intelligent,* in the early 20's, have shorthand and typing and be *capable of* coping with all the day-to-day problems that arise in a busy office. Salary by agreement. Please telephone Sue Kent on 01-629 6353 for an appointment, or write enclosing c.v. to The West Indies Chronicle, 43 Albemarle St., London W1X 4AR.

SPORTS P.R. COMPANY in W.1 requires flexible Secretary/P.A. with pleasant outgoing personality. This exciting £3,500 job demands a high degree of commitment and good typing/shorthand. Please contact Linda Patterson on 01-935 0714 for interview.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS. Permanent/temporary positions, AMSA *Agency,* 01-734 0532.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT, with M.A. degree, for a Director of Fraybond *Ltd. Applicants should be* bilingual in English/French, mother tongue English and efficient in shorthand and typing. £4,500+ and Company car. Telephone 993 4735 or write 37 Mount St., London, W.1.

SECRETARIES—WORK ABROAD. There are big opportunities in Europe and the Middle East for go-ahead men and women. Contact Brook Street Overseas, the people who really know the ropes. Ring 01-930 0831 now! Brook Street Overseas.

P.A./SECRETARY required for small and friendly Mayfair architects practice. Salary £3,000 plus, lots of variety and job responsibility. Please telephone Michael Brod, 408 0950, or write to 10 Sedley Place, W.1.

SECRETARIAL

THE ECONOMIST NEWSPAPER

needs an intelligent, resilient Secretary to work for the International Business Editor. Erratic hours, some fast typing, lots of coping, up to £3,500. LVs plus 4 weeks holiday.

Ring 930 5155, ext. 219 or 221.

PERSONAL SOCIAL SERVICES COUNCIL

The Council, which is an *advisory, research and development* body for the personal social services, requires a

SECRETARY

Duties include provision of secretarial services to senior *staff members.* Good shorthand/typing speeds required and experience of audio work.

Salary: £3,060 to £3,459 including supplements.

Further information from:

Ronald Bradley
P.S.S.C.
Brook House
2-16 Torrington Place
London, WC1E 7HN
Phone: 01-323 4757

Closing date: 3rd March 1978.

FALKNER HOUSE GIRLS PREPARATORY SCHOOL

requires Bursar/Secretary to start in April. Must be energetic and practical; car driver essential; typing required, no shorthand. School holidays, mainly free. Salary negotiable. *Apply in writing* with c.v. to Mrs Nunes, 19 Brechin Place, S.W.7.

GERMAN/ENGLISH speaking secretary require for friendly office in Brentford. £3,500+ and luncheon vouchers. Please ring Linda Ferris on 560 2188.

EMBASSY TELEPHONIST required, five days a week, £3,000, previous experience preferred.—Tel.: 01-589 0683.

EFFICIENT AUDIO TYPIST required by small Mayfair estate agents, friendly atmosphere and high wages. Phone, Mr Henry, 01-491 4101.

GRADUATES, college leavers. Some sec. skills. Temp. posts to £70p.—Tolson Staff Bureau, 734 0105.

PART-TIME VACANCIES

SURGEON requires PA Sec. 5 days per week, based at residence N.W.1. Personality and ability to work on own initiative essential.—01-387 0017.

Business Opportunities

UK IMPORTER SOUGHT BY HONG KONG SWIMWEAR MANUFACTURER

Advertiser has 10 years' special experience in high quality swimwear and owns a large factory in Hong Kong. Factory area is 80,000 sq. ft. Staff of 500 are able to provide 30,000 garments per day. Please contact:
TACK FAT SWIMWEAR
PO BOX 70490
CHEUNG SHA WAN
KOWLOON, HONG KONG

NORTHERN ITALY

Attractive and well run English Language School for sale. Would suit married couple. Details from: Miss J. Hughes, 88 Chiswick Village, London, W.4. Tel.: 01-995 2966

MERCHANTS wish to contact wholesalers capable of supplying second hand pianos. Write Music End, 218 Route d'Orleans, 91300 Massy, France.

FULHAM. Photographic studios to let, long/short lease, reasonable rent. 385 2890.

G.C.E. DEGREE and Professional exams. Tuition by post. Free prospectus.—W. Milligan, M.A., Dept. AJ4, Wolsey Hall, Oxford OX2 6PR. Tel.: 0865 54351 : 24 hours.

DIPLOMA in Television Studies. Television production and direction. Television Training Centre, 23 Grosvenor St., London, W.1. 01-629 5069.

SWITZERLAND. Successful entrepreneur offers excellent sales force and financial management. Exports to near/Middle East and Eastern Bloc. Tax advantages. Manufacturers of investment goods, pls apply to: Joseph Egli Ltd. P.O. Box 30, CH-8868 Oberurnen/Switzerland.

Commercial Services

SMOKEY, SMELLY OFFICE, conference room, kitchen? The answer—a Filtair 200 Air Purifier from Lodge Air Cleaning Services.—Details tel. 373 3270.

SOLICITOR travelling to South Africa would be willing to take on briefs of a non-legal nature; anything legitimate accepted.—Box 0680 K, The Times.

TYPING — Electronic/copy/audio. Wemsec. 903 6455.

P.A.Y.E., Accounts, V.A.T., Wemsec. 903 6455.

MUSIC COPYING/Orchestration service. Wemsec. 903 6455.

FACSIMILE Telecopier Service.—Wemsec. 903 6455.

PRESTIGIOUS furnished office accommodation by day/week.—Wemsec 903 6455.

TELEX.—Europe/Overseas. Daily late night-weekend service for £25 p.a.—Phone: Beeney Rapid TLX Services. 01-464 7633.

TELEX SPEEDS up business. Use our fast, economical and confidential service. £25 p.a.—Beeney Rapid TLX Service. 01-464 7633.

GET-A-WAY Transport Services. Wiltshire based transport firm offer storage and distribution facilities for West Country/South Wales area. Heated warehouse and moder transit vans, fully insured. Collection/delivery promptly arranged. References on request. Inspection invited. Tel.: Calne (0249) 814630.

Business for Sale

SUNNY SOUTH AFRICA

Well-established ladies' fashion store as going concern 70 miles Durban. Stock also includes: wool, babywear, materials and haberdashery. Good trading position next to supermarket. Annual turnover R100,000, approx. Sensible offers around R45,000 inc. stocks F. & F. Tel.: 01-748 2445. Box 0577 K, The Times

Investment and Finance

DIAMONDS. — Top quality, wholesale priced. Lasting assets of beauty and value.—E.S.G. Diamond Brokers, 1-7 Artillery Row, London, SW1P 1RL (71...

PUBLIC NOTICES

I, MRS. DEVBAI DHANJI BHIMJI, of 131 Wakemans Hill Avenue, Kingsbury, London, NW9, daughter of MR RAVJI LAXMAN whose permanent address in India is Post Madhapur, Kutch, Bhuj, Gujrat, India is now living at 131 Wakeman's Hill Avenue, London, NW9, hereby give notice of my intention to change my name to DEVBAI DHANJI BHIMJI subject to the approval of the High Commission of India, London.

I, GURGAJ SINGH son of SATNAM SINGH whose permanent address in India is Village and P.O. Arra, District Jullunder, Punjab, and who is now living at 30 Westminster Road, Handsworth, Birmingham 20 West Midlands hereby give notice of my intention to change by name to DEVBAI SINGH MALHI subject to the approval of the High Commission of India, London.

BRITISH WAR REFUGEES FUND
The Charity Commissioners propose to make a SCHEME for this charity. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (Ref: 231578-A1-L1) at 14 Ryder Street, London SW1Y 6AH. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

EDUCATIONAL

BE SUCCESSFUL

In your exams. Unique complete study courses without textbook for Accountancy, Banking, Bookkeeping, Civil Service, Costing, G.C.E., Law, Local Government, Marketing, Chartered Secretaries. Over 300,000 exam successes. Many FIRST PLACES. Write for FREE 100-page book "Your Career". The Rapid Results College.
Dept. HE3, Tuition House, London SW19 4DS. Tel.: 01-947 7272
Prospectus only ring 01-946 1102 (24 hr. Recording Service). Accredited by C.A.C.C.

"A" LEVEL TUTORS required, Aviemore, in History, French, Ancient History. March 24-April 21. Flat en famille accommodation, wage offered. 01-267 8487.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

FINE ARTS FELLOWSHIP

Applications are invited from artists, either of established reputation or recently graduated, for a Fellowship in Fine Art tenable at the University of Southampton for the session 1978/79. Recent appointments have been in painting and printmaking but the University would be glad to hear from artists working in new areas. Candidates should be interested in extending awareness of their activities and further funds may be available for this purpose. Stipend in the range of £2,904-£3,190 (under review). Accommodation in a University Hall of Residence if required. Further details may be obtained from Mr. C. W. L. Swann, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH to whom applications should be sent by 31 March, 1978. Please quote ref: T. 887/R.

COURSES

Summer Art Courses
St. Peter's School, York

is offering courses in drawing, painting and sculpture as an exciting and creative summer holiday. Students will be able to learn and work in the art studios of St. Peter's School and also in the magnificently stimulating City of York with its rivers, bridges and fine buildings. The courses under the direction of Mr. John Brown each lasts one week and run from 23rd July-12th August.

For all details please write to:
THE ASSISTANT BURSAR
MR. JOHN MORRIS
ST. PETER'S SCHOOL
YORK
or Tel.: 0904 33639

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE AGRARIAN REVOLUTION
ALGERIAN INTERPROFESSIONAL CEREALS OFFICE - O.A.I.C.
5 RUE FERHAT BOUSSAD - ALGER - ALGERIE
ALL-INCLUSIVE CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE SILOS FOR THE STORAGE OF CEREALS

NOTICE FOR TENDERS
EXTENSION OF TIME NOTICE

The deadline mentioned in the notice of national and international tenders concerning the all-inclusive construction of 8 concrete silos for the storage of cereals (total capacity: 2,400,000 quintaux metric) has been postponed to MARCH 31, 1978, final deadline.

GHANA SUPPLY COMMISSION TENDER
INSECTICIDES FOR FARMERS' SERVICES COMPANY (UR) LTD. GHANA

Ghana Supply Commission invites tenders from U.K. manufacturers and suppliers for the supply of any of the under-listed insecticides.
1. AMBUSH (Permethrin 5W/Litre)
2. MONOCRON + DDT (Monocrotophos + DDT. 100G and 300G per litre respectively).
3. NUVACRON COMBI A 400 (Monocrotophos + DDT. 150G and 250G per litre respectively).
4. NUVACRON COMBI C 500 (Monocrotophos + DDT. 100G and 400G per litre respectively).
5. SUPRACIDE COMBI or ULTRACIDE COMBI (Methidathion + DDT. 150G and 250G per litre respectively).
6. THIODAN + HOSTATHION (Endosulfan + Triazophos. 200G and 50G per litre respectively).
7. DECIS. 5G per litre.

Interested British manufacturers, suppliers, etc. can obtain tender documents for a non-refundable fee of £50.00 from the Purchasing Liaison Officer, Ghana Supply Commission, 58-59 Berners Street, London W1P 3AF, England.
Duly completed tenders should be addressed to the Managing Director, Ghana Supply Commission, P.O. Box M.35, Accra or deposited in the Commission's Tender Box not later than 3.00 p.m. on 31st March, 1978.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

CITY OF NORWICH BILLS £950,000 bls. issued 1.3.78 maturing 31.5.78 at 6.1/64%. Applic. tot. £4,750,000 and there are £950,000 bls. outstanding.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of CHANYF Limited Nature of Business: Builders
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th January 1978
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 13th March 1978, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP at 3.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES On the same day and at the same place at 3.30 o'clock.
L. R. BATES Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of MINDERHOUSE Limited Nature of Business: Manufacturers of ladies dresses.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th January 1978
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 14th March 1978, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP at 2.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES On the same day and at the same place at 2.30 o'clock.
L. R. BATES Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of BLACKVALE AGRICULTURE Limited. Nature of Business: Farmer's Agents.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 19th December, 1977.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 14th March, 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 10 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES: On the same date at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of CONTINENTAL GARAGE (LONDON) Limited Nature of Business: Motor engineers and repairers.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th January 1978
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 13th March 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 4.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES at the same place and on the same day at 4.30 o'clock.
N. SADDLER Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968
The Church Commissioners have prepared DRAFT REDUNDANCY SCHEMES to deal with the following churches in the manner specified:—St. Mary, Akenham (Diocese St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich)—transfer to the Redundant Churches Fund for care and maintenance and All Saints, Debach (Diocese St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich)—appropriation to residential use.
Copies of the relevant draft Schemes may be obtained from the Commissioners at 1 Millbank, London SW1P 3JZ and any representations should be sent to them at that address within 28 days of the publication of this notice.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of SAUNCROFT Limited. Nature of business: Light and Heavy Engineers.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE: 16 January 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS: 9th March 1978, 10.30 am.
CONTRIBUTORIES: 9th March, 1978 11.00 am.
Both at the Official Receiver's Office, Townbury House, 11 Blackfriars Street, Salford M3 5AB.
W. A. BISHOP, Official Receiver.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of AMRAT BROTHERS AND COMPANY Limited. Nature of Business: Estate Agents, Property Dealers, Cinema Agents and Film Distributors.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th January
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS: 15th March 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 2.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3.30 o'clock.
H. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of ASSURANCE SELECTION Limited. Nature of Business: Insurance Brokers.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 23rd January 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 17th March, 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of KENTAMONIA BUILDERS Limited. Nature of Business: Sub Contractors.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th January, 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS. 16th March, 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 10 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
H. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

In the Matter of GRANGE GARAGE (EAST HAM) Limited.
By order of the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE dated the 16th December 1977 NEVILLE ECKLEY F.C.A. of Pembroke House, 44 Wellesley Road, Croydon, has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named company WITHOUT a committee of inspection.
Dated 20th February, 1978.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE in BANKRUPTCY No. 1998 of 1977
Re: Roger Dennis Bernard DAVIES of Basement Flat No. 1, Paper Buildings, Temple, London, E.C.4—BARRISTER AT LAW lately practising at 2 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, London, E.C.4. (Under Receiving Order dated 6th February 1978). First Meeting of Creditors 13th March, 1978 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at Room 410/4th Floor, Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2JY. Public examination 27th June, 1978 at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon at Court 46 (Queen's Building) Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2LL.
D. A. THORNE. Official Receiver.
N.B.—All debts due to be paid to me.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of PAGEBAR PROPERTIES Limited. Nature of Business: Property Dealing.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE: 16th January, 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS: 14th March, 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD, at 2.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES: On the same day and at the same place at 2.30 o'clock.
H. W. J. CHRISTMAS. Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of PARAMOUNT BUILDERS (CLAPHAM) Limited. Nature of Business: Builders.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE: 16th January, 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS: 13th March, 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD, at 2.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES: On the same day and at the same place at 2.30 o'clock.
N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of CHAS H. BEDRICH & COMPANY Limited Nature of Business: Retail grocer.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th January 1978
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS: 14th March 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock
H. W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of BAIN AND HOGGE Limited Nature of Business: Holding company.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE: 16th January 1978
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS: 13 March 1978, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1 at 3.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3.30 o'clock.
L. R. BATES Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of GORDON FLEMYNG PRODUCTIONS Limited. Nature of Business: Film Producers and Directors.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE: 16 January 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS: 9th March, 1978, 11.30 am.
CONTRIBUTORIES: 9th March, 1978, 12.00 noon.
Both at the Official Receiver's Office, Townbury House, 11 Blackfriars Street, Salford M3 5AB.
W. A. BISHOP, Official Receiver.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of GARDINER'S CORNER PROPERTY COMPANY Limited. Nature of Business: Property owners.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th January, 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS: 15th March, 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES: On the same date at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of STRADVILLE LIMITED T/A FASHIONCARE. Nature of Business: Dry Cleaners.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th January 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 16th March 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES On the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
N. SADDLER Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of COOLBROOK LIMITED Nature of Business: Building maintenance.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 23rd January 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 17th March 1978, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1 6LP at 10.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
L. R. BATES Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of FINDALE PRIVATE AND COMMERCIAL INVESTIGATION Limited. Nature of Business: Private Detective Agency.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 11th July, 1977.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 13th March, 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 2 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 2.30 o'clock.
N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

COMPANY PETITION No. 31 of 1978 Connected with Company Application No. 376 of 1977 in the HIGH COURT at CALCUTTA Original Jurisdiction.
IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1956 And IN the MATTER of Sections 391, 392, 393 and 394 of the said Act And IN the MATTER of THE ASSAM FRONTIER TEA COMPANY Limited And IN the MATTER of ASSAM FRONTIER TEA Limited. 1. The ASSAM FRONTIER TEA COMPANY Limited 2. ASSAM FRONTIER TEA Limited. PETITIONERS
On the 18th January, 1978, a PETITION was PRESENTED to the Calcutta High Court by the petitioners under Section 391(2) of the Companies Act, 1956 ("the Act") for confirmation of a Scheme of Arrangement between The Assam Frontier Tea Company Limited (hereinafter called "Assam Frontier") and its Shareholders and Assam Frontier Tea Limited (hereinafter called "Assam Frontier Tea") and its Shareholders whereby the undertaking of Assam Frontier will be amalgamated with that of Assam Frontier Tea and Assam Frontier Tea will issue shares to the Shareholders of Assam Frontier in terms of the Scheme. In the said petition Assam Frontier also applied for an order under Section 394 of the Act for transferring and vesting without further act or deed the undertaking of Assam Frontier. On the 27th January, 1978, the Court ordered that notice of the said petition should be advertised.
The hearing of the said petition has been fixed for the 14th March, 1978. Any person interested in the matter and desirous of supporting or opposing the said petition should send to the petitioners' Advocates the notice of his intention to do so signed by him or his Advocate not later than two days before the date fixed for hearing of the petition. Where he seeks to oppose the petition the grounds of his opposition or a copy of his affidavit must be furnished with the notice. A copy of the petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any person requiring the same on payment of the prescribed charges therefor.
Dated this 2nd day of February, 1978.
ORR DIGNAM & CO., Petitioners' Advocates, 29 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta—700 001.

POLSTAR Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation) and the Companies Act 1948.
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before the 31st day of March, 1978, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned, BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.A., of 76 New Cavendish Street, London W1M 8AH, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 17th day of February, 1978.
BERNARD PHILLIPS. Chartered Accountant.

In the Matter of HELNIC (LONDON) Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1948
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 4th day of April, 1978, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned PHILIP MONJACK, FCA of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 31st day of February 1978.
PHILIP MONJACK, FCA Liquidator

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of C. B. DORMER Limited. Nature of Business: Transport contractors.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th January, 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 13th March, 1978, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1 V6P at 3.15 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3.45 o'clock.
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of EASTHOP CLUB Limited T/A COUNTDOWN DISCOTHEQUE. Nature of Business: Club proprietors.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 19th December, 1977.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 14th March, 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 3 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES: On the same day at the same place at 3.30 o'clock.
N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of ALLEN GENERAL BUILDING & MAINTENANCE Limited Nature of Business: Carpenters, Painters and Decorators
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 19th December 1977.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 15th March 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES On the same date at the same place at 10.30 o'clock
N SADDLER Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of BARTERFINE Limited. Nature of Business: Property Dealers.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 23rd January, 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS: 17th March, 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES: On the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.
H. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of ROBT. PERKINS & CO. Limited. Nature of Business: Property dealing company.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 23rd January, 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS: 15th March, 1978, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6LP at 2.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES: On the same day and at the same place at 2.30 o'clock.
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of FANCO Limited. Nature of Business: Property Investors.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th January 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS: 17th March, 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES: On the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
H. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of RAYBAND CATERERS Limited. Nature of Business: Hotelier and Caterer.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th January 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 13th March, 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 3.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3.30 o'clock.
N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of RONALD A. LEE ASSOCIATES LIMITED. Nature of Business: Publicity consultants to the film industry.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 23rd January 1978.
DATE AND PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 16th March 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.
H. W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of CLASS ESTATES (ST LEONARDS) Limited. Nature of Business: To acquire property for investment.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th January, 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 16th March, 1978, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP at 11 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 004058 of 1977
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division In the Matter of OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1948
Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 26th January 1978 presented to Her Majesty's High Court of Justice for (a) SANCTIONING of a SCHEME of ARRANGEMENT and (b) the CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company pursuant to the said Scheme from £1,450,000 to £1,418,129 by cancelling 31,871 shares of £1 each of the said Company in accordance with the terms of the said Scheme of Arrangement. The capital reserve of £31,871 resulting from the proposed reduction of capital is to be applied in paying up in full Ordinary Shares of the said Company to a like amount.
And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr Justice Slade at The Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2 on Monday the 6th day of March 1978.
Any Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.
A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the under-mentioned Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
Dated this 23rd day of February 1978.
LOVELL, WHITE & KING, 21 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1A 2DY. Solicitors for the above-named Company.

In the Matter of WEBSTER & CLARK Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 17th day of March, 1978, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned GERALD CHARLES DREW, of Abacus House, Gutter Lane, Cheapside, London EC2V 8AH, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts and claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 22nd day of February 1978.
G. C. DREW Liquidator

In the Matter of P. M. W. CONSTRUCTION Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1948
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 5th day of April, 1978, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned PHILIP MONJACK, FCA of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 22nd day of February 1978.
PHILIP MONJACK, FCA Liquidator

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of STEVENSON JORDAN & HARRISON Limited Nature of Business: Management consultants
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th January 1978
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS. 14th March 1978, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP at 11.00 o'clock
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock
L. R. BATES Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of GILBERT CONSTRUCTION (CONTRACTORS) Limited. Nature of Business: Builders and Contractors.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE: 23rd January, 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS, 11th April, 1978, at Room 239 Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6NP, at 11.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES: On the same date at the same place, at 11.30 o'clock.
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of SHEENFOLD PRECISION COMPAKTORS Limited Nature of Business: Sellers of waste compacting machinery
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th January 1978
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 16th March 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.
H. W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of ANGLO-SWISS DIRECT MAIL SERVICES (LONDON) Limited Nature of Business: Mail Order Specialists
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 28th November 1977
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 14th March 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.
N SADDLER Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of BUCCI (LONDON) Limited. Nature of Business: Wholesale Clothiers.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 23rd January 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 16th March 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same date at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
H. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of ALDERFIELD INVESTMENTS Limited. Nature of Business: Property investors.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th January 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 17th March, 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
H. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of AGNIS-LARAS Limited. Nature of Business: Manufacturers of clothing.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 6th February, 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 16th March 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 2.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 2.30 o'clock.
N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of ONRAY PROPERTIES Limited Nature of Business: Property Investors
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th January 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 17th March 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 10 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES On the same date at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
H. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of JOHN A. RAE Limited Nature of Business: Music publishers and printers.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th January 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 15th March 1978, at Room 239 Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP at 11.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES On the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

In the matter of DON WHITE AGENCY Ltd. by order of the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE dated the 20th October 1977 NEVILLE ECKLEY F.C.A. of Pembroke House, 44 Wellesley Road, Croydon, has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named company without a committee of inspection.
Dated 7th February, 1978.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 141390 2
The Connecticut Bank and Trust Company
vs
Frederick Denbroeder
Court of Common Pleas Hartford County December 14, 1977
ORDER OF NOTICE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
NOTICE TO:
FREDERICK DENBROEDER
Upon the complaint of the plaintiff in the above-entitled action, praying for reasons therein set forth, for a money judgment, is returnable before the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the State of Connecticut to be held at Hartford, Connecticut on the 1st Tuesday of August, 1978, and upon motion in said action for a Subsequent Order of Notice, it appearing to and being found that the name of the defendant is FREDERICK DENBROEDER, whose present residence is unknown and has personal property which has been attached to wit: A Savings Account located at The Connecticut Bank and Trust Company under Account Number 638-298-4, that notice which said Court deems reasonable to apprise defendant of the institution and pendency of the complaint and attachment in this action is that hereinafter ordered. It is
ORDERED: That notice of the institution and pendency of the complaint and attachment in this action be given the defendant by publication in the Times Newspaper Limited, a newspaper circulated in London, England two times consecutively; once a week for two successive weeks, commencing on or before March 1, 1978, and that return of such service be made to the Court.
1-12-78.
KELLY, J.
Dorothy Harbert.
Adm. Asst.

In the Matter of D. N. CAPLAN Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 31st day of March, 1978, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned LEONARD CYRIL CURTIS, of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 17th day of February, 1978.
L. C. CURTIS
M. R. DORRINGTON Liquidators

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of ACOUSTITRON ULTRASONICS Limited Nature of Business: Makers of ultrasonic devices
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 20th December 1977
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 15th March 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

In the matter of KASTERDALE Ltd. by order of the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE dated the 2nd December 1977 NEVILLE ECKLEY F.C.A. of Pembroke House, 44 Wellesley Road, Croydon, has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named company without a committee of inspection.
Dated, 9th February, 1978.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

Senior Nursing Officer and Theatre Superintendent
New Private Hospital, Devonshire Street, W.1.
Candidates with suitable experience are invited to apply for the above position. This exciting new hospital is due to open June, 1978. Applicants should forward details without delay to:
The Hospital Administrator, 47 Albemarle Street.
Negotiable salary and attractive terms of employment.

BUTLER AND COOK
Reliable married couple required for an Australian official residence at Hyde Park Gate, London. Good salary, 3 weeks annual holiday. Self-contained accommodation in cottage. Written applications, giving full details of qualifications and experience should be sent to
The Recruitment Officer
Australian High Commission
Strand
London WC2B 4LA

MOTHER'S HELP
Required for young family living in country residence near Guildford. Non-smoker, car driver preferred. Tel 01-408 1606 for appointment.

HOUSEKEEPER
PREFERABLY WITH NURSING EXPERIENCE
urgently required for elderly male invalid living in modern bungalow on the Isle of Man.
MR. S. MYERS
9 QUEEN ANNE'S GARDENS
BEDFORD PARK, W.4
Tel. 995 7524

TEHERAN, IRAN
Educated, serious-minded lady, 27-35, required to supervise 2 boys, aged 17 and 15, of high-ranking Iranian family living with father. This is a very responsible job and the successful applicant will probably have had governess/nanny experience (no teaching). High salary offered, own room and bath.
Tel. day or eve. 904 8658

NANNY, 20-PLUS
TEHRAN, IRAN
To look after two boys, aged 6½ and 5. Live with family; some travel. Minimum one year. Interviews in London for immediate appointment. Call 01-370 0707. Room 240
TODAY!
Leave message with your name and phone number, to be called back.

MODERN MAYFAIR APARTMENT available, plus good salary for person for following duties: a little cooking, shopping, cleaning and housekeeping for small property company, 5 days only, all evenings and weekends free. Phone 01-499 5110.

EXPERIENCED COUPLE required for housekeeping/cooking in Central London. Excellent 2-bedroom staff flat and highest salary for suitable applicants. References required.—Tel. 01-235 7806.

EXPERIENCED NANNY required. S.W.6, for 2 school-children, aged 3 and 6. Own nursery suite. £20 plus p.w. 01-736 8335.

AU PAIR BUREAU PICCADILLY. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad with Social Travel Club facilities at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757 & 523 Oxford St. W.1. 408 1013.

FRENCH FAMILY (1 child) seeks serious au pair girl, fond of country, 100kms south of Paris. 700frs per month. Write The Times, Box No. 37, 8 rue Halevy, 75441 Paris Cedex 09.

NANNIES, MOTHER'S HELPS. Lots of super jobs. Marylebone Nursing Service, 73 Marylebone Lane, W.1. 486 1855. No charges.

YOUNG WOMAN needed to care for motherless home. Photo & Refs. with letter. Not original documents. Henry Dr Gross, 3757 Green Vista Drive, Encino, Ca. 91436.

REQUIRED

WANTED Cook/Housekeeper. Flat available and good salary in return for services to elderly couple supporting services with chauffeur and daily help. Might suit friends. Car available for time off. Location Ealing. Apply Box 2059 J, The Times.

Appointments Vacant also on page 25

GENERAL VACANCIES

TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED
require a
MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT

Our Management Accounts Department needs a young man or woman to maintain a management accounting/reporting system. Applicants should have actual accounts experience in a financial environment, preferably including budgetary control, have a minimum of 5 GCE "O" levels and be studying for a major accounting qualification.
Salary £3,900 (increase pending), generous holidays, pension scheme, subsidised restaurant and fringe benefits.
Applications giving full personal and career details should be sent to:
The Employment Manager,
Times Newspapers Limited,
200 Gray's Inn Road,
London WC1X 8EZ.

THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT AND THE TIMES HIGHER EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT

ASSISTANT TO THE FOREIGN EDITOR

Qualified journalists are invited to apply for the above post which will be held jointly on the two Supplements. Please send full personal and carer details to:
The Employment Manager (Ref: TES/3)
TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED,
200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University of Lancaster
SENIOR LECTURER/ LECTURERS IN ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE

Applications are invited for two or more posts, one or more of which may be at Senior Lecturer level. The salaries will be fixed at appropriate points on the Senior Lecturer Scale (£6,443–£7,951) or the Lecturer scale £3,333 to £6,655), both under review. Well qualified applicants are sought for teaching and research in accounting. Further particulars may be obtained (quoting reference 36) from the Establishment Officer, University House, Lancaster, LA1 4YWA to whom applications (six copies)—(in the case of overseas applicants, one copy by airmail) naming three referees should be sent not later than 17th March 1978.

University of Glasgow
LECTURESHIP IN GREEK

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Greek. Candidates must be prepared to teach Greek archaeology as well as literature, and may have research interests in either of those fields. The initial salary placement will be within the range £3,333-£4,811 per annum on the Lecturers' scale of £3,333-£6,655 per annum according to qualifications and experience. Appropriate superannuation scheme will apply.
Further particulars may be had from the Secretary of the University Court (Room 13), The University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, with whom applications (8 copies), giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged on or before 22nd March, 1978.
In reply please quote Ref. No. 4068S.

University of Durham
CHAIR OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Applications are invited for a Chair of English Language in the Department of English Studies from 1 October 1978. Preference will be given to candidates whose special interests include the history of language, semantics, or the use of language as a literary medium. The appointment will be made on the Professorial salary scale together with the usual pension arrangements.
Applications (three copies), including the names of three referees, must be submitted not later than Monday, 3 April, 1978, to the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham DH1 3HP, from whom further particulars may be obtained. (Candidates outside the British Isles need submit one copy only.)

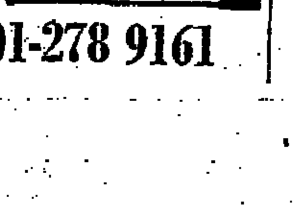
University of Reading
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
RESEARCH OFFICER

required from 1st April 1978 for a fixed term until 31st March 1981 to be one of a team of three developing the Centre's information service. The work involves writing and editing materials for distribution through a network of Third World rural development workers and maintaining communication with the recipients. The successful applicant is likely to have a postgraduate qualification in a social science related to rural development and experience of working in rural areas of the Third World. Salary in range £3,333-£5,627 p.a. (under review) plus USS superannuation. Apply in duplicate by 25th March, quoting Ref. MT16A, with curriculum vitae and the names of two referees to Assistant Bursar (Personnel), University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading Berks, RG6 2AH.

University of Reading
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
LECTURERSHIP IN THE ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF EXTENSION WORK IN RURAL AREAS

Applications are invited for the above Lectureship. Applications should be graduates in economics, or applied economics, and preferably have had experience of aspects of the evaluation of programmes of extension or non-formal education work related to rural development.
The person appointed should take up duties as soon as possible after 1 April, 1978. The appointment will be for a fixed term of three years.
Further information may be obtained from the Registrar (Room 214, Whiteknights House), The University, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 2AH, by whom applications should be received not later than 25 March, 1978.

Use this market place to recruit quality staff



01-278 9161

University of London
ROYAL POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL
SENIOR LECTURER (COMPUTING SCIENCE)

Applications are invited for the above post. The successful candidate will be head of the computing section of the School which it is hoped he/she will develop and will also be expected to provide an advisory service for staff in the academic departments and to take an active part in the teaching and research activities of the School.
Applicants should have considerable experience in computing science and experience of computing in the medical field would be an advantage. Salary scale £6,443-£7,951 a year (under review) plus £150 a year London Allowance, with placing according to qualifications and experience. Superannuation under the Universities Superannuation Scheme.
Potential candidates should apply, by letter, enclosing three copies of their curriculum vitae to the Deputy Secretary, R.P.M.S., Hammersmith Hospital, Du Cane Road, London W12 0HS, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date: Wednesday, 15 March, 1978.

University of Reading
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
LECTURESHIP IN THE METHODS OF ADULT LEARNING AND ADULT TEACHING TECHNIQUES

Applications are invited for the above Lectureship. It is expected that applicants will have a background in the social sciences, wide experience of non-formal education related to rural development, and a special interest in simulation and the development of case study material.
The person appointed should take up duties as soon as possible after 1 April 1978. The appointment will be for a fixed term of three years.
Further information may be obtained from the Registrar (Room 214, Whiteknights House), The University, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 2AH, by whom applications should be received not later than 25 March 1978.

University of Keele
LECTURER IN DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in French, commencing 1st October, 1978. Salary on bottom three points of Lecturer scale, £3,333-£6,655 per annum (under review) with membership of Universities Superannuation Scheme. Applicants should have a positive interest in the teaching of the modern languages and preference may be given to candidates with special qualifications in French literature of the 19th and/or 20th centuries. Application forms with further particulars from the Registrar, The University, Keele, Staffs. ST5 5BG, to whom completed forms should be returned by 17th March, 1978.

University of Nottingham Union
Temporary Appointment of
STUDENT COUNSELLOR

The Students' Union in association with the University invites applications from suitably qualified persons for the above temporary post. Preferably a graduate with social work or similar qualifications and/or relevant experience. The contract will be for one year from 1st September 1978, with initial salary dependent on qualifications and experience in an incremental salary scale £2,994-£4,467. Particulars may be obtained from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Ref. No. 363. Closing date—15th March, 1978.

UNIVERSITY APPOINT

University College Swaziland
Applications are invi
LECTURESHI IN THE DEPARTM OF BIOLOGY
Although a PhD is de candidates should poss least an MSc in Biolo cluding adequate Strong preference will to those who have perience at university The appointee will lectures and laboratory in Zoology, presently I and II of the BSc and will perform duties in the running by day planning of the ment's programme. scale: £5,735-£7,056 sterling=£1.68). The Government may sup salary in range £1,060 pa (sterling) for appointee, or £NIL-£ (sterling) for single (revised annually and free of all tax) and children's educational ances and holiday passages. Short-term for two or for years patriates. If appointment a limited period, a 25 gratuity is paid in superannuation for two years of service; cent for the second two A 10 per cent allowance is payable patriates not qualify supplementation from sources. Family passag cation allowances; med scheme; accommodat reasonable rental and leave. Detailed applicat copies) including cu vitae and naming 3 to be sent to University College of land, Private Bag, Kw Swaziland by 24 March Applicants resident should send one co Inter-University Counc 91 Tottenham Court London W1P 0DT. details may be obtain either address.

University of Es
LECTURERS IN DEPARTMENT ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING SCIENCE
Applications are invit four posts of Lecturer scale £3,333-£6,655, un view) in the above depa for appointment fro October 1978. Due to c ing expansion the Depa has new staff posts in each of its main Audio and Display S Computer Systems; Inst tation Systems; and communication Systems. Candidates should have ence in one of these are particular vacancies those with expertis microwave communi computer-aided design, optics/physical elec audio/television engin microprocessors/real-tim tems; software enginee telecommunications sy systems. Applications (six copie cluding a curriculum vi the names and addresses referees, should reach strar (AG/16/T), of Essex, Wivenhoe Colchester, CO4 3SQ, whom further particula be obtained by 31st 1978.

University of Le
DEPARTMENT SOCIAL POLIC AND ADMINISTRA
Applications are invited post of RESEARCH FEL join a major study o tered Housing for the funded by the Joseph tree Memorial Trust a National Corporation Care of Old People. A ment will be from 1 Apr or as soon as possible after for a period ter on 30 September 1981. Salary in the range £4,811 of the 1A sc Research and analogou (Under review.) Applications should be sed to the Registrar, Th versity, Leeds LS2 9JT whom further particul forms of application obtained. Closing da applications 13 March, Please quote reference 35/4A.

University of Dur
CHAIR OF ENGL
Applications are invi a CHAIR OF ENGLISH Department of English to be filled from 1 1978. Preference will b to candidates whose interests are in the Renaissance period.
The appointment w made on the Professorial scale together with the pension arrangements.
Applications (three c including the names of referees, must be sub not later than 3 April to the Registrar and Sec Old Shire Hall, Durham 3HP, from whom furthe ticulars may be ob (Candidates outside the Isles need submit one only).

University of Read
CAREERS ADVIS (TEMPORARY)
Applications are invited graduates for this which will be tenable April to 30 September. The duties will comprise ing students reading arts science or science subje making and implem career decisions. Cand must have had several varied experience in o more of the major fiel which graduates in the su mentioned are employed. Further information ma obtained from the Re (Room 214, Whit House), The University, knights, Reading RG6 2A whom applications sho received not later tha March, 1978.



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17th c. Stone Built House

ue detached house with uninterrupted views over the north Bedfordshire countryside. This very attractive residence on the edge of a small village comprises: public garage, conservatory, hall, study, lounge, dining room, double kitchen, cloakroom, 2 double bedrooms, 2 single bedrooms, bathroom, fully oil fired ch. Inglenook fireplace, oak beams throughout, etc. With vacant possession. £50,000. Ring 0234 721827 NOW!

AREA. 17th century county house, 3 minutes from M4 motorway, green belt. Five bedrooms, Georgian hunting lodge, stables, coach house, large garden, shooting rights negotiable, central heating. Short term, 7 year lease. ers? Bath 65518.

London & Suburban property

IZE PARK, N.W.3. Excellently positioned 2nd floor flat in superb conversion. 2 beds, 1 recept, k. & b., gas CH, 95 year lease. 1,000. 586 2486 (day), 586 37 (aft. 7 p.m.).

Mortgages & Finance

ER AND BETTER mortgages, mortgages.—Garfield Hilliman & Ltd., 178 Temple Chambers, mple Ave., E.C.4. 01-353

London Flats

LEXHAM GARDENS, W.8

Co-ownership Housing Association has 1 or 2 bedroomed flats available for occupation May/July 1978. Deposits of £2,000 or £2,500 required from suitable applicants who will share in existing mortgage facility. Contact: Moreton Housing, 1 St. Stephen's Mews, London, W.2. Tel.: 01-727 7417 (9 am-5 pm) or 01-229 8620 (night service).

HAMPSTEAD

Penthouse; Superb view of 5 counties; sun all day. Large lounge and balcony; kitchen; 2 bedrooms (1 en suite with dressing room); 2 bathrooms; utility room and garage. £95,000.

Ring 01-794 9990

PROPERTY WANTED

FLAT TO PURCHASE.—Two bedrooms, Holland Park or near.—437 0895 or 794 7119.

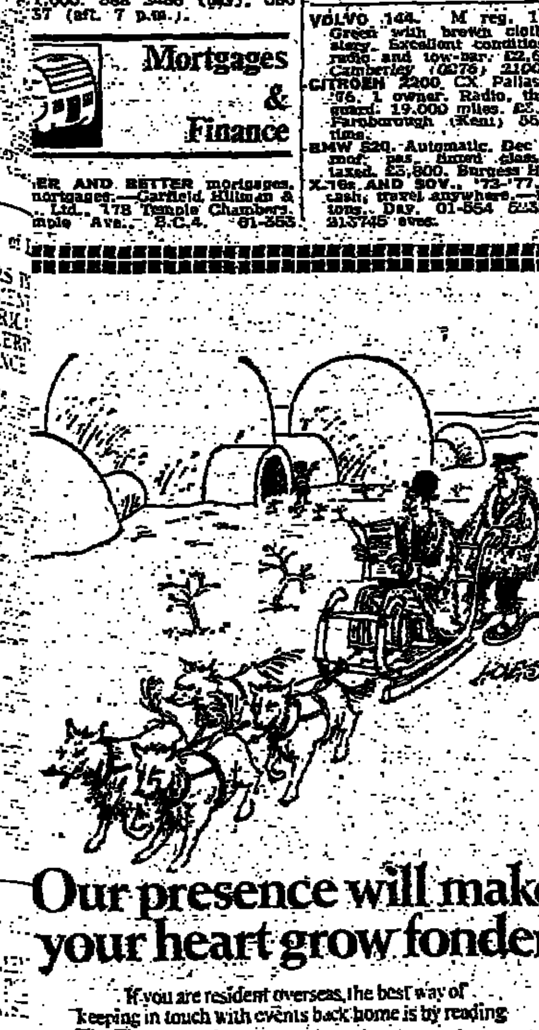
MOTOR CARS

VOLVO 144. M reg. 1 owner. Green with brown cloth upholstery. Excellent condition. Volvo radio and tow-bar. £2,656. Tel: Camberley (0276) 21003.

CITROEN 2200 CX Pallas. March '76. 1 owner. Radio, tints, auto guard. 19,000 miles. £2,950. Tel Farnborough (Kent) 56590 any time.

BMW 520. Automatic. Dec '75. sunroof, pas, tinted glass, radio, taxed. £5,800. Burgess Hill 5470.

X.J6s AND 50V., '73-'77, wanted, cash; travel anywhere.—Hammertons. Day, 01-554 5232. 0277 213745 eves.



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THE TIMES

MOTOR CARS

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30 new Alfas in stock. Some at pre Jan. price. Choice of 10 used Alfas. 10,000 square feet of service facility. The only Alfa approved body shop in London and over £100,000 worth of spare parts.

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RANGE ROVER

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S.W.1. Person to share room in flat, £34 pcm, Phone 834 6087 after 5 pm.

WANTED for after Easter, room in house or flat for female teacher N.E. London pref. Islington. £15 p.w. Tel. Lewes 5269.

W.8. 3 month let share mews house, 1 person. £100 p.m. 373 0761.

W. KEN., W.14. Super single room in luxury flat. £70 p.c.m. excl. Call Mark, 639 9496; ext. 2607, 9 am-6pm.

RICHMOND. Professional girl, 23 plus, share room in luxury c.h. flat, £11.50 p.w. 940 9397 after 6 p.m.

CHISWICK.—Own room, sunny flat, 2nd person 25+. Professional type. £70 p.c.m., 995 1791 (eves.).

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KENSINGTON. 3rd person required. Own room, £20 p.w. 373 5663.

KENSINGTON.—Room in comfortable flat. 12th March to 12th April. £18 p.w. incl. 937 2495.

W.2. 3rd person for own single room in friendly flat. £65 p.c.m. 727 1295.

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(continued on page 28)

roadcasting

30 pm V — Although Eamonn Andrews's Time for Business is generally too late for widespread viewing it should tonight get the bigger audience it deserves in its own right if only because . . .

17 pm C 1 — many of us will be sitting on tenterhooks waiting for the declaration at Ilford North.—I.R.R.

C 1

am, Open University: tical Chemistry and Industry. 7.05, Chemistry of Carbon Compounds; 7.30-7.55, Going to 12.35 pm, On the Move. News. 1.00, Pebble Mill. Trumpton. 2.00-2.15, You Me. 3.00-3.25, Children's Wardrobe. 3.55, Play School. Winsome Witch. 4.25, Jackanory. 4.40, Scooby Doo. John Craven. 5.05, Blue 5.35, Ludwig.

0 News. 5.55, Nationwide.
5 Tomorrow's World.
0 Top of the Pops.
0 The Good Life.
0 Wings.
0 News.
5 Cannon.
5 The Fourth World: Life in Lilybank, housing estate in the east end of Glasgow.
7 Tonight including Ilford North By-election; news headlines.
am, Regional News.

onal variations (BBC 1): WALES: 1.45-2.00 pm, Bar 4.40, Crystal Tipps. 4.45, Cadi A'r Gath Wyllt. 5.55, Wales Today. 6.45-7.10, lw. 7.40-8.10, Ryan: Fo a Fe. 5, Cyfrinth Hywel. 11.05, Young Artists. SCOTLAND: 6.20 pm, Reporting Scotland. 8.10, Current Account. THERN IRELAND: 5.53-5.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55, Scene Around Six. 11.17, The Hongkong Beat.

TV

Thames. 1.20 pm, West Headlines. 1.25, Wales Headlines. Southern. 2.25, Thames. Beryl's Lot. 4.20, Planet of the Apes. 4.45, Breaktime. 5.15, on. 5.20, Southern. 6.00, rt West. 6.18, Report Wales. Best in the West. 7.05, Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Thames. 5, Cherubini: Requiem in D r. 11.25-12.45 am, Film: The Man at the Window, with Trudi ther, Marjorie Taylor. HTV RU/WALES: As HTV except: 1.25 pm, Penawdau Newyddion y Dydd. 4.20, Miri Mawr. 4.45, Wattbethna. 6.00-6.18, ydd. 6.35-7.05, Sports Arena. WEST: As HTV except: 1.20 pm, West Headlines. 6.18, Sport West.

estward

Thames. 1.20 pm, Westward Headlines. 1.30, Thames. Westward Diary. 6.35, ATV. The Six Million Dollar Man. Thames. 10.30, Westward rt. 11.00, McCloud. 12.40 am, for Life.

glia

Thames. 1.25 pm, Anglia 1.30, Southern. 2.25, es. 4.20, Clue Club. 4.45, One. 5.15, Emmerdale Farm. News. 6.00, About Anglia. Arena. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, nes. 7.30, Variety Madhouse. Thames. 10.30, Folk in the 11.00, Film: The Night er, with Warren McGavin Lynley. 12.20 am, Reflections omen's World Day of Prayer. -1.30, Thames.

ottish

Thames. 1.25 pm, Road 1.30, Southern. 2.25, es. 5.20, Southern. 6.00, and Today. 6.30, Garnock 7.00, ATV. 7.30, Charlie's 8.30, Thames. 10.30, day Honours. 11.00, Late Call. Baretta. 12.5-1.30, Thames.

BBC 2

6.40 am, Open University: Oedipus Tyrannus; 7.30-7.55, Schooling for the Masses. 11.00-11.25, Play School. 4.55 pm, Open University: Maths; 5.20, The Interested Parties; 5.45, The Baroque Organ; 6.10, Control systems; 6.35, Being Black.

7.00 News Headlines.
7.05 Your Move.
7.30 Newsday.
8.05 Gardeners' World.
8.30 Living in the Past.
9.00 Table tennis: Desmond Douglas v Dragutin Surbek.
9.30 Film: The Great White Hope, with James Earl Jones, Jane Alexander.
11.10 News.
11.20 Men of Ideas: The Spell of Linguistic Philosophy.
12.05-12.10 am, Richard Bebb reads "Water", by Leslie Norris.

ATV

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, ATV News. 1.30, Thames. 3.20, Beryl's Lot (r). 3.50, Houseparty. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Happy Days. 5.45, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, The Bionic Woman. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, Police Woman. 11.30-12.00, Master Golf.

Border

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Border News. 1.30, Thames. 5.15, Lassie. 5.45, News. 6.00, Lookaround. 6.35, ATV. 7.30, Mr and Mrs. 8.00, Rising Damp. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, Look Who's Talking. 11.00, Police Woman. 12.00, Drive In. 12.30 am, Border News.

Grampian

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Grampian News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 6.00, Grampian Today. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, The Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Reflections. 10.35, Sportscall. 11.15-12.10 am, Baretta.

Tyne Tees

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, North-East News. 1.30, Southern. 2.25, Thames. 5.15, The Brady Bunch. 5.45, News. 6.00, Northern Life. 6.35, ATV. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, What Fettle? 11.15, Rich Man, Poor Man. 12.15 am, Epilogue.

Yorkshire

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Calendar News. 1.30, Thames. 4.20, Lassie. 4.45, Nobody's House. 5.15, Survival. 5.45, News. 6.00, Calendar. 6.35, ATV. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, Calendar Profile. 11.00, Streets of San Francisco. 12.00-12.30 am, Drive-in.

Ulster

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Lunchtime. 1.30, Thames. 4.45, Little House on the Prairie. 5.45, News. 6.00, Ulster Television News. 6.05, Crossroads. 6.20, Reports. 7.00, ATV. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, Counterpoint. 11.00, Hogan's Heroes. 11.30, Wedding Day.

Channel

1.18 pm, Channel News. 1.30, Thames. 6.00, Channel News. 6.10, Elephant Boy. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, The Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Thames. 10.32, The Story of Wine. 11.00, McCloud. 12.40 am, News.

Thames

10.45-11.00 am, Help! (r). 12.00, Charlie's Climbing Tree. 12.10 pm, Daisy Daisy. 12.30, Make it Count (r). 1.00, News. 1.20, Help! 1.30, Crown Court. 2.00, After Noon. 2.25, Shades of Greene (r). 3.20, Quick on the Draw. 3.50, The Sullivans. 4.20, Little House on the Prairie. 5.15, Mr and Mrs.

5.45 News. 6.00, Thames at Six.
6.35 Crossroads.
7.00 The Bionic woman.
8.00 Robin's Nest.
8.30 Armchair thriller: Rachel in Danger.
9.00 George and Mildred.
9.30 This Week.
10.00 News.
10.30 Time for Business.
11.15 Drive-In.
11.45 What the Papers Say.
12.00-1.30 am, Ilford North by-election.

(r) Repeat.

Southern

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Southern News. 1.30, Crown Court. 2.00, Women Only. 2.25, Thames. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, News. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.30, University Challenge. 7.00, ATV. 7.30, Hawaii Five-O. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, Elaine. 11.00, People Rule! 11.30, Southern News. 11.40, What the Papers Say. 12.00, Epilogue. 12.05-1.30 am, Thames.

Granada

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, This is Your Right. 1.30, Thames. 4.15, Peter Smith. 4.25, The Arrows. 4.50, Clapperboard. 5.10, This is Your Right. 5.15, Crossroads. 5.45, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.30, Emmerdale Farm. 7.00, The Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, What's On. 11.00, What the Papers Say. 11.20, Survival. 12.15-1.30, Thames.

Radio

1

6.00 am, News. Ray Moore.† 7.02, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Simon Bates. 11.31, Paul Burnett. 2.00 pm, Tony Blackburn. 4.31, Dave Lee Travis. 7.02, Country Club.† 9.02, Folkweave.† 9.55, Sports Desk. 10.02, John Peel.† 11.02, Late Show By-election Special. 2.00-2.02 am, News.

† Stereo.

2

6.00 am, News. 6.02, Ray Moore.† 7.32, Terry Wogan.† (8.27, Racing bulletin.) 10.02, Jimmy Young.† 12.15 pm, Waggoners' Walk. 12.30, Pete Murray.† 2.30, David Hamilton.† 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.47, John Dunn.† 6.45, Sport. 7.02, Radio 1. 10.02, Two by two. 10.30, Star Sound. 11.02-2.00 am, Radio 1.

3

6.55 am, Weather. 7.00, News. 7.05, Wallace, Elgar, Vaughan Williams, Grace Williams.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Handel, Mozart, Haydn.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Weber.† 9.45, London Saxophone Quartet: Rivier, Harvey, Byrd, Arne, Patterson.† 10.25, Hexham by Candlelight, concert, part 1.† 11.00, In Short. 11.05, Hexham, part 2.† 11.55, BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra: Beethoven, Haydn, Mozart, Poulenc.† 1.00 pm, News. 1.05, Manchester Midday Concert: Haydn, Rameau, Scarlatti, Bach. 2.00, Schubert.† 3.45, Words. 3.50, Paul Sacher Commissions: Martinu, Bartok.† 4.45, Piano Recital: Prokofiev, Albeniz, Konstantinidis, Scriabin.† 5.20, Bach, Violin Concerto.† 5.45, Homeward Bound. 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound. 6.30, What Right Have You Got? 7.00, Who Cares about the Commonwealth? 7.30, Halle Orchestra, part 1: Purcell, Crosse.† 8.10, English Eloquence: Virginia Woolf, reading. 8.25, Concert, part 2: Beethoven.† 9.20, The Lyrics of Rudyard Kipling. 9.35, Melos Quartet: Ravel.† 10.25, St David's Music Week song recital: Hoddinott, Vaughan Williams.† 11.05, Attila Bozay.† 11.25, News. 11.30-11.35, Schubert Song.†

4

6.15 am, News. 6.17, Farming. 6.35, Up to the Hour. 7.00, News. 7.10, Today. 7.35, Up to the Hour. 8.00, News. 8.10, Today. 8.45, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, Records. 10.00, News. 10.05, From Our Own Correspondent. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, Down Your Way. 11.45, Figures in an Autumn Field. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, Just a Minute. 12.55, Weather.

1.00, News. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News 3.05, Play: C'est la Shoestrings. 3.50, Jack de Manio. 4.35, Story: The Flame Trees of Thika. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.40, Serendipity. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.30, Brain of Britain 1978. 7.00, News. 7.05, The Archers. 7.20, Checkpoint. 7.45, Shipwreck. 8.30, All in the Waiting. 8.45, Analysis: France—Evolution or Revolution? 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 9.50, Weather. 10.00, News. 10.30, Any Answers? 11.00, A Book at Bedtime: The Slave. 11.15, The Financial World Tonight. 11.30, Today in Parliament. 11.45, News. 12.03-12.06 am, Inshore Forecast.

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"FOR if there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not."—2 Corinthians 8: 12.

BIRTHS

ALLEN.—On 24th February to Maggie (nee Watson) and Mark —a son (Roland).

BAKER.—On 25th February, in Cambridge, to Morven and David —a son (Adam David Ross).

BONE.—On Friday, February 24th, at St. Mary's Hospital, Praed Street, W.2, to Gloria (nee Choong) and Colin—a son (Alan Clive Macleod).

BROWN.—On February 23rd at the West London Hospital to Erika (nee Barthorpe) and Alan—a daughter.

BUSH.—On February 25th, 1978, at St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester, to Ann and Dr Peter Bush —a son (Alistair Peter Dayland).

DUNDAS.—On February 26th to Anne and Rod—a son (Timothy Richard).

HARROP.—On 15th February to Margaret (nee Elliott-Binns) and Peter—a son (Nicholas James Edward).

HIGGINS.—On Feb 27th, in Bath, to Michael and Margaret, The Vicarage, Frome—a daughter.

HIGNETT.—On 23rd February to Tricia (nee Heinemann) and Anthony at St. Mary's, Paddington—a son (James Derrick William).

HOBLEY.—On Feb. 25, to Jane (nee Bradford) and David—a daughter (Joanna Elizabeth), a sister for Andrew.

KINGSBURY.—On 27th February to Angela and Richard—a son (John Julian), brother for Mark, Anna and Eleanor.

LLOYD.—On February 27th, at Southampton General Hospital, to Hilary (nee Furniss) and Julian —a son (Nigel Julian).

McNAUGHT.—On 23rd February, 1978, to Jenny and George—a son (James Alexander), a brother for Andrew.

MERRELLS.—On February 23rd to Nesta and Bruce—a son (James Wynn).

OLSEN.—On Feb. 27th, at Mount Alvernia Guildford, to Sally (nee Cheshire) and Kim—a daughter (Jade Louise), a sister for Charles.

OWEN.—On February 25th at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, to Noel (nee Riley) and Peter Owen —a daughter (Polly Frances), a sister for Alice Victoria.

PALMERLEY.—On 25th February at the Maternity Hospital, Hyde Terrace, Leeds 6, to Susan (nee Moore) and Adrian—a son (Thomas Adrian).

POSNANSKY.—On February 27th, 1978, to Caroline (nee Solnick) at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, and Nicholas—a son (Michael Daniel).

SCOTT.—On 17th February, at The West London Hospital, to Oliver and Beril—a daughter (Millicent Ragnhild Helen).

SMITH.—On February 27th at Fulford Hospital, York, to Angela (nee Castillo) and Rupert—a daughter (Rowena).

STAMP.—On February 27th at the Lindo Wing, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, to Carol (nee Russell) and Dr. the Hon. Trevor—a son (Nicholas Charles Trevor), a brother for Lucinda and half-brother for Cathy and Emma.

STEPHENS.—On February 25th to Mark and Sue (nee Malfroy) at Princess Alexandra Hospital, Harlow—a son (Sam).

STRICKLAND-SKAILES.—On Wednesday, 22nd February, to David & Muffy—a daughter.

TAYLOR.—On 26th February in Cheshire to Linda (nee Bishop) and Ian—a daughter (Venetia).

TESSERON.—On 25th February to Gerard and Gabrielle—a daughter (Melanie).

VARNEY.—On February 25th at Bronovo, The Hague, to Patricia and David—a daughter (Meredith Louise), a sister for Justin.

WOODS.—On February 27th, in London, to Georgina and Robert —a son.

YARROW.—On February 21st, 1978, to Michael and Sue in Australia—a daughter.

BIRTHDAYS

EYE.—Congratulations Stephen on your 18th birthday. Love from the family.

HAPPY 21st to Smelly Foot Sanihouse.—S.R.

DEATHS

AHLUWALIA. — Colonel Nishan-Iqbal Singh, Sirdar of Sahibabad, Prince Ahluwalia, KSD of Kapurthala, on Tuesday, 21st February, at 10.30 a.m. The procession will call at Shepherds Bush Temple at 11 a.m. followed by cremation at Golders Green Crematorium at 12.30 p.m. on Monday, 6th March. Flowers may be sent to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 83 Westbourne Grove, London W2. Tel.: 01-229 9861.

BAILLIE-HAMILTON. — On 28th February, 1978, at Western General Hospital, Edinburgh, Carol, of Cambusmore, Callander, Perthshire. Funeral service at St. Andrew's Church, Callander, at 2.30 p.m., on Friday, 3rd March, 1978. Private interment thereafter at Cambusmore.

BARRETT, ANNE.—On 25th February, dearly beloved mother of George, peacefully, in London, in her 91st year, formerly of Cork. Requiescat in pace.

BEAUCHAMP.—On February 23rd, at home, Jenny Beauchamp, of Kensington; well beloved mother to Tim and Anla, and Caroline and Graeme. Funeral has taken place.

BERRILL.—On February 26th, 1978, peacefully at her home, 24 Lauradale Rd., Fortis Green, N.2, Annie Margaret, beloved wife of the late Leslie Berrill. Funeral service at Tetherdown United Reformed Church, Muswell Hill, at 2.15 p.m. on Monday, 6th March, followed by cremation at St. Marylebone Crematorium, Finchley, N.3, at 3 p.m. Family flowers only please.

BLAGRAVE.—On Feb. 27th, 1978, in a nursing home, Peter Edward Gratwicke Blagrave, of 11 Calcot Court, Calcot Park, Reading. Private funeral on Monday, March 6th, at 2.30 p.m., St. Michael's Church, Tilehurst, and only family flowers, no letters please. A memorial service will be arranged later.

BOULTON.—On February 26th, peacefully, Eleanor Stewart Boulton, of 16 Malin Close, Lordshill, Southampton. Funeral Friday, March 3rd, at 12.30 p.m., Southampton Crematorium. No flowers, but donations to Home for the Blind, Bassett Avenue, Southampton, if desired.

BOWLER.—On February 23rd, Father Hugh Bowler, O.S.B., of Douai Abbey, Woolhampton, aged 84. R.A.F. Chaplain 1942-1958. Funeral has taken place.

BRISTOWE.—On February 23rd, peacefully at home after a long illness, Alan, aged 75 years, darling husband of Babs, much loved father of John and Gerald and loved by his grandchildren. Cremation has taken place.

BROCKINGTON.—On February 23rd, peacefully in the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, the Reverend Leonard Herbert, of 66 Cumnor Hill, Oxford, much loved husband, father and grandfather. Cremation has taken place.

BROWN.—On February 24th, in Majorca, Lionel Frederick, of Casa la Cuesta Calvia, and formerly of Lingfield, Surrey, dearly loved and devoted husband of Joyce, father of Simon and grandfather. The funeral was held in Calvia on February 28th.

BROYD.—On February 25th, 1978, peacefully, at his home, William Edmond, of Hill Farm Barn, Westcott, Dorking, Surrey. Funeral service, Monday, 6th March, at St. James Church, Abinger Common, at 2.30 p.m. No flowers or letters, please, but if desired, donations for St. James Church, Abinger, may be sent to Sherlock & Sons, Trellis House, Dorking.

BURNE.—On February 28th 1978, at his home, Colonel Eaton Oldbury Burne (Peter), late 13th Royal Lancers, in his golden wedding anniversary year. Husband of Elizabeth, father of Francis and Christopher and grandfather of Toby and Laura.

BYERS. — On Thursday, February 23rd, 1978, at 10.30 p.m. in the Coronary Care Unit of Wythenshawe Hospital, Manchester, Rosalind Barbara Byers, aged 66 years, beloved wife of Henry Brewes Byers and dear mother of Jocelyn and Lesley. Funeral service at the Church of the Evangelist, Sandy Way, on Friday, March 3rd, 1978, at 11 a.m., followed by private cremation at Altrincham. No flowers please. Donations to the British Heart Foundation, 57 Gloucester Place, London W1H 4DH. Enquiries to George Lightfoot, Funeral Director, Northwich 2011.

CARTER. — On February 24th, peacefully at home, 9 Church Walk, Kempston, Bedford, Christopher Clarence Carter, M.B.E., journalist, aged 93. Funeral St. Paul's, Bedford, 2.30 p.m., March 3rd. Flowers to Clarabut and Plumbe, Kingsway, Bedford.

CHAPMAN.—On 26th February, Grace Edith, age 85 years. Vespers at Clewer Parish Church, Mill Lane, Windsor, on Mon., 6th March, at 5 p.m., and Requiem Mass at 9.30 a.m. Tuesday, 7th March. Funeral private. No flowers by request.

CLARKE.—On February 27th, 1978, in an Eastbourne Nursing Home, Basil, aged 81 years, formerly with The Royal Insurance Company, dearly loved husband of Mary. Funeral service at Eastbourne Crematorium on Wednesday, March 8th, at 3 p.m. Flowers may be sent to Haine and Son, 19 South St., Eastbourne, Sussex. No letters, please.

CORK & ORRERY.—On 26th February, after a long illness at Whitehanger Nursing Home, Haslemere, Dorothy, Countess of Cork. Beloved mother of Catherine. Funeral private.

COX.—On February 22nd, 1978, peacefully, at Whitehanger Nursing Home, Haslemere, Surrey, Margaret Goddard (Peggy), aged 81, wife of the late Brigadier Sir Matthew (Harry) Cox, beloved mother of Jane, Christopher and David. Funeral service, Milland Church, near Liphook, Hants, at 2.30 p.m. today, 2nd March, 1978. Enquiries to Pimms Funerals, Guildford 67354.

COX.—On February 25th, peacefully in a nursing home after a prolonged illness Mary Manclark, mother of Michael, grandmother of Amanda and Susan. Cremation at Portchester crematorium, Portchester, Hants, at 1.45, Friday, March 3rd. Flowers to Barrells Funeral Directors, Lawnswood, 245 Fratton Rd., Portsmouth.

CRUMP.—On 27th February, peacefully, at Oaks Farm, Croydon, Dorothy Margaret, aged 86 years, widow of Thomas Graham Crump. Funeral service at St. John's Church, Shirley, Croydon, today, Thursday, March 2nd, at 3.30 p.m. Memorial Service will be announced later.

CUMMINS.—On February 25th, Nancy Margaret, aged 79, at Skyborry, Knighton, Powys. Funeral has taken place.

DARLEY.—On February 24th, at her home at North Waltham, Basingstoke, Hants., Phyllis Rachel, aged 83. Daughter of the late Lt.-Col. and Mrs. G. R. Darley and beloved sister of John and Dermot. Service has taken place.

DE LA BERE.—On 25th February, 1978, Rupert de la Bere, Bart K.C.V.O. (former Lord Mayor of London), of Crowborough Place, Crowborough. Dearly loved father of Pamela, Valerie, Camilla, Cameron and Adrian. Enquiries, please, to Paul Bysouth, Funeral Directors. Telephone Crowborough 5000.

DE WERTHEIMSTEIN.—On February 24th, peacefully at a nursing home, Johanna, after a short illness. Cremation private.

DIBBEN.—On February 26th, 1978, Stanley Cyril, of 151 Hill Lane, Southampton. Beloved father of Kenneth, Madeline and Colin. Funeral service at St. James's Church, Shirley, Southampton, Friday, March 3rd, at 11.30 a.m. Flowers to R. Hallum & Son, 126 St. Mary's Street, Southampton, or, if preferred, donations to Abbeyfield Society, c/o Barclays Bank Ltd., 1 College Place, Southampton.

DIVETT.—On February 19th, 1978, Mirabel Myrtle Divett "Midge" of Kyrenia, Cyprus, following a motor accident. Sadly missed by her family and many friends. Funeral took place in Kyrenia, 24th February, 1978.

DIXON.—On Feb. 23rd, Doris May, at the Bristol Royal Infirmary. Mother of Geoffrey Dixon. Funeral service has taken place.

ELDON-ALEXANDER. — Peacefully on Feb 23rd in his 81st year, Father of Andrei and Rita and grandfather of Mark, Aluta, Simon and Helen. Cremation has taken place.

ELVERSON.—On Feb. 26th, 1978, at 7 The Circus, Bath, Ada Marguerite, age 90. Funeral service Haycombe Crematorium, Bath, on Friday, March 3rd, at 11.40 a.m. No flowers, please, but donations may be sent for Church missionary society, c/o Bath Abbey.

EVANS.—On February 22nd, 1978, peacefully in her sleep, at a nursing home, Rosemary Kathleen, aged 67. Daughter of the late Col. Percy and Hilda Evans, of Fleet, Hants. Beloved aunt of Nigel and James. Funeral service on Friday, March 3rd, 1.30 at St. John's Church, Hartley Wintney, Hants. Flowers may be sent to E. Finch & Sons, 123 High St., Aldershot, Hants.

FERNYHOUGH.—On February 28th 1978, at his home, Aubrey, aged 70 years, of 21 Thatch Leach Lane, Whitefield, the beloved husband of Florence Fernyhough and dear father of Winifred and Derek. Service at Stand Church, Whitefield on Friday, March 3rd at 10.50 prior to Committal at Blackley Crematorium, at 11.30 a.m. Enquiries to Baileys Funeral Service 061-773 1071.

FLOYD.—On 23rd Feb., 1978, at the home of his daughter, Arthur Floyd, C.B.E., aged 85, of West Wittering, Sussex. Dearly loved husband of Nora and father of Peter and Jill. Private cremation has taken place; memorial and thanksgiving service at West Wittering Church on Saturday, 4th March, at 2.30 p.m.

FORD.—On 22nd February, 1978, suddenly, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rachel Mary (nee Randall), aged 77 years, beloved widow of William Ford and so dearly loved by her children and grandchildren. Requiem has taken place.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 27

DEATHS

FRIZELLE, GORDON MACAULAY. On February 19th, at his home in Portrush. Beloved husband of Yvonne and father of Gerald.

GAYDON MORSE. — Suddenly on February 23rd, Joan Gaydon Morse, beloved mother of Sally-Anne. Funeral has taken place.

GARRETT.—On 26th Feb., peacefully in Wincanton Hospital, Alasdair Russell Thornbury, of Prior's Lodging, Charlton Musgrove, Wincanton, Somerset, father of Clare, Pamela, Charles and Arabella. Funeral at Charlton Musgrove Old Church, at 12 noon, Monday, 6th March. Family flowers only, please, but donations may be sent to the R.N.L.I.

GEORGE.—On February 21st, at Westminster Hospital, suddenly after prolonged ill health, Katharine, aged 68. Loved sister, aunt and friend. Funeral service has taken place.

GRAVES, ELSA (Miss).—On 28th February in the Middlesex Hospital. Formerly of Duke Street, Manchester Square, W.1. Dearly loved and missed by all.—Hodley and Trevor.

HAY.—On February 23rd, Joanna Mary, suddenly, loved daughter of Rachel and Robin. Private funeral in Kenya. Donation, if desired, to Home Farm Trust, c/o Mr. J. R. Cousins, No. 4 Snab Lane, Ness, Wirral.

HINCHCLIFFE, EDWIN, M.B.E., on Thursday, 23rd February, 1978, at Shoreham-by-Sea. Much loved and missed by all.

HODGKINSON.—On 28th February Norman Hodgkinson, F.R.I.C.S., dear husband of Vera, in his 82nd year.

HOPKINS. — On February 23rd, 1978, Eileen Frances, aged 70 years, beloved wife of the late Leslie and mother of Frances, Dawne, Ronald and Anne. Funeral has taken place.

HORNIBLOW.—On Feb. 27th, 1978, peacefully, at home, Pauline, dearly loved and loving wife of Major W. G. H. Horniblow (Harry), late R.A.S.C.

HOUSE.—On February 27th, in her sleep, at Chapel House, Godmanchester, Madeline, widow of Humphry House and loved mother of Rachel, Helen and John. Aged 74. No flowers, please.

HUBBARD.—On February 23rd, 1978, peacefully, at The Leicester Royal Infirmary, Ursula Hubbard LLB, dearly loved and loving wife of Donald Hubbard, mother of Matthew and Victoria, daughter of Caroline and the late Dr G. D. Wild and sister of Freddy. Funeral service has taken place.

HUMPHREY.—On February 25th, peacefully at Trees, 2 Broadlands Road, Highgate, N.6, Edith Ellen Humphrey, Ph.D. Funeral has taken place.

HYDE.—On 22nd February, 1978, very peacefully, at Burklow Hill and formerly of Waysido and Lyndhurst, Altrincham, Emmeline Sarah Hyde, Honorary Alderman of the county of Chester, widow of Fred Hyde, mother of Mary, Joan, Anne and Richard, grandmother of Shirley, David, Peter, Michael, Susan, Christine and Anthony and great grandmother of Matthew, Kirsten, Jennifer, Phillipa and Nicholas. Funeral service has taken place.

INGE.—On 24th February, 1978, peacefully, Stowlangtoft Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, Kathleen Flora, aged 84 years. Beloved daughter of the late Rev. E. G. B. Inge and Mrs Inge. Funeral service takes place at Bradfield St. George parish church, on Friday March 3rd, at 11.30 a.m. Flowers to L. Fulcher Ltd, 10 Whiting St, Bury St. Edmunds.

JAMES.—On February 22nd peacefully in her sleep, Sarah James, beloved mother of Barnard, grandmother of Helen, Richard and Sarah.

JOHNSON.—On February 27th, Peter, aged 66 years, of Bradshott Hall, Blackmoor, Liss, Hants. Funeral at Selborne Church, Friday, March 4th, at 3 pm.

JOHNSTON.—On 26th February, 1978, peacefully at the West Suffolk Hospital, William Franklyn, of Sunnyside, Walsham-le-Willows, Bury St. Edmunds. The beloved husband of Christine and dear father of William, Richard and Terry. Cremation private, family flowers only. Donations, if desired to St. Mary's Church, Walsham-le-Willows, c/o L. Fulcher Ltd., 10 Whiting Street, Bury St. Edmunds. A memorial service will be held at Walsham-le-Willows Church, on Friday, 3rd March, at 4.30 p.m.

KELSEY.—On February 24, 1978, suddenly at her home in Wickhambreaux, near Canterbury, Gwendoline Byron, aged 94 years, much loved aunt, great aunt and great-great-aunt. Cremation private; no flowers.

LACHMANN.—On 24th February, 1978, suddenly in hospital, of a heart attack, Thea, ever loving wife of the late Heinz Lachmann. Mother of Irene and Peter, grandmother of Eleanor, Cecily, Vanessa, Robin, Helen and Michael.

LANE.—On February 21st, Davina Napier (Ina), beloved wife of Sam and mother of Margaret. Funeral service at St. Mary's Church, College Road, Bromley, today, Thursday, March 2nd, at 2 p.m. followed by private cremation. No flowers, please, but her friends might wish to send donations to British Heart Foundation, 57 Gloucester Place, London W1H 4DH.

LANE.—On Feb. 23rd, Ralph C. B. Lane, M.A., B.Sc., F.I.A., dearly loved husband of Glyde and father, grandfather and friend of the Baker family, of Cowden, Kent. No flowers or letters, please.

LEE, MRS CHOON GUAN, M.B.E., on February 27th, 1978, aged 100. Called home to the Lord at Mandalay Villa, 29 Amber Road, Singapore. Leaving behind six grandchildren, 13 great grandchildren and one great great granddaughter. Funeral on March 2nd.

LEE.—On 23rd Feb., peacefully in her 99th year, Lillie, widow of the Reverend Sylvester Lee, who served the Methodist Church at home and in the mission field. Funeral, St. Agnes Methodist Church, 2nd March.

LEE.—On 24th of February, 1978, peacefully, Anita Mary Lee, widow of Denis Lee, of Winchester and formerly widow of Engineer Captain A. B. Blake, of Compton, near Winchester, and mother of Rodney, Hilary and Denis. Private funeral for family and close friends at All Saints' Church, Compton, near Winchester, at 3.15 p.m., today, the 2nd of March. Any flowers or donations to the Musicians Benevolent Fund may be sent to John Steel & Son Ltd., Chesil House, Winchester. A memorial service of thanksgiving will be arranged later.

LENDRUM.—On 26th February at Fox House, Blackness, Linlithgow, Jessie Moira, wife of the late doctor Ronald G. Lendrum, of Glasgow, daughter of the late Neil Munro, L.L. London D. and mother of Lesley and Finella.

LEONARD SMITH.—On February 24th 1978, peacefully in a nursing home, Heloise Constance aged 83, beloved mother of Jean and Anne. Service has taken place.

LETT HAINES.—Arthur, artist and teacher and organizing secretary of East Anglian School of Painting and Drawing, peacefully at home on 25th February. Funeral has taken place.

MACLEAN.—On 26th February, Hugh Alexander, peacefully, near Sydney, while on a world cruise. Cremation at Sydney, on 6th March and burial later at Tomnahurich, near Inverness. Dear husband of the late Deborah Lyle and stepfather of Sir Hugh Mackay Tallack, Bicknor Park, Hollingbourne, Kent.

MACKINTOSH. — On February 22nd, at Ferrers(?) War Memorial Hospital, after a prolonged illness, Primrose, widow of the late Rev D. S. P. Mackintosh, much loved loved mother of David, Alastair and Arbell and beloved grandmother of Joanna, Alastair and Hugo. Funeral service has taken place.

MACPHERSON.—On February 24th, peacefully, at Sutton Coldfield, Mona, younger daughter of Lachlan and Elizabeth Macpherson, Little Wyrley Hall, Staffordshire, and Corrimony Glenurquhart, Inverness, and beloved sister of Elizabeth Wallace. Funeral private.

MACPHERSON.—On 23rd February, peacefully, Thelma, wife of the late Dr. Norman Macpherson, mother of Joan, Geoffrey and Helen Roe. Cremation has taken place.

MAXWELL-LYTE.—On 24th February, 1978, Ismay Nesta, aged 95, of Garth, Hartfield, Sussex, widow of the late Arthur Maxwell-Lyte. Funeral at Hartfield Church at 12 noon on Friday, 3rd March. Family flowers only.

McCARTHY.—On February 23rd, 1978, peacefully, at his home in Hill Deverill, after a long illness bravely borne, Hugo Stuart D'Arcy McCarthy, aged 44, beloved husband of Trish and adored father of Frances, Elizabeth, Suzanna and Caroline. Funeral at Longbridge Deverill Church, at 2.30 p.m. today 2nd March, followed by private burial at Brixton Deverill. Flowers to F. Curl & Son, 11 Portway, Warminster, and donations if desired to Divine Healing Mission, c/o National Westminster Bank, Warminster.

MOFFAT.—On 23rd February, 1978, Rennie J. Moffat, C.B.E., aged 80 years, of 6 Henley Court, Chase Side, Southgate, London, N.14. (One time Director General Marketing, National Coal Board), father of Barry. Funeral service at Golders Green Crematorium today Thursday, March 2nd, at 10.30 a.m. Family flowers only by his request.

MUSK.—On February 23rd, Alfred Stephen Musk FIA, of 25 Hastings Court, Winchelsea Gdns, Worthing. Dearly loved husband of Kathleen and brother of Albert Charles Musk. Funeral has taken place.

NICHOLSON.—On February 23rd, at Milton Cottage Rest Home, Wickford, Essex, formerly of 35 Boultbrow, Blackheath, London, Olive Emma Nicholson, aged 95 years. Loved wife of the late Walter Henry Nicholson and mother of Jean and John. Funeral today, Thursday, 2nd March at 11 a.m. at Southend-on-Sea Crematorium, Sutton Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex. Flowers to Aiden & Son, 1456 London Road, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.

NOEL-MORGAN.—Muriel, religious of the Sacred Heart, very peacefully on 23rd February at Kingston Hospital. Requiem 11 a.m. today Thursday 2nd March at Convent of The Sacred Heart, Roehampton.

NUTT.—On Monday, 27th February 1978, Albert Boswell Nutt, FRCS, of Meimerby, Ripon, and late of Thornsett, Dore, Sheffield. Peacefully, after a short illness in his 80th year. Dearly loved husband of Olive Margaret Nutt. Much loved father of Ursula, Richard and Donnis and grandfather of Rosemary, Toby and Ben. Service at Dore Parish Church, Sheffield, on Wednesday, 8th March, at 11 am, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only, please, but donations for St Luke's Nursing Home may be sent to John Heath & Sons, Funeral Directors, 14 Earsham St, Sheffield 4. There will be a service of thanksgiving in Sheffield in due course.

OAKLEY-BEUTTLER.—On 22nd February 1978, peacefully at her beloved "Wolleigh", Bovey Tracey, South Devon. Gladys Ackroyd wife of the late Wing Commander E. G. Oakley Beuttler O.B.E. Funeral service has taken place.

OATES.—On February 24th, 1978, Lt.-Col. John Sherbrooke Coape Oates, D.S.O., M.C., D.L., J.P., aged 85, of Gedling(?) House, Besthorpe, Newark-on-Trent.

OLDFIELD BOX.—On February 21st, 1978, suddenly, at home, Harold Oldfield Box, aged 73, of Ferring, Sussex. Cremation has taken place.

OLYMPITIS.—On February 26th, peacefully after a long illness, Argyro (nee Theodorou), beloved wife of John, dearly loved mother of Emmanuel and Nikitas and dearest sister of Alfred and Euphinda. Private funeral on Friday, March 3rd. Flowers to John Hemp, Funeral Directors, 27 Chepstow Mansions, Chepstow Place, London, W.2.

PARNACOTT.—On February 26, 1978, peacefully in a nursing home, Florence Ada, in her 100th year. Formerly of Hampshire, Count. Bournemouth; widow of Arthur Charles Parnacott.

PASLEY.—On February 24th, 1978, Major General J. M. S. (Petery) Pasley, CB, CBE, MVO, aged 79, of Ryefield Close, Eastbourne. Funeral Wednesday, March 8th, 3.30 pm, Willingdon Church, Eastbourne. Flowers Haines & Son, 19 South Street, Eastbourne.

PENNELL.—On March 1st, peacefully in Pembury Hospital, Eileen Fenella, aged 77. Requiem Mass at St. Augustine's, Tunbridge Wells, on Tuesday, March 7th, at 10.45 a.m. No flowers, but donations if desired to Cancer Research.

PERCEVAL.—On February 23rd, 1978, at St. Richards Hospital, Chichester, as the result of a fall, Dorothy Anne Cecilia (nee Thornton), aged 90, widow of Francis Westby Perceval. Requiem and funeral Sacred Heart Church, Edge Hill, Wimbledon, at 12 noon, Thursday, March 2nd.

POOLE.—On 26th February, 1978, at All Saints Hospital, Eastbourne, Sussex, Thomas Robert Poole, aged 82, of 21 Burton Road, Eastbourne. Funeral private. No flowers, please, but donations to M. S. Society, 4 Tachbrook Street, London, SW1.

POULTON.—On 26th February, suddenly in hospital, Phoebe Katherine, widow of Lieut Col H. M. Poulton, CIE, of Milford-on-Sea. Private cremation, service of thanksgiving All Saints Church, Milford-on-Sea, Monday, 6th March, at 3.30 pm. No letters, or flowers, please.

RAINES.—On 23rd February, George Alfred, in his 81st year, peacefully at Tice Hurst House Clinic. Beloved father of Sylvia. Retired Senior partner of Hodgson Harris and Co. Chartered Accountants. Funeral service at Putney Vale crematorium on Friday, 3rd March, at 3.30 pm. Flowers to T. H. Sanders & Sons Ltd, 20/30 Kew Rd, Richmond, Surrey.

RALEIGH.—On February 27th, 1978, at 1 Eton Rd, Hampstead, London, NW3, aged 81, Edith Estelle, wife of the late Malcolm Raleigh, of Braunton, North Devon, mother of Peter and grandmother of Christopher and Stephen. Funeral private.

REDDING.—On February 26th, 1978, George Alfred Thorp Redding, M.B.E., of Flat 22, Lyndhurst Prior, Whitehorse Lane, S.E.25. Beloved husband of Nancy, passed away. Funeral Monday, 6th March, at Croydon Crematorium, at 1.30 p.m. Flowers and enquiries to Roland Brothers, 301 Whitehorse Road, West Croydon, Surrey. Tel. 684 1657.

REES.—On February 23rd, 1978, in Geneva, Elian Rees, husband of Barbara and father of Thomas and Gareth, after long years of service to mankind, particularly to refugees.

RESTLER.—On February 24th, Violet Mary (nee Twining) wife of the late Lt Colonel J. D. K. Restler, beloved mother of Sheila and grandmother of Caroline and Jennie, after a short illness in her 91st year. Funeral 2.30 p.m. today Thursday, March 2nd at Holy Trinity, Sloane Street. Flowers may be sent to J. H. Kenyon, 49 Edgware Road, W.2.

ROBIN.—On February 25th, 1978, suddenly in Singapore while on holiday, Shelagh Marian, beloved wife of Ian, mother of Shirley, Wendy and Graham and grandma of Luke, Thomas, Matthew and Rebecca. Cremation at Golders Green at 11.10 a.m., Monday, 6th March. No flowers, please, but any donations, if desired, to the Wellgarth Nursery School, London, N.W.11.

ROGERS.—Suddenly, but peacefully, at Dulwich Hospital, on February 27th, 1978, John Harold, of 144 Thurlow Park Road, Dulwich. Dearly loved husband of Pauline and Father of Malcolm and Peter, Brother of Mary Burnett and Peg Garrett. Service at St. Stephen's Church, Dulwich, Friday, March 3rd, at 3 p.m., followed by private cremation. Family flowers only.

ROME.—On February 24th, 1978, in hospital, Charles, of Ratcheugh, Alnwick, Northumberland. Adored husband of Rosemary and beloved father of Richard and Rebecca and father-in-law of Nazrin. Funeral St. Michael and All Angels, Howick, near Alnwick, today, Thursday, 2nd March at 3.30 p.m. Family flowers only, but donations to Cancer Research, if so desired.

ROPE.—On 1st March, peacefully, after a short illness, at the Catholic Nursing Institute, London, Rev. Fr. Henry Edward George, in his 98th year, the 66th of his priesthood, fortified by the rites of Holy Church. R.I.P.

RYAN, LILY, wife of the late Edmund Ryan, peacefully, on Monday, 27th of February.

SCOTLAND.—On February 27th, Rear Admiral John Earl Scotland, C.B., D.S.C., D.L., adored husband of Anne, loved father, grandfather, son and brother. Private cremation. Thanksgiving service will be arranged later.

SHORTEN.—On February 23rd at Newton Abbot, in his 90th year, Surgeon Captain James P. Shorten, D.S.C., R.N. (retd.), husband of the late Eileen, father of Paddy Nesham, a grandfather, and a great-grandfather.

SMITH.—On February 26th, suddenly, Grace, wife of the late Kenneth du Care Smith. Beloved mother of Diana and grandmother of Adrian and Nigel. Cremation has taken place.

STANHOPE-PALMER.—On February 23rd, 1978, Robert, peacefully in Rome. Cremation on February 25th. Interment at the Protestant Cemetery, Via Caio Cestio, Rome. Donations if desired, to Cancer Research.

STONE.—On Feb 23rd 1978, peacefully and unexpectedly at Manor Barn Kingston near Lewes, Bertram Gilchrist OBE, MA (Cantab) classical scholar, Colonial Office (Retd) and Foundation Fellow of University of Surrey. Most beloved husband of Dorothy, adored father of David and Martin and his grandchildren.

STOREY.—On 26th Feb., 1978, peacefully at home, John Heron (Jack), aged 84. Funeral Friday, 3rd March, Mostyn Parish Church, 2.00 p.m., followed by cremation, Colwyn Bay, 3.30 p.m. No flowers, but donations may be sent to the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, 67 Portland Place, London, W.1. Enquiries Ponge Funeral Service, Rhyl 4683.

STRAUSS, WALTER, of 36 Wedderburn Road, London NW3, husband of Ilse, father of Marian and Nicholas, father-in-law of Tom and Christine, grandfather of Jessica and Geraldine and Catherine and her new baby sister, on 22nd February, 1978. Funeral has taken place privately in accordance with her wishes.

STURT.—On February 23rd, 1978, at St. Leonards on Sea, Sussex, Ruby Nevill, aged 75 years, of Brendle Cottage, Netherfield Road, Battle, Sussex. Funeral Service, Hastings Crematorium, Tuesday, March 7th, 2.30 p.m. Flowers may be sent to Towner, Norman Road, St. Leonards on Sea.

TAPPING.—On February 22nd, very suddenly, Sidney Tapping, of Littlehatch Road, Selsdon, aged 77 years. Cremation has taken place.

TAYLOR.—On February 25th, peacefully, at Old Rooney Bank, Newmill, Beatrice Emily, aged 95 years, of Kirkvale, Kirkwall, wife of the late Canon H. L. Taylor, of Lightcliffe, mother of Jean, Colin, Rachel and Kenneth. Service at Kirkwall Parish Church on Friday, March 3rd at 3.30 p.m. and thereafter Cremation private.

TAYLOR.—On 25th February, Clara Boldre, Lymington, Iona Marjorie Taylor. Funeral service at Boldre Church on Friday, 3rd March at 2.30 p.m. No flowers.

TAYLOR.—On February 27th, peacefully, in Tavistock Hospital, Captain Neville Duncan Burleigh Taylor, DSC, Royal Navy (Retired), in his 86th year. Funeral at Tavistock Parish Church on Friday, 3rd March, at 3 pm.

THACKERAY.—On February 21st, in South Africa, Andrew David Thackeray, M.A., Ph D., Professor of Astronomy at Capetown, died instantaneously in a motor accident. Beloved husband of Mary (nee Rowlands) and dearly loved father of Ruth, Michael, Francis and Amanda, 4 Palmboom Rd., Newlands, 7700, Cape Province, S. Africa.

TURNBULL.—On February 26th, 1978, at "Brookside", Chipping, near Preston, Lancashire, John Gray, late of Turnbull and Stockdale of Ramsbottom. The dearly loved husband of Mary Turnbull and dear father of Sheila and Ralph. Cremation took place at Preston Crematorium on March 1st.

TURNER.—On February 23rd, 1978, peacefully in a nursing home, Margaret Elizabeth, of Oxted, widow of Harry F. A. Turner and mother of John and Joan. So dearly loved by all her family. Private Cremation by her own request. No flowers please.

VENABLES.—On 23rd February, 1978, peacefully in hospital, William Etienne, aged 93 years, beloved husband of Amalie. Funeral service at Golders Green Crematorium today, Thursday, 2nd March at 3.30 p.m.

WAINWRIGHT.—On Feb. 21st, 1978, suddenly but peacefully, at home, Rowland, aged 74 years, loving and deeply loved father of Sally. Funeral service took place at Enfield Crematorium on Wednesday, 1st March, at 4.15 p.m.

WALFORD.—On Feb. 24th, 1978, peacefully at his home, Ramsden, Oxford, George Dixon, deeply loved husband of Gill and adored father of Mark and Emma. Funeral private. Thanksgiving service for his life later in London.

WATNEY.—On Saturday, 25th February, Kirsty, of Finstock Manor, Charlbury, wife of the late Oliver V. Watney, of Cornbury Park, Oxfordshire. Peacefully, after a short illness. Funeral has taken place.

WESTLAKE.—On 26th February, at Barking Hospital, Dr. Mary Howarth Westlake, M.B., Ch.B., aged 81, of 3 Forterie Gardens, Barking, Essex. Cremation at the City of London Crematorium, Manor Park, on Friday, March 3rd, at 3.40 p.m. No flowers. All enquiries to A. G. Butler & Son Ltd., 160 Green Lane, Dagenham. Tel. 01-590 7740.

WHATLEY.—On 27th February, 1978, peacefully, Helen Edith, aged 90 years, of the Brown House, High Rd., Cookham Rise, Berks. Dear wife of the late John Whatley who died April, 1955.

WILLIAMS.—On February 21, 1978, Miss Rosebelle M. Williams, of Acton, London.

WILLS.—On 28th February, Arnold Cecil Lycett (Toby), of Thornby Hall, Northampton. Elder son of the late Captain and Mrs Arnold Wills. Funeral private.

WITHERINGTON.—On 22nd February, 1978, Kathleen, aged 82 years, of 26 Medway Street, London (40 years with USPG). Service at St Matthews, Westminster, on Friday, 3rd March, at 10.15 am, followed by private cremation. No flowers, please, but donations if desired to USPG, 15 Tufton Street, London, SW1.

YEATS, STANLEY, Captain (Ret'd), beloved husband of Edna and father of Michael. Peacefully at 28 York Road, Hove, Sussex, on 25th February. Funeral Friday, 3rd, 11.15 a.m. Brighton Downs Crematorium.

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BOISSIER.—In ever loving memory of Doris Mary Boissier who died on March 2, 1958.

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KOLLERSTROM, OSCAR, priest, psychoanalyst author, beloved husband forever of Bridget.

MARLER.—In affectionate remembrance of my Father Leslie Thorburn Marler, who died on February 25, 1951.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

SHERIDAN.—The family of the late Dr Mary Sheridan would like to thank all those whose addresses are unknown for their floral tributes and kind expressions of sympathy.

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ROBINSON, CHARLES OLIVER ROBINSON late of 21 Newington Road, Ramsgate, Kent, died in Chatham, Kent on 6th June 1977 (Estate about £8,500)

The kin of the above-named are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 12 Buckingham Gate, Westminster, London SW1, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

GARE, other LEWIS ALFRED GARE, otherwise ALFRED LEWIS late of 56 Lion Road, Twickenham, Middlesex, died at Isleworth, Middlesex on 13th June 1977. (Estate about £13,000.) The mother and issue of the above-named are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (BV), 10 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LJ, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

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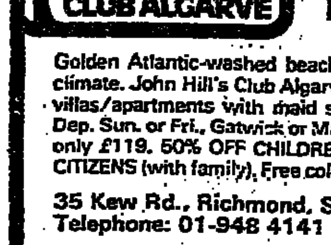
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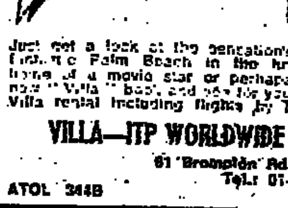


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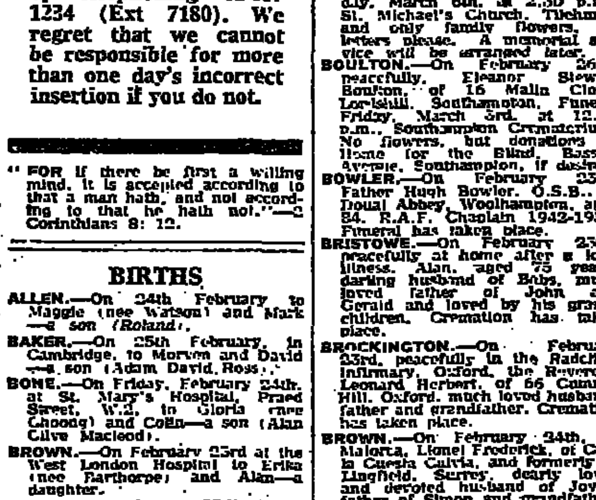
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ATOL 344B

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Printed and Published by Times Newspapers Limited at New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone 01-837 1234. Thursday, March 2, 1978. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

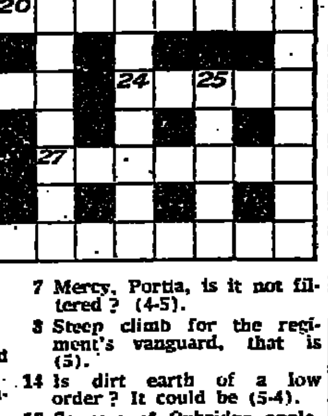
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,844



ACROSS
1 Varsity sinecure? (4, 5)
6 Vessel in collision (5).
9 Likely to be if Edward misses the dinner (7).
10 Striking in an offhand manner? (7).
11 Bar to bar (5).
12 Highly derived champ tapster (3-6).
13 I printed errata? No fear (8).
15 What's still rooted that's born to be immovable? (4).
19 Rumble-stick (4).
20 Checked and packed off for Christmas? (8).
23 It advised new extras (9).
24 Red under the bed? (5).
26 The taste of a Liberal held in esteem (7).
27 Let commercial traveller do what he is for—yet blame? (7).
28 Sounds like security failures on the allotment (5).
29 Head back to the fore, showing severity (9).

DOWN
1 He's the limit! (9).
2 Limit cash in the street (5).
3 May Amelia and artist spouse have hangovers? (8).
4 Zephyr to take off for a flying start (3-5).
5 Dishy sort of piecer (6).
6 Robs of gun when broke (6).
7 Mercy, Portia, is it not filtered? (4-5).
8 Steep climb for the regiment's vanguard, that is (5).
14 Is dirt earth of a low order? It could be (5-4).
16 Sources of Oxbridge applepies? (9).
17 Chat to give rise to some sort of ire? (8).
18 Go shares in a cask of beer for the cotter (5-3).
21 Shocks, where sad Ruth stood? (6).
22 Say the street is up? Simply turns away (6).
23 Saw Fulham without pretence as frightfully impressive (5).
25 Note, and it was not built in a day (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,843



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